THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

COPYRIGHT 1942 BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

BOSTON, TUESDAY, MARCH 24, 1942—VOL. XXXIV, NO. 100

**ATLANTIC EDITION | THREE CENTS Greater Boston Newsstands | FIVE CENTS Elsewhere

Local News of Boston, Greater Boston, and New England, together with features and pictures, will be found on Pages 2, 4, 5 and 15.

Fall River Cotton Strike; Briton to Head Production; House Appliances Ceilings

The World's Day—March 24, 1942

New England: Walkout at Fall River Mills

An inter-union dispute resulted in the closing of five mills, employing 8,000 persons, in Fall River, Mass., and threatened to shut additional mills there, all partly engaged in war work. Walkout of 1,000 key workers, protesting a NLRB decision in favor of a rival union, forced suspension of all work. [Page 2.]

Strict control of use of privately owned pleasure craft in coastal waters was foreseen as check against possible "fifth column" activity. [Page 5.]

First State-wide practice blackout in the country was held in Connecticut. [Page 5.]

Maine became fourth New England State to ban private use of fireworks during the war. [Page 2.]

In Britain: Joint Production Under Briton

Britain will send a representative—possibly of ministerial rank—to Washington to "preside over various bodies" set up to co-ordinate production of the two countries, Minister of Production Capt. Oliver Lyttelton announced in London.

Lord Beaverbrook is now in the United States advising on establishing of an international organization, it was announced.

A General Staff of War Production was ordered formed to co-operate with the Minister of Production to ensure that production is related closely and continuously to strategical needs.

A special Army order announced formation of an Army Air Corps, bringing all Britain's air-borne troops into one unit.

Consumer News: Ceilings on Household Goods

Maximum retail prices for new refrigerators, typewriters, vacuum cleaners, washing machines, ironers, radios, phonographs, and cooking and heating stoves were established by the Office of Price Administration. [Financial Page.]

The War: 19 British Ships Hit, Rome Claims

Mediterranean: Rome claimed that 19 British ships were sunk or damaged out of convoy previously reported under Axis attack in the Gulf of Sidra, in the Mediterranean off North Africa. [Page 6.]

Sweden: Sweden, according to neutral sources, has mobilized its entire army in preparation for possible invasion by Nazi troops concentrated on the Baltic coast.

In the Air: German bombers struck at Dover and two other British southeast coast towns during the night in the heaviest attack since major raids in 1941.

Britain: A new contingent of Canadian soldiers and airmen arrived at a British port, it was announced.

Russia: Nazis were reported bringing up reserves to eastern front for spring offensive from as far away as Yugoslavia and Norway. No material changes in battle lines were indicated.

Philippines: Corregidor was bombed by 54 heavy bombers, the first large-scale attack on the fort since early January.

Burma: Chinese left wing gave way before Japanese attack, but was launching determined counterattacks.

Australia: General MacArthur gave an off-the-record interview to the press. He was reported to be organizing "commandos" for purposes of attack.

Americas: Canada Sets 40-Mile Speed Limit

A speed limit of 40 miles an hour in Canada was announced by Munitions Minister C. D. Howe in Ottawa.

National: New Attack on St. Lawrence Project

Opposition to the St. Lawrence Seaway on the grounds "it would require great expenditure of public funds which cannot be justified in terms of benefits to the United States" was announced in Harrisburg by the Pennslyvania State Chamber of Commerce.

Harry J. Durbin of Detroit was nominated without opposition for the Presidency of the National Home Builders' Association at the opening session of the organization's four-day convention in Philadelphia. He will succeed Edward A. Kerr of Philadelphia.

The press conference at which Charles E. Wilson, President of General Motors Corporation, and Walter P. Reuther, Executive Board member of the United Automobile Workers (C. I. O.) will discuss the "Reuther Plan," to adapt the auto industry to the making of war planes, has been arranged for 10 a. m., March 31, in the General Motors Building in Detroit.

Washington: Speed Needed in Ship Output

Immediate steps to speed up the United States shipbuilding program are sought by the Maritime Commission to attain fulfillment of the nation's goal of 8,000,000 tons of new shipping in 1942. [Page 1.]

A difference of opinion within the Administration in September, 1940, as to the necessity for the development of a synthetic rubber program was reported by William L. Batt, Director of Materials for the War Production Board, in testimony before the Senate Defense Investigating Committee. [Page 1.]

Congress was asked for an appropriation of $165,000 for the United States High Commissioner to the Philippines for the year starting July 1, even though the money may not be used. Richard R. Ely, Supervisor of Philippine Affairs, explained that "we do not know what is going to happen, but it is our theory that it will be necessary to have money available for that office in case the situation makes it possible to operate it."

A 30-day time limit to obtain voluntary suspension of double pay for overtime through agreement with leaders of organized labor before enacting such legislation was asked of Congress by War Production Chief Donald M. Nelson. [Page 1.]

A 31 per cent reduction in the appropriation for the Department of Interior for the year starting July 1 was recommended by the House Appropriations Committee. [Page 3.]

President Roosevelt announced his opposition to a bill by Senator McKellar (D) of Tennessee to abolish the National Youth Administration and the Civilian Conservation Corps. [Page 9.]

Earl G. Harrison of Philadelphia was nominated by President Roosevelt to be Commissioner of Immigration and Naturalization in the Justice Department. Upon confirmation by the Senate, he will suceed James L. Houghteling.

In Europe: Japan, Vatican Exchange Envoys

Japan and the Vatican have exchanged diplomatic representatives —Yosuke Matsuoka to represent Japan and Cardinal Morelli to represent the Holy See in Tokyo, according to a Paris radio report.

The Christian Science Monitor Index

Tuesday, March 24, 1942

Aviation Column	9	The Home Forum	12
Boston and New England News	2, 4, 5	Spiritual Authority (With French Translation)	
Daily Features Page	21	Vermont Letter	4
Editorials	22	Women's Club Activities	4
Education Page	10		
Entertainment Timetable	15		
Financial Pages	17-19		
Garden Column	9		
Local Arts and Theater Page	15		
News in Radio	9		
Radio Timetable	4		
Sports Page	14		
Today's Woman	11		
Tourabouts	9		

Weather Predictions

FAIR | COLDER | SNOW | WARMER

TONIGHT

Complete Weather Predictions for New England on Page 2

Double Time Is Abandoned By A. F. of L.

Practically all its unions in Bay State committed to plan; C. I. O. groups still have the system.

Practically all unions of the American Federation of Labor in Massachusetts have thrown over double time for Sunday or seventh day pay, Kenneth I. Taylor, Secretary-Treasurer-Legislative Agent of the Massachusetts State Federation of Labor, declared today.

The question of double time came into the national focus recently when President Roosevelt and Donald N. Nelson, chairman of the War Production Board, asked for its elimination on war contracts.

Differing from the A. F. of L. position in the Commonwealth, there are many unions of the Congress of Industrial Organizations in important war industry plants which have contracts calling for double time. Chief of these is the C. I. O. union in the General Electric Company plants at Lynn, the biggest local labor union in New England.

Fore River Yard

Similarly, the Independent Union at the big Fore River shipyard at Quincy, Mass., the largest independent in New England, declared itself in favor of double time for Sundays several months ago.

But only some 2,000 of the 22,000 workers at Fore River generally work on Sundays.

There is no Federal law requiring double time. The Wage and Hour Act calls only for time and a half after 40 hours. All double time in effect results from labor agreements between unions and employers, in which unions have obtained this provision.

In discarding double time, the A. F. of L. has anticipated the appeals of President Roosevelt and Mr. Nelson, for time and a half rather than double time, Mr. Taylor said.

No Problem

"There is no problem in Massachusetts over this question within the A. F. of L.," he commented.

"The contracts of our affiliated unions commonly do not provide for double time. The one industry in which they did was the building trades. There the unions a number of months ago, by agreement with officials at Washington, abolished double time.

"There is only a remote instance here and there in civilian work, and that as a rule in some small concern, where double time with

Continued on Page 2, Column 8

M'Arthur Forming 'Commando' Army; Labor Gets 30 Days to End Double Pay; U.S. to Spur Lagging Ship Production

Nelson declares he will ask Congress to act then — Favors overtime after 40 hours.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 24—American labor must voluntarily abandon double pay for war work on Saturdays, Sundays, and holidays within 30 days or he would ask Congress to see that it did, Donald M. Nelson, Chairman of the War Production Board, declared today.

While expressing the strongest opposition to the Smith bill which would abolish the overtime provisions of the 40-hour law, Mr. Nelson termed double pay for work on special days a manifestation of "business as usual," and said it had no place in the nation's war effort.

Mr. Nelson asked that the country's "responsible labor leaders" take the initiative in abandoning double pay.

Opposes Smith Bill

Stating that strikes at the present time were not interfering "appreciably" with war production, Mr. Nelson said that 90 per cent of labor and industry were contributing their full effort to the job at hand. He also told the House of Representatives Naval Affairs Committee, before which he appeared today, that there was no reason for passing the bill, introduced by Representative Howard W. Smith (D) of Virginia, suspending closed union shops, hours contracts, and Federal hour laws for the duration.

Expressing "suspicion" of public sentiment campaigns "that seem to spring up suddenly over the country," Mr. Nelson said that "if I were Hitler and as skilled in propaganda as he is supposed to be, I'd try to create dissension between employers and employees."

To Study Suggestions

He emphasized, however, that he had no evidence that the present pressure by mail and telegram on Congress for suspension of time and a half for time worked in excess of 40 hours a week in war industry was inspired by Axis agents.

Representative Melvin J. Maas, (R) of Minnesota, who was questioning Mr. Nelson at the time, replied that his mail led him to the belief that the present campaign

Continued on Page 20, Column 5

© Harris & Ewing; Associated Press

Donald M. Nelson
Head of the WPB
He asked for an end to double pay within 30 days.

Sam Rayburn
Speaker of the House
He sought a 48-hour week before starting of overtime.

Philip Murray
President of the C. I. O.
He pledged labor to full cooperation in the war effort.

Japanese push aerial attacks in Burma, Southwest Pacific and Philippines.

By the War Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Drawn from dispatches of the Associated Press and other sources

Allied talk of change from the defensive to the offensive has not yet been converted into deeds, to judge from the fact that interest today centers on where the next Axis attack will fall, rather than on where the United Nations will give trouble.

The Vichy Radio, much used by the Axis in the "war of nerves," has announced that a Japanese fleet is bearing down on the Bay of Bengal. The fleets previously announced to be descending upon the east and west coasts of Australia appear not to have materialized.

However, while General MacArthur is organizing his command in Australia, building up a force of "commandos" for attack, according to London dispatches, United States submarines operating in Japanese waters were announced to have sunk three enemy freighters and damaged three other vessels, one of them believed to be a warship.

As against this, the Japanese appear to be strongly reinforcing their air arm, the results of which are seen in increasingly heavy attacks not only over New Guinea and Northern Australia, but in Burma and even in the Philippines. In Burma, where renewed attacks were made on a Central Burma British airfield which had been the target for yesterday's heavy attack, temporary air superiority enabled the Japanese to drive back the Chinese left wing of the Allied forces defending Toungoo on the main railway to the north. The Chinese appeared to be counterattacking, but the Japanese, probably realizing that their most effective work must be made before reinforcements reach the Allies, were making a determined effort to push north. The American Volunteer Group, however, was active in carrying its attacks to airfields in Thailand.

In the Philippines, Corregidor and the American positions in Bataan were stated to have been attacked by 54 heavy bombers of a new type—the first large-scale attack on Corregidor since early in January

Continued on Page 20, Column 4

Shipbuilding Far Short Of Victory Rate

By Joseph G. Harrison

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 24—The Maritime Commission will take immediate steps to quicken the United States' already record-breaking production of merchant shipping in order to overcome difficulties now threatening the 1942 program of 8,000,000 new tons.

With Rear Admiral Emory S. Land, Commission Chairman, reportedly informing a special Senatorial committee that serious obstacles have developed both within and without the nation's shipyards, Commission officials will seek to speed the delivery of materials and to instill added drive in shipyard workers.

Although the United States is now launching between one and two new merchant ships every day, this is still not enough to insure the 8,000,000 tons in 1942 and the 10,000,000 tons in 1943 which war officials believe are necessary to (1) transport and maintain large-scale American expeditionary forces abroad, (2) expand the shipment of American-made war material to this country's allies and (3) to maintain a flow of strategic imports.

Since the present rate of production is believed to be around 4,000,000 tons annually, it is apparent that drastic measures will be needed to bring the output up to schedule.

Principal Difficulties

Laying the blame for the lag upon a number of circumstances, Admiral Land said that the most important handicaps appeared to be a shortage of materials and skilled workers and the refusal of some workers in a number of shipyards to work at full speed.

It is expected that the Commission will seek the co-operation of the War Production Board in obtaining still higher priority ratings for ship-building material and that a new system of speed-inducing rewards for both management and labor will be established.

Appearing before a closed session of the special Senate committee investigating the national defense program, Admiral Land is reported to have assured committee members that the shipbuilding

Continued on Page 20, Column 7

New Era for Australia Opened by MacArthur

By Joseph C. Harsch

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SYDNEY, Australia, March 24—Gen. Douglas MacArthur's dramatic arrival and the tremendous impetus he has given to a strong offensive policy in his talk with the press at Melbourne yesterday have brought new courage to the Australian people for the great battle now getting under way.

It has brought something else, perhaps more important to history's long view—a sense of momentous impending changes which will be a by-product of this struggle to preserve western civilization in Australia.

Today one hears sayings such as: "MacArthur has an opportunity to do all the things which should have been done years ago but never were done." They indicate a feeling that the time has come to sweep away encrusted incumbrances of the colonial past and open Australia's visions and horizon to a new future.

Power of Influence

Many feel that the arrival of the American troops will prove a dividing point in Australian history between the period when it was merely a sheltered child of the British Empire and the new era when it must take a more world-wide view of its own security. The actions of the American commander therefore, are being watched with tremendous interest. What effect will the process of whipping all resources under his command into a great fighting force have on the character and future history of Australia?

General MacArthur's potential position today is, therefore, one of extraordinary influence which no doubt he will exert if given the necessary backing in men and material from America. His opening statements have certainly heightened the impression he already has made in the Philippines.

His first statements included a promise to carry aid back there to his comrades.

That was masterly.

His second promised to keep a soldier's faith, but added a note of caution in that his powers were limited by the extent of support he received from the United States and Australian Governments.

That involved both a warning against undue optimism and any sense of false security which might produce relaxation of effort. He also hints at the difficulties that politics always tend to bring to any democratic country before the maximum military effort can be attained.

Only such an emergency as an imminent Japanese attack could produce such an opportunity for change as there is in Australia today.

Railroads as Example

Here is a single example of what the American commander might do. Each Australian state has an individual railroad system. Three different gauges are used over these systems. At breaks of the gauge, communities have developed whose prosperity depends on shifting freight. Almost everyone agrees that there should be a unified gauge, permitting through and unimpeded traffic. No one ever has been able to overcome the inertia of this system, which suddenly has become a serious war liability. General MacArthur might do much to bring about a change there if he insisted upon it.

Australia's character during past history has been largely molded by its exclusive White Australia policy and its exclusive immigration system, which was based on the doctrine upheld by Australian

Continued on Page 20, Column 6

Map of Australia shows how varying rail gauges hamper defense: Page 6.

In War Profits Inquiry

Wide World; Associated Press

Congress Investigates War Bonuses

The House Naval Committee heard the amazing story of a manufacturer engaged in war production who paid out bonuses to his employees amounting to $600,000 last year and a steady increase so far this year. The company was Jack & Heintz, Inc., of Bedford Ohio. Above, left to right: Russell Jack, William S. Jack, and Ralph M. Heintz, officers of the company, examine plans for an addition to their plant. Below: An orchestra of worker-associates of Jack & Heintz, Inc., plays during lunch hour.

Inquiry cites huge bonuses: Page 8.

Rubber Situation 'Critical'; No More Civilian Rubber Tires

By Richard L. Strout

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 24—There will be no more civilian rubber automobile tires during the war. But substitutes are on the way.

That was the declaration today, made in the most positive terms, by tight-lipped William Loren Batt, Director of the WPB Division of Raw Materials.

He described the rubber situation as "desperately critical."

"The public and you and I, as civilians," he declared today, answering a question of Senator Harry S. Truman (D) of Missouri, Chairman of the Special Defense Committee, "are not going to get a tire for the length of this emergency."

Mr. Batt's testimony revealed that the National Defense Advisory Committee recommended in September, 1940, a program for production of 100,000 tons of synthetic rubber annually, but it was dropped because Loan Administrator Jesse H. Jones thought it inadvisable.

Based on the estimate that it takes 18 months to get a synthetic rubber plant producing, that recommendation, if adopted when made, would have brought synthetic rubber into large-scale production about now. Instead of that the big synthetic drive only started after Pearl Harbor. Production today is at the rate of about 10,000 tons annually. Before the year is over, Mr. Batt said today, he hopes 300,000-ton production will be under way. And for 1943 he has set a target of 600,000 tons of actual production. He does not regard this goal, he said today, "as an impossibility."

Senators on the Truman Committee praised Mr. Batt's foresight today. Mr. Batt was Chairman of the Rubber Supply Committee of the old National Defense Advisory Committee. Its successor was the OPM, which in turn was succeeded by WPB. Mr. Batt not only made his claim to having anticipated the rubber shortage but pinned it down positively by two letters.

The first letter was written by Edward R. Stettinius Jr., head of the NDAC, to President Roosevelt,

Continued on Page 20, Column 7

Japanese in California Begin Trek Inland

By Robert K. Shellaby

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MANZANAR, Calif., March 24—Part of America stands transplanted today in a dramatic security measure, because no sure test was found for proving the loyalty of residents of Japanese extraction.

Nearly 1,000 American-born citizens and aliens of Nipponese blood have been evacuated from the Los Angeles military zone, the first of some 10,000 to be settled here in three weeks.

By train, bus, and Army-escorted motorcade, upwards of 100 arrived yesterday at the Army's first reception center for 180,000 enemy alien and Japanese Americans who are being withdrawn from 100 miles of the coast.

An advance group of some 86 helper evacuees arrived March 21 to open the mushrooming center here in Owen's Valley under the eastern escarpment of Mt. Whitney, 240 miles north of Los Angeles.

Of the 180,000 suspected residents to be moved in from the four-state area, 113,000 are of Japanese extraction, and 83 per cent reside in California. Because of the concentration in Los Angeles, the first center is drawing from there in answer to a rising demand since Dec. 7 that something be done to ward off a "fifth column" threat.

Under the Army's new wartime civilian control administration, Japanese men without their families are being moved first, with 20,000 including families to be cared for in the Blythe Park area of the California Arizona border, and 16,000 at the Santa Anita Race Track in the Los Angeles area, after the first camp here is filled.

The new war relocation authority set up by President Roosevelt on a voluntary basis is to offer work in the interior, which may make many stays here transient, although some may stay for years.

Under threat of military order, the evacuation is being lined up on a voluntary basis, which must be credited for the smooth handling of the tragic uprooting. The Roman Catholic Mary Knoll Mission, long active in Los Angeles Little Tokyo led in organizing the first evacuee lists.

The community is rising on 400 acres of a 6,000-acre reservation. The Western Defense Command announced its selection on March 7, the first demountable barracks began to take shape on March 20 and the 25 blocks of buildings are expected to be landscaped by fall.

The first buildings of wood re-

Continued on Page 20, Column 7

Union Protest Over Labor Board Ruling Closes Five Fall River Cotton Mills

More Plants May Be Hit By Walkout

FALL RIVER, Mass., March 24 (AP)—Five Fall River cotton mills employing approximately 8,000 persons closed today when approximately 1,000 members of the American Federation of Textile Operatives, an independent union, walked out in protest over a National Labor Relations Board decision.

The NLRB last week rejected an AFTO petition to organize the City's cotton mills on a craft rather than an industrial basis, as they now are organized by the Textile Workers Union.

Officials of the AFTO said they expected that 15 plants in the City would be closed by nightfall and that approximately 20,000 persons would be thrown out of work.

The mills affected immediately were the Richard Borden Mills, Howard Arthur Mills, Sagamore Mills, Border City Mills and the Berkshire Fine Spinning Mills.

All are partially engaged in production for the war effort.

Officials said that the employees who walked out were loom fixers and knot tiers who stopped production in other departments.

The AFTO announced a mass meeting would be held Wednesday morning to map plans for enforcing their demands for craft union representation.

Interunion Rift

The tie-up at Fall River is the biggest that has hit Massachusetts since Pearl Harbor.

The cause is strictly an interunion conflict, a struggle between contesting labor organizations for control.

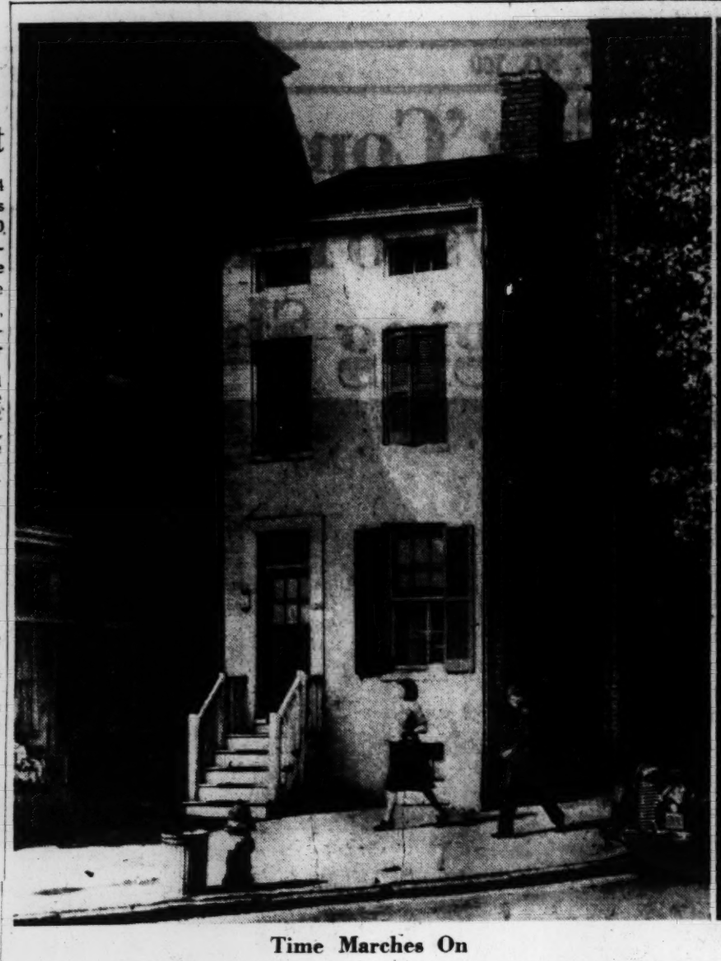
Brig. Gen. Charles H. Cole, Chairman of the State Board of Conciliation and Arbitration, was telephoned at 7:30 this morning of the trouble, and left this afternoon for Fall River.

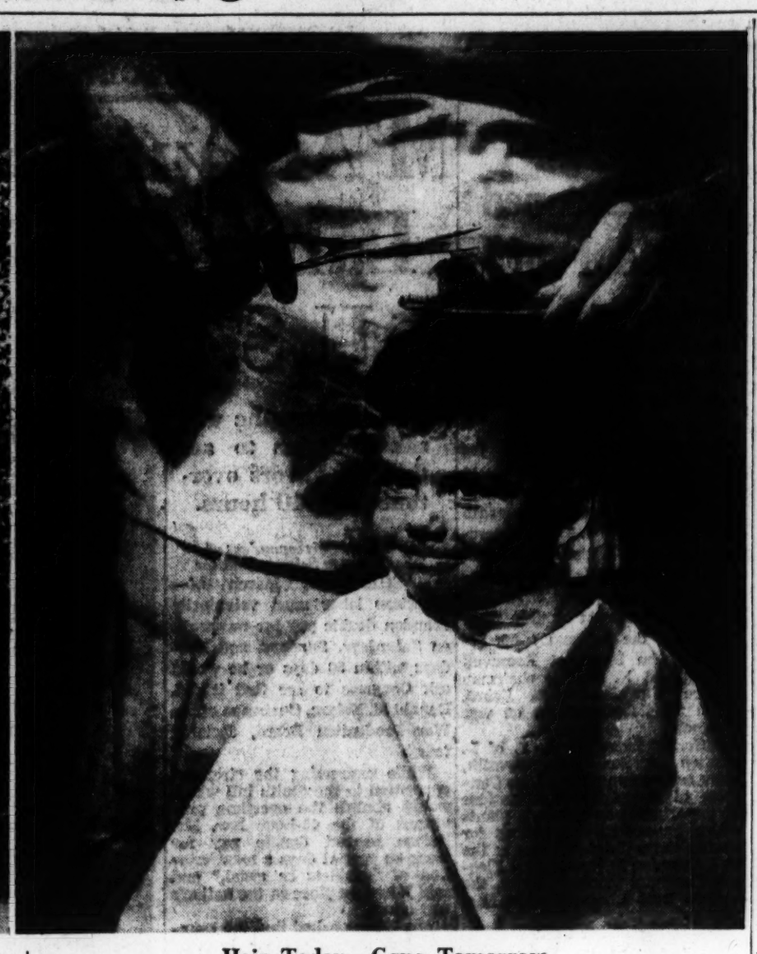
State labor authorities have been working on the dispute since before Pearl Harbor. On hearing the news of the Japanese attack of Dec. 7, the independent union that evening called off the strike it planned for the next day.

This was probably the first strike in the state to be ended by the war. But its finish proved short lived.

Controversy was brought on by victories of the Textile Workers' Union of the Congress of Industrial Organizations in four major Fall River textile mills. These victories were recorded in elections held by the National Labor Relations Board to determine the collective bargaining agency in the mills concerned.

Where the C. I. O. obtained the exclusive right to represent all the workers in union negotiations, that left several smaller independent unions of skilled craftsmen without any standing as a bargaining agency. The independents protested, sought recourse to the National Labor Relations Board, were turned down, and today brought open strife.





Time Marches On

Among the 204 prints by 108 exhibitors from United States, Canada, Latin America, and China attracting favorable comment this week at the 11th Boston International Salon of Photography at the Boston Camera Club, 351 Newbury Street, are those above.

Hair Today—Gone Tomorrow

The one on the left, taken in an old section of Baltimore around which modernism has crept in, is by C. B. Phelps, Jr., of Grosse Point, Mich. The one on the right is by Leonard Rosinger of Atlanta, Ga.

Council Urges Pinball Ban And Blackout of Dog Track

In a meeting punctuated by verbal attacks on gambling, the Boston City Council last night urged prosecution of pinball machine operators and debated a blackout of the Wonderland dog track in Revere.

Acting on a legal ruling by Robert Cutler, Corporation Counsel, that pinball machines are in many cases illegal, the Council voted to urge District Attorney William J. Foley to suppress them. At Mr. Foley's office this morning, his secretary said that suppression of pinballs was a matter for the police, not the District Attorney.

At the same time, the Council battled verbally for more than an hour and a half over a resolution submitted by Councilor William F. Hurley which would have had the effect, speakers agreed, of putting the Council on record in favor of shutting down the dog track for the duration.

The resolution suggested that officials of the Boston and Massachusetts Committees on Public Safety confer "as to the possibility of extinguishing all lights along the Massachusetts coastline during the duration of war."

Councilor Michael L. Kinsella charged that the motion was merely a "back-door" method of forcing the dog track out of business, and it was on this issue that the debate centered.

Mr. Hurley has characterized the tracks in repeated public addresses before the Council as a "racket," saying that "gangsters" and other disreputable characters frequent the premises.

Supporters of Mr. Hurley's measure, including Councilor Charles I. Taylor, pointed out that Britain has recently imposed drastic restrictions on horse and dog racing, all but eliminating it for the duration.

The order was referred to the Committee on Rules by a vote of 8 to 7, and an effort to reconsider was defeated.

Councilor William A. Carey, Chairman of the Committee, predicted, however, after the meeting, that the measure would be promptly reported back to the main body, saying that while he was in charge the Committee would not "be a graveyard" for embarrassing resolutions. He called a Committee meeting for Thursday.

Steps Taken to Eliminate Truck Service Duplication

Formulation of plans to eliminate duplication of truck service will be undertaken shortly by regulatory groups in the six New England states, it was reported today.

After a three-hour conference between Carroll L. Meins, Chairman of the Massachusetts Public Utilities Commission, and John L. Rogers, Director of Motor Transport of the Federal Office of Defense Transportation, the men disclosed that plans are being made for a co-ordinated State and Federal program to be established throughout the United States to conserve truck equipment for the transportation of essential materials for the duration of the war.

Mr. Rogers, who is a member of the Interstate Commerce Commission and is working directly under Joseph B. Eastman in the Office of Defense Transportation, said that the conservation plan is necessary in view of severe rationing of tires and trucks.

Mr. Rogers added that the program is designed to increase efficiency of truck transportation "not only in the use of the vehicles but for better maintenance and to avoid unnecessary mileage."

He warned that unless duplication of truck routes is eliminated, "we simply won't have enough equipment to meet our transportation needs."

It is understood that regional offices of the ODT will be established in Boston, Providence, Hartford and Albany, preparatory to establishment of the co-ordination plan.

While the current plan under discussion applies only to truck transportation, it is expected that a similar program will be undertaken to pool public passenger transportation for the duration of the war to conserve buses.

It is expected that within a short time a general conference of New England utility commissioners will be called.

Hartford Aircraft Output Wins Navy Department 'E'

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

HARTFORD, Conn., March 24—An "E" for excellence pennant was presented to the Pratt & Whitney Division of the United Aircraft Corporation today by Artemus L. Gates, Assistant Secretary of the Navy, in a ceremony at Rentschler Field witnessed by 12,000 employees of the company.

The pennant and the "E" buttons which were given to each worker represented an official award for "distinguished service beyond the line of duty." In other words, the Pratt & Whitney Division not only fulfilled its production quota, but kept on "knuckling down" and went beyond.

H. Mansfield Horner, General Manager of the company, accepted the pennant in behalf of the Corporation. It will wave over the humming factory from now on as a symbol that the boys here are determined to "keep 'em flying."

Spurred by Pearl Harbor

Good news of soaring production came from Rear Admiral John H. Towers, Chief of the Bureau of Aeronautics of the United States Navy, who came here for the ceremonies.

In an interview, the Admiral disclosed that "all firms in production of airplanes and airplane motors at the time of Pearl Harbor have since then greatly exceeded their schedules.

"The aircraft production has not only surprised us, but the aircraft people themselves," he stated, "in the quantity they are able to turn out."

He inferred that from time to time certain shortages in processed materials might be expected, explaining that if the aircraft industry is driven to the limit, it must necessarily work on a narrow margin of reserves. "Companies in production can accelerate much more quickly than the firms which produce the raw material," he said.

Loan of Facilities

The spirit of co-operation between the various companies concerned in aircraft manufacture was illustrated in a letter to the Pratt & Whitney company from Harlow Curtice, Vice-President of General Motors in charge of the Buick Airplane Engine Division.

The letter was read by Eugene E. Wilson, President of Pratt & Whitney, and expressed the thanks of the Buick people for the way in which the Pratt & Whitney employees had aided the Buick workers and lent its facilities to them in helping to turn their factory over into airplane manufacture.

It proved, the letter said, that industries are now able "to co-operate as vigorously as they once competed."

Others present at the ceremonies today were Frederick B. Rentschler, chairman of the Board of United Aircraft, and Merrill C. Meigs, Chief of Aircraft Production of the War Production Board. Both praised the spirit in which aircraft workers and executives have responded to the call for speed in production.

Women Needed For Positions In Civilian Defense

Under the auspices of the Massachusetts Committee on Public Safety, a group of about 25 women leaders of city civilian defense units met in Boston this morning and heard Brig.-Gen. John H. Sherburne, head of the Committee's Protection Division, appeal for more women volunteer workers at refugee assembly stations.

"We urgently need Massachusetts women to care for refugees, especially children, who may have to be evacuated in case their homes are bombed," General Sherburne said.

A group of other speakers, including John I. Taylor of the Committee's Salvage Division, also adressed the conference and praised the increasing role of women in the civilian defense effort.

The women attending the meeting were chairmen of Civilian Defense committees in cities and towns of Greater Boston.

Wheels of Justice Clogged by Lack Of U. S. Commissioner

Vacancies in the office of the United States Commissioner in Boston today interfered with the normally smooth co-operation of local and Federal law-enforcement agencies.

A defense worker, Elwood Lambert of Williamsport, Pa., appeared before Chief Justice F. Delano Putnam, of Boston Municipal Court, on charges of intoxication. Police had held him because he had no draft card. Representatives of the Federal Bureau of Investigation made overtures to take the man under their wing on the draft charge.

Chief Justice Putnam asked for a warrant from the Federal Commissioner. The F. B. I. man said he had no warrant because the recent passing of Commissioner Edward Donovan, and the departure of Commissioner Howard W. Robbins for the Army, had left Boston without a representative in that office.

"Do you mean to say," asked Judge Putnam, "that Boston is without a United States Commissioner?"

"Yes, sir," responded the F. B. I. agent.

Judge Putnam refused to turn the man over to the F. B. I. without a warrant authorizing them to take him into custody, but relaased him and placed the intoxication charge on file. The F. B. I. promptly arrested the defense worker without a warrant.

Boston International Salon Of Photography Opens Exhibit

Attracting widespread interest among local photographers, both professional and amateur, is the 11th annual Boston International Salon of Photography open this week at the Boston Camera Club's galleries, 351 Newbury Street. The exhibit is open free to visitors daily through Sunday, March 29, from 1 to 9 p. m.

The Salon includes 204 prints by 108 exhibitors out of a total of 791 prints submitted by 202 exhibitors. Entries came from all over the United States, from Canada, Latin America and even from China. However, on account of the war, no prints were received from any European countries, which, in former years, were accustomed to send many prints to this exhibition.

The judging, long and painstaking, was by Miss Eleanor Parke Custis, Frank R. Fraprie, Arthur Hammond, Franklin I. Jordan, George F. Slade, L. Whitney Standish, and John H. Vondell. Four prints from each member of the jury have been hung. Six other exhibitors—L. A. Crumley, of New York City; Sydney Hut, New York City; John Makar, Detroit, Mich.; C. B. Phelps, Jr., Grosse Pointe, Mich.; Martin Polk, New York City, and Francis Wu, Hong Kong, China—had all four of their entries accepted by the jury.

No print was hung except upon a majority vote, and the large size of the jury assured that every print had sympathetic consideration.

Visitors will find a wide variety of the year's "best" in photographic art displayed at the Salon. On the wall, next to the entrance, are several prints by the late Horace A. Latimer, considered one of the best of the early American pictorialists. Print quality throughout the Salon is immeasurably high, and since the majority are of 14 by 17 inches or larger size, visitors have an excellent opportunity to study camera technique in the various entries.

Press Photographers

Judges at the annual exhibit by the Press Photographers Association of Boston last night at the Hotel Essex awarded first prizes for news pictures to Lester R. MacLellan of the Boston American; for sports shots to William Flemming of the Boston Post, and for feature pictures to Herbert O. Stier, of the Boston Traveler.

One honorable mention was voted to the Associated Press; seven to the Boston Globe; one to the Boston Post; three to the Boston Record, and seven to the Boston American.

The prints will be on public display at the Essex Hotel today and tomorrow from 2 to 10 a. m. Prizes of Defense Bonds will be awarded at the Association's annual dinner dance on April 6.

Judges were Lucien Thayer of the Boston Globe; Walter Howie of the Record-American; Edward J. Dunn of the Post; Harold Wheeler of the Traveler, and Franklin I. Jordan, F. R. P. S.

His Own Best Press Agent

King Husky II Breaks Into Print

A "nose for news" seems to be the characteristic of King Husky II who demonstrates his version of the best way to break into print. Then again, it may be his canine way of publicly "stumping" his own coronation tomorrow noon as mascot of Northeastern University. Ceremonies, at which King Husky II will be formally presented to the school by Mrs. Milton Seeley of Chinook Kennels, Wonalancet, N. H., will take place before the student body assembled at Jordan Hall tomorrow noon.

Salem Electric Must Cut Rates

The Salem Electric Lighting Company was under orders today from the State Public Utilities Commission to cut its rates to save approximately $35,000 for domestic, commercial and small power users.

The Commission ordered the company to effect savings totalling $11,500 for domestic consumers, $17,240 for commercial users and $3,025 for small power customers. The new rates are to go into effect on April 1.

"Present rates are too high and as a result the return on capital prudently invested by the company is excessive," the Commission ruled after a rate investigation on its own motion and on the petition of Mayor Edward A. Coffey of Salem.

Bowdoin Scholarships For Summer Students

BRUNSWICK, Maine, March 24 (AP)—Bowdoin College will devote a third of its scholarship fund—about $8,000—toward giving financial assistance to students who wish to participate in summer sessions under the accelerated college year program, Kenneth C. M. Sills, President of the College, has announced.

The summer session starts in June and freshmen will be allowed to enter.

Mayor Tobin Back at His Desk Plunges Into Budget Problems

Mayor Maurice J. Tobin arrived back at his desk in City Hall today after two weeks under the Florida sun—and immediately plunged into the intricacies of the Boston Budget.

Tannsd, ruddy, smiling, the youthful Boston Mayor welcomed the press in his first conference this noon and made several "off the record" comments about Florida weather which the Chambers of Commerce there would like very much to be able to quote.

Loyal members of the City Hall staff, including Louis J. Brems, Director of Public Celebrations, had gathered about the Mayor's desk to give him a warm welcome, and was still lingering with bits of personal and public business for his ear.

Bouquet on Desk

There was a huge bouquet of yellow and pink flowers on the Mayor's desk, but he did not explain where it came from.

Answering a few questions in his usual informal style, the Mayor told the press the Boston City employees' increases would be ready for distribution about the first of April, and would be made applicable retroactively to March 1st.

The City Council voted increases averaging $100 a year for approximately 12,000 City employees on March 9. The expenditure of funds awaits only the Mayor's signature.

Mayor Tobin said he had spent most of the morning wrestling with the various Departments' budget estimates for next year, and he indicated by his expression more than by anything he said that the trend of the tax rate is definitely up.

Favorable Factors

He said, however, that there are "several favorable factors" to be considered, including a possible surplus to be earned by the ordinarily deficit-ridden Elevated Railway.

Reporters tactfully skirted away from the causes célèbres which he avoided during his Southern vacation—the South Boston Citizens' Association celebration of Evacuation Day, and the bell-ringing observance of the recent United Nations' naval victory off New Guinea.

After all, the Mayor had just come back, was feeling in a mellow mood—and why upset him with controversy?

This consideration, it might be added, cannot be said to constitute a pprecedent in City Hall politics.

Maine Prohibits Use of Fireworks As War Measure

AUGUSTA, Maine, March 24 (AP)—An executive order prohibiting the use of fireworks in Maine except for restricted use at fairs and certain other public celebrations has been issued by Gov. Sumner Sewall.

The Governor took the action to prevent possible fifth column use of fireworks in sabotage or in guiding hostile planes or ships to targets during blackouts.

Governor Sewall's action followed similar action taken in recent weeks in Maine communities, including Bangor, Bath, Portland, and South Portland.

Fireworks Ban Grows

Private use of fireworks has now been prohibited for the duration of the war in four of the New England States—Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Vermont, and Maine.

The ban in the Bay State, which forbids even municipally staged displays on July 4 and June 17, was issued by State Fire Marshal Stephen C. Garrity on Feb. 12.

In Vermont, Fire Marshal Reginald T. Cole prohibited fireworks, except at fairs and other public celebrations, on Feb. 26.

The Rhode Island Senate passed a bill to prohibit display of fireworks, except by cities, fairs, and other organizations which obtain permits and employ competent operators, last week. Its passage in the House is expected shortly.

Double Time Is Abandoned By the A. F. of L.

Continued from Page 1

an A. F. of L. union can now be found.

"We are still for the 40-hour week and time and a half for overtime after 40 hours. In many plants, our workers are on three shifts running around the clock, and putting in six days of eight hours each. That makes time and a half for the last eight hours, hence they are paid for 52 hours.

Stagger Plan

"The tendency is to stagger the days, so that the seventh day sometimes comes on Sunday. That can't be helped. It is no fault of management or union. When the men work Sundays, they are paid time and a half."

The standpoint of the Independent Union of Fore River Workers at the shipyard of the Bethlehem Steel Company at Quincy has been in favor of the double time for Sundays that they are paid.

Certain departments have to work seven days a week to catch up with the others which have been working six days. The only time that a worker gets double time for Sunday work is when he has to work seven straight days. The union's feeling has been that a worker should get pretty good pay for the seventh day.

The union would like a standard eight-hour day six days a week.

The double time question came up several months ago when raised by Ralph A. Bard, Assistant Secretary of the Navy. No formal action has been taken since to lead to belief that the union's viewpoint has changed.

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

FAIR COLDER SNOW WARMER
TONIGHT

Boston and Vicinity: Moderate temperature this afternoon and tonight, and continued moderate cold with temperature again falling to little above freezing tonight. Gentle winds.

Southwest Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Rhode Island, Connecticut and Massachusetts: Continued moderately cold tonight.

Eastport to Block Island: No small craft or storm warnings have been issued.

High Tides at Boston

Tuesday, 5:48 p. m.; height, 7.8 feet.
Wednesday, 6:06 a. m.; height, 8.4 feet.
Light all vehicles by 7:29 p. m.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

Published daily except Sundays and holidays at The Christian Science Publishing Society, One, Norway Street, Boston, Mass. Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries: One year, $12.00; six months, $6.00; three months, $3.00; one month, $1.00. Single copies, 5 cents. (Printed in U. S. A.)

Entered at second class rates at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., U. S. A. Acceptance for mailing at a special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of Oct. 3, 1917, authorized on July 11, 1918.

HOME OWNERS: Uncle Sam Says,

"INSULATE NOW!"

If you own a home, no matter when built or of what construction, you can enjoy New Home Comfort, the Comfort of the richest man's home, and help Uncle Sam's fuel problem at the same time!

You see, when ADAMS Bonded Rock-wool is pumped pneumatically into your attic and outside walls, everlasting protection against the weather is sealed in immediately! No more cold rooms, floors or drafts; less work for your furnace; (plus fireproof protection, a 15 degree cooler home in summer, a quieter, cleaner home!)

Uncle Sam wants you to Insulate Now—because insulation saves fuel needed for the war. An ADAMS insulated home uses 20 to 40% less fuel every winter! The savings pay for the insulation and give you a yearly profit!

Send a postcard to us now for the U. S. Bureau of Mines' Circular on Home-Insulation—you'll see our Book of Insulation Facts, too . , free and without any obligation whatever.

THE ADAMS INSULATION COMPANY
108 MASS. AVE., BOSTON Phone COM. 1355
Please Mention The Christian Science Monitor

Events Around Greater Boston

Tonight

Free public lecture on Christian Science by Thomas E. Hurley, C.S.B., a member of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, under the auspices of The Mother Church, in South Congregational Church, Peabody Square, Peabody, 8 p. m.

Lowell Institute lecture entitled, "Urbs Aeterna," by Dr. Edward Kennard Rand. This is the last in a series on "The Building of Rome." At the Boston Public Library, 8 p. m. The public is welcome to attend.

"A Newspaperman in the Far East," will be the topic of a discussion by Charles J. O'Malley before the Work Projects Administration Community Recreation forum. At the Williams Municipal Building, West Brookline Street and Shawmut Avenue, 8 p. m.

Vocal recital by pupils of Iride Pilla at the Boston Conservatory of Music. Open free to the public at 26 Fenway, 8:30 p. m.

Wednesday

Gallery talk at the Museum of Fine Arts. "Manuscripts" will be the subject of a forenoon discussion by Miss Margaret of the Museum staff. Open free to the public at 11 a. m.

Garden lecture, "Vegetables—How to Grow Them," by John W. McCuckian of Jamaica Plain High School. This is the second of a series of public lectures on Victory Gardening. At Horticultural Hall, 3:30 p. m. This talk will be repeated again at 7:30 p. m.

Entertainment Timetable: Page 15
Radio Timetable: Page 4

American Medical Association Opposes Forced Insurance

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—Legislation for compulsory disability insurance, recently asked of Congress by the Administration, has run into opposition from the American Medical Association.

The A. M. A., which represents 110,000 physicians, urges postponement during the war of this plan, and also of compulsory hospital insurance.

Both measures are sponsored by the Social Security Board and were recommended by President Roosevelt in his January budget message.

The organized medical profession objects to such legislation at the present time on the ground that it would inevitably lead toward the adoption of compulsory sickness insurance.

"It is clear that the goal of the Social Security Board is definitely a nationwide system of compulsory sickness insurance," the A. M. A. states in defining its position. "Obviously, then, every proposal for expansion of social security must be considered in its relation to that goal."

In advising postponement by Congress, the A. M. A. declares that in the midst of war the American people "should not be compelled to consider radical proposals for changing the whole system of American living in health or in illness."

Voluntary Methods Adequate

The medical profession reiterates its preference for voluntary rather than compulsory insurance and holds voluntary methods adequate to take care of needs.

Hostility to compulsory sickness insurance has been officially recorded by the American medical profession ever since the issue first came up more than 20 years ago. In 1935, when the Social Security Act was going through Congress and effort was made to include sickness insurance, the A. M. A. succeeded in keeping it out.

Again in 1939, the resistance of the A. M. A. to sickness insurance had much to do with the sidetracking of the national health bill of Senator Robert F. Wagner (D) of New York. Senator Wagner's bill would have served to introduce and promote compulsory sickness insurance.

The latest attempts to initiate compulsory insurance of this general type call for insurance against loss of wages due to sickness which has no relation to the nature of the employment. This is disability insurance. New pay roll taxes would be required of employer and employee, covering the 40,000,000 workers in the social security system.

Pay Rolls Hit Again

The hospitalization payments also being considered by the Administration comprise compulsory insurance of a similar character. Apparently this system would necessitate a new pay roll tax to finance government payments for hospital care of the insured and their dependents.

The A. M. A. statement of opposition to these proposals in wartime was authorized by the Board of Trustees of the national medical society and published as an editorial in the Journal of the American Medical Association.

In urging voluntary rather than compulsory plans of budgeting for medical and hospital care, the A. M. A. said that there has lately been an extraordinary expansion in voluntary hospitalization insurance and medical service plans.

Approximately 15,000,000 persons are insured against the cost of hospitalization, the statement added, while at least 14 states and numerous counties have developed voluntary plans to cover the costs of medical care.

"An extensive experimentation is now in progress," commented the A. M. A., "which should lead ultimately, if not too greatly disturbed, to the development of procedures distinctly American in their characteristics and wholly capable of meeting the needs for medical and hospital service.

American Way

"These are likely to be adapted to the American system of government rather than modeled after those plans of medical care and hospitalization which have prevailed in foreign countries, and which have been developed under concepts that are socialistic, communistic, or totalitarian rather than democratic."

In protesting against compulsory hospital insurance, the A. M. A. said in part:

"Provision of cash payments of $3 a day to the worker who is hospitalized must be considered as part of a movement toward complete plans for compulsory sickness insurance on either a cash or a medical service basis.

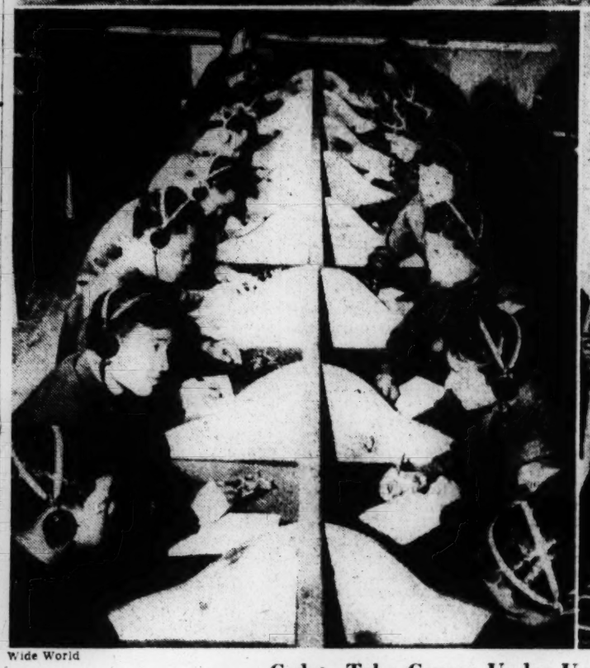
"Among the important objections to the $3 per diem payment plan is the fact that the contribution would cover only a portion of the cost of necessary hospital care as defined in most of the voluntary hospitalization plans.

"The establishment by the government of a fixed price per day for hospital services would inevitably tend here, as always in the past, to cause deterioration of such service to meet the fixed price.

"While the fee might be nearly adequate in rural areas, it would of course, be wholly inadequate in urban centers.

"Federal payment and control of hospitalization costs would destroy local, religious and private community interest in the maintenance of voluntary hospitals, thus jeopardizing their future and inhibiting the initiative to assist them."

China's Army Strengthens Its Wings in America



Wide World

Cadets Take Course Under United States Army Instructors

Top: A squad of Chinese air cadets, equipped with parachutes, marches to the flying line for advanced instruction at Phoenix, Ariz. Upon completion of their course, the cadets, who were selected by their officers in China, will be commissioned as lieutenants in the Chinese Air Force and assigned to war combat duty. The first detachment of Chinese airmen to be trained in the United States will graduate March 27 at Luke Field, Ariz. Lower left: Reception and sending of radio messages is included in the course given by the United States Army. This group is receiving instruction in Morse code. Lower right: Part of the first group of Chinese air cadets sent to this country march in full equipment to their waiting planes. The course requires 35 weeks. Most of the cadets from China have had at least 100 hours in the air before leaving their native land.

Survivors of Two Sinkings Tell of Attacks by U-Boats

MIAMI, Fla., March 24 (AP)—Two more ships—a tanker and a combination freight and passenger vessel that carried some women defense workers—have been added to the toll taken by Axis submarines lurking in West Indian waters.

The sinking of the tanker was announced at Havana about 10 days ago and that of the other vessel at Washington March 13, but details of both were withheld.

Survivors reported here that about 35 persons probably were lost when the freighter-passenger ship was torpedoed at night. Capt. Walter C. Hudgings, Stewardess Mary Gray and four others of the 52 who were saved came through here on the night of March 22 en route to Baltimore. All the survivors were landed in Cuba after they had spent 60 hours on life rafts.

The 28 passengers, including several women, all were Government and defense workers, and the vessel had a crew of 59. There was no announcement as to whether any of the women perished.

The vessel carried a general cargo.

The tanker's master, Capt. E. Brandt, said all 27 of the vessel's crewmen escaped in lifeboats and were picked up shortly after the torpedoing and taken to Cuba.

Captain Brandt and other sailors told of seeing the submarine after they abandoned ship, even though it was dark when the attack occurred. The vessel was of Panamanian registry.

The groups of survivors were the third and fourth to arrive here within the past 10 days from vessels sunk in West Indian waters. Thirty-four survivors of a Norwegian tanker came here from Nassau March 18, and 38 crewmen of a medium sized American freighter arrived from Cuba March 19. Two men were lost from the tanker and nine from the freighter.

C. I. O. Charges

NEW YORK, March 24 (AP)—Members of the Congress of Industrial Organizations' National Maritime Union charged that American seamen were being exposed to torpedoing and other dangers unnecessarily.

During a membership meeting at union headquarters, some of the men told of being sent to sea in "old wrecks," which they said were lacking in proper safeguards. Others told of overloaded ships, of going through danger areas with running and masthead lights blazing, and of tell-tale markings on cargo which tip off enemy agents to the ship's destination.

Howard McKenzie, N. M. U. Vice-President, said the complaints would be represented March 26 at a Senate hearing on safety-at-sea regulations.

The unionists suggested that there should be close Government inspection of all ships being sent to sea, that coastal waters should be patrolled by every private yacht and pleasure craft which the Navy could round up, that at least one lifeboat on every ship be equipped with an outboard motor and that the program for arming merchant ships be accelerated.

Ensigns Commended

WASHINGTON, March 24 (AP)—Two young Navy officers serving aboard destroyers on North Atlantic convoy duty were commended by Secretary of Navy Frank Knox yesterday—one for rescuing a seaman from a merchant vessel, and the other for an attempted rescue of a drowning shipmate.

The two receiving letters of commendation were Ensign Lowell C. Savage, son of Dr. N. H. Savage, Cheyenne, Wyo., and Ensign James Cowling Houghton, of Washington.

Ensign Savage saved Hassan Amirkhan, member of the crew of a merchant vessel, when Mr. Amirkhan fell overboard when his ship was nove-to in a storm last Dec. 19. Ensign Savage leaped from the destroyer, grabbed Mr. Amirkhan around the body and swam with him until both were hauled to safety.

Ensign Houghton tried to save Lieutenant (Junior Grade) Charles D. Sooy, son of Mrs. H. R. McAllister, Taft, Calif., when Lieutenant Sooy was stunned and swept overboard by heavy seas last Oct. 27. He battled rough waters in his vain effort to save Lieutenant Sooy.

Berlin Claims

BERLIN, from German radiocasts, March 24—A German High Command communique claimed today that U-boats off the coast of North America had sunk 13 more merchant ships totaling 80,300 tons.

The Germans on March 21 claimed that two United States coastal patrol warships and 11 freighters totaling 76,000 tons had been sunk off the United States Atlantic coast in the previous week. The report declared that a total of 14 allied merchant ships totaling 92,000 tons were sunk during that period.

The High Command's report today said the 13 ships included seven tankers. It added that another tanker of 11,000 tons had been hit by a torpedo and damaged so severely that its sinking was probable.

In the last roundup of shipping losses inflicted in American waters, issued on March 12, the Germans said their submarines had accounted for 772,500 tons and Italian submarines had sunk 50,700 tons, making a combined total on that date of 823,200 tons.

Filmland $526,768 Boon to Red Cross

HOLLYWOOD, Calif., March 24 (AP)—Declared to be the largest amount ever raised by the motion-picture industry for any charitable cause, $526,768 was given the Red Cross yesterday by H. M. Warner, Chairman of the Motion Picture Division of the Los Angeles chapter's emergency campaign.

Mr. Warner said Joan Crawford made the largest single contribution. She gave the $112,429 she received from Columbia Studios for her appearance in "He Kissed the Bride."

Cary Grant was second with $25,000 of his $100,000 salary for Warner Brothers' "Arsenic and Old Lace." The remainder of his salary from the picture was divided between the United Service Organizations and the British War Relief.

Interior Department Faces Budget Cut of $17,682,421

WASHINGTON, March 24 (AP)—The House Appropriations Committee recommended a 31 per cent reduction today in the Interior Department's funds for the year starting July 1 as compared with the fiscal year.

It reported for House action a $162,634,845 supply bill representing a reduction of $75,466,435 from current year appropriations and a cut of $17,682,421 from budget estimates.

The Budget Bureau originally trimmed the Department's estimates approximately $48,000,000, and after Pearl Harbor the Department itself suggested a $10,000,000 reduction. The Committee then cut off another $17,000,000.

Most of the Committee's reduction was in funds for the Bureau of Reclamation, which were cut $13,702,290 below budget estimates, making the total recommended $22,462,240 below current year appropriations. It placed emphasis on its action on continuance of power projects for national defense.

Other substantial reductions from current appropriations and budget estimates included:

Bonneville Power Administration, construction and operation, $31,151,500 below current appropriations and $1,043,000 below budget estimates.

Bureau of Indian Affairs, $5,631,857 below current appropriations and $718,095 under budget estimates.

National Park Service, $9,287,410 below current appropriations and $140,890 under budget estimates.

The Committee pointed out that its reductions from last year's appropriations represented "a drastic cut" in funds of practically every bureau in the Department.

It commended the Department for "its voluntary co-operation" in effecting reductions after the declaration of war.

"It is significant," said the Committee in its written report, "that this is the first Department of the Federal Government that has voluntarily requested such a decrease."

Nazi Radio in Oslo Orders Norse Ships To Aid Japanese

STOCKHOLM, Sweden, March 24 (AP)—An order for Norwegian ships to sail to Japanese-occupied harbors in the Pacific and the Orient was radiocast seven times March 22 by the radio in German-occupied Oslo to Norwegian ships at sea.

The radio specificd that the ships should put in at Kusaie Island, Rabaul, New Britain, Penang, and Saigon.

It was reported that a Norwegian-Japanese agreement would permit Japan to use the ships. The crews would not be interned and would receive "humane treatment," it was said. Ship owners were reported ordered to promise every man aboard the ships a cash reward and tripled wages.

[The Norwegian Government in exile in London said the radiocast represented a new Axis attempt to seize Norwegian shipping.

Practically all Norwegian shipping is now operating with the Allied merchant fleet, under the direction of the Norwegian Government in exile in London.]

Rationing of Tires Changes Motoring Habits of U. S.

Wide World-Associated Press

NEW YORK, March 24 — The happy-go-lucky motoring habits of the average American driver are undergoing some sudden and drastic changes in these days of rationed tires, rationed gasoline, and frozen automobile markets.

The mechanical caravan that has streamed across the continent, jammed the highways on week ends and clogged the streets of city and town is neither so blithe nor so carefree as it was 90 days ago.

And the reason is easy to find—the average car owner isn't engaged in vital war or civilian work and when his automobile or tires wear out, it's just a case of "that's all there is, brother, there isn't any more."

Those tires must last, perhaps, for the duration, and so for the first time in America's motoring history, each driver has become acutely aware of the age, condition and expected life span of his tires. They're a timely topic of dinner table conversation and a favorite subject for the wits.

What Is Happening

And so throughout the country these things are happening:

Motorists are turning to other forms of transportation; many cars are going into temporary or permanent storage; most drivers are cutting down on speed to save wear on tires; families are reducing the frequency of pleasure trips; garages report a sudden slackening of business, and passenger traffic on railroads, buses and airlines has increased.

In the 21 days following the announcement of tire rationing, New York City's rapid transit system reported an increase of 5,334,949 passengers over the same period a year ago. Buses likewise carried heavier traffic.

Thousands of suburbanites who were accustomed to driving to work left their cars in garages and began using subways and buses. Many commuters living farther from the city began using trains.

Garages Feel Pinch

Garages and filling station operators felt the impact of these changes in reduced sales of gasoline, oil and greasing and washing jobs. Many have begun to lay off employees.

A check of garages in the New York area, for example, brought reports of gasoline sales dropping off as much as 40 to 50 per cent immediately after the tire rationing went into effect.

The Center Garage in Rockefeller Center averaged gasoline sales of about 1,500 gallons a day until the tire rationing. Now, says Cashier Alexander Fowlie, sales average about 950 gallons a day.

Although the National Safety Council reports indicated little or no decrease in travel in January over 44 States, garagemen, traffic officers and motorists in the New York area say they now notice an appreciable slackening of highway travel.

Black Market

But with tire rationing, a "black market" is developing in bootleg tires.

"Tires that sold for $12.50 each on the old market," one garageman said, "are being offered at $40 each. Used tires are bringing $10 to $20 each."

Another said he had six six-months-old tires on his car and had already been offered $180 cash for the lot.

Some of the bootleg tires come from hoarded stocks while others are stolen from parked automobiles, creating a new problem for police from coast to coast. Many cities have detailed special squads to combat tire thieves.

Alcohol Bootleggers Are Sent to Prison

NEW YORK, March 24 (AP)—Nineteen of 101 defendants were fined or sent to prison, or both, today by a federal court judge here for their part in the operation of the "Manfredonia - Lapadura Bootleg Syndicate," which defrauded the Government of $10,000,000 in alcohol taxes.

The 19, ten of whom were convicted and nine of whom pleaded guilty, received sentences ranging from 14 months in prison and a $500 fine to two years in prison and a $5,000 fine. The other 82, all of whom pleaded guilty, will be sentenced later in the week.

Among those sentenced were Richard Porcoro of Garfield, N. J., two years and $2,500 fine, and Alfred Rinaldi of Hackensack, N. J., 18 months and $2,500 fine. They were among those who stood trial and were convicted.

Registration of Women Wins Favor In Senate But on Voluntary Basis

WASHINGTON, March 24 (AP)—Registration of women for war work—a measure proposed recently by Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt—was advocated today by Members of Congress who have become apprehensive lest a shortage of skilled labor develop in munitions plants.

Senator Albert D. Thomas (D) of Utah, Chairman of the Senate Labor Committee, said the enumeration of women willing to undergo training for war industry jobs not only should prove helpful in filling the places of men called to military service but should foster higher morale.

It was his opinion, however, that any registration of women should be on a voluntary basis as contradistinguished from the compulsory method employed in Britain, and this view was shared by Senator Alben W. Barkley of Kentucky, Democratic leader.

Senator Theodore G. Bilbo (D) of Mississippi called for the enumeration of all men and women 18 years of age and older in legislation he introduced in the Senate yesterday, but Senator Barkley indicated the administration was not prepared at this time to undertake a program of such vast scope.

Senator Bilbo told his colleagues that "multiplied thousands" of men and women were being thrown out of work because their former occupations had been hit by war priorities. He argued that total registration of all adults would aid in placing these persons in vital war jobs as well as uncovering other reserves of potential workers.

Senator Barkley pointed out, however, that the scheduled April 27 registration of men from 44 through 64 years old would provide federal authorities with information on a large group from which production workers might be drawn.

Dealer Challenges Tire Ration Order

LOS ANGELES, March 24 (AP)—Guy O. Bryan, retail tire dealer, challenges constitutionality of the Government's tire freezing and rationing order.

Mr. Bryan admitted a recently filed Government charge that he sold $28,000 worth of tires after the freezing order, but argued that it violated the due process of law section of the Constitution.

"The Office of Price Administration doesn't say 'we need those tires for the armed forces and will take them off your hands,'" pleaded Mr. Bryan's attorney, Webster Hazelhurst, in court yesterday. "It simply says 'you can't sell any tires. You can't dispose of your property.'"

Freezing of his stock would have bankrupted him, Mr. Bryan said.

Talbot Smith and Francis Carroll, representing the Government, replied that Mr. Bryan put his personal welfare ahead of the nation's.

The Symbol of Dependable Quality

★ SIMPSON CLOTHES

FLATTERING FIT at no extra cost!

Remember! Simpson clothes are your clothes, made to your own individual measurements. And because they fit so perfectly they look better on you, wear better and last longer. Skilled craftsmen fashion the suit or coat you want from the fabric and in the style you choose . . . all at no extra cost! See America's smartest fabrics and fashions for Spring. Call for a representative at your home or office today!

J. B. SIMPSON, Inc.
831 W. Adams St., Chicago, Illinois
Display rooms in principal cities
Consult city headings for address of nearest representative

Grand strategy for knitters

The plan of campaign is the same on either side of the Atlantic—prepare for action by picking instructions that combine dash with reliability, assemble the best materials for the job and make a two-point drive for success! More and more smart Americans are finding out why Englishwomen count on Copley's—more and more American stores are carrying these high grade yarns and high style leaflets. See for yourself at your favourite store and don't hesitate, if you have any difficulty, to enlist help from one of the addresses below.

L. COPLEY-SMITH & SONS, LTD.,
47, Lower Mosley Street, Manchester 2, and 132/3, Cheapside, London, E. C. 2, England.

Agents for U. S. A.
Morell Novelty Company
1441, Broadway, New York City.

Agents for SOUTH AFRICA
J. Ellis Crofton (Pty.) Ltd.,
P. O. Box 4617
Johannesburg

A hot, delicious mealtime drink

Postum

CONTAINS NO CAFFEIN

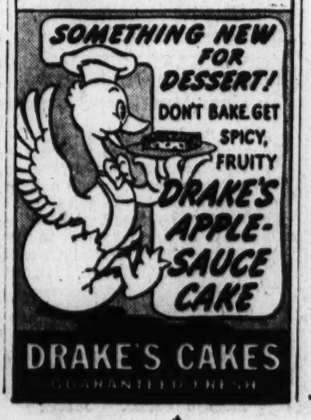
FLAKO PIE CRUST

All the dry ingredients ready-blended. All the fuss and bother of measuring and sifting eliminated. Quick. Easy. And always delicious because of quality ingredients precision-mixed.

Convenience, quality and sure results are also yours with

FLAKORN CORN MUFFIN MIX

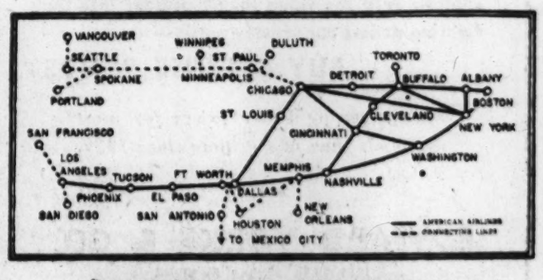
DUCKY DRAKE SAYS



DRAKE'S CAKES
GUARANTEED FRESH

CHICAGO
WASHINGTON • LOS ANGELES

★ American Airlines provides Boston, New York, and all the East with fast, frequent Flagship service to Buffalo, Detroit, Chicago, Washington and Cincinnati. New York-Chicago non-stops each way daily at 12 noon and 6 pm. Overnight sky-sleeper service to Los Angeles and the Pacific Coast. Delicious full-course complimentary meals. Courteous competent stewardess service. Time is all in your favor when you travel by air! For reservations, call your Travel Agent or the nearest American Airlines' office.



AMERICAN AIRLINES Inc.
ROUTE OF THE FLAGSHIPS

Women's Activities in Boston and New England—Their Clubs and Organizations

Refugee Work Reviewed By Newton Group

Tomorrow afternoon from 3 to 5 o'clock the Newton Refugee Committee will hold a tea and open house at their Guest House, 17 Francis Avenue, Cambridge. Many organizations and individuals have donated generously to the refugee resettlement work done by the Newton committee, and this event gives opportunity to show donors what good use is being made of their contributions.

The house was lent to the committee by Mrs. William Arnold, widow of the late Prof. William Arnold of Harvard University, and accommodates 16 refugees. It is always full to capacity and there is a continuous waiting list of applicants. Refugees usually stay from four to six weeks, or until they have found homes and employment for themselves. The Newton Refugee Committee works through the New England committee, which in turn co-operates with the American Refugee Committee in New York.

According to Mrs. Wilhelmina S. Davis, Chairman of the Women's Division of the Newton committee, the refugees as a rule find New York City too big for comfort and prefer Boston as being nearer like the cities they knew in Europe.

Many Nation's

Besides Germans and Austrians, these refugees include Frenchmen, Belgians, Czechs, and the nationals of other countries under Axis domination. Nearly all have escaped from concentration camps—especially is this true of the men—and all are thoroughly familiar with the treatment accorded enemy aliens by Hitler's agents. For that reason, Mrs. Davis says, they were at first badly alarmed at what they feared would happen to them upon the United States' entrance into the war. Now, however, they have been able to realize that nothing drastic was to be done to them so long as they obeyed the registration laws, a thing which they are not only willing but eager to do.

Without exception, she says, they take out first naturalization papers as soon as they may do so, as an earnest of good faith. The committee aids them to find work, and the majority of these refugees being from the group of intellectuals which the Axis cannot seem to tolerate—doctors, professors, lawyers, writers, etc.—most of them join the teaching and research staffs of American colleges.

A man who stayed at the guest house only recently was something of a genius at mathematics; and Mrs. Erna Nydon, one of the two women who live there permanently and manage the house is a niece of Albert Einstein.

Concentration Camp

Mrs. Nydon's home was Vienna, and she and her husband and two children are now living in this country. She herself was for a time in a concentration camp and has written a book—as yet unpublished—entitled "Fifty Women in a Room" describing her experiences. The other hostess is Mrs. Lotta Blaschke, a German woman, who is the possessor of a degree of Doctor of Philosophy.

One couple now at the house are typical of many, Mrs. Davis says. The husband, a Jew, is a doctor and needed the aid of the committee until he had passed his State Medical Board examinations and could practice. The wife is a daughter of a famous Austrian general, and although she had the help of the Empress Zita, she was unsuccessful in arranging her parents' escape, so that she now believes they have been sent into labor camps in Poland.

The age of refugees is between 25 and 55 years, with occasional exceptions such as the baby born to a young couple a week ago. Mother and child are being cared for at a nearby hospital.

The Newton Refugee Committee has two divisions, the Men's and the Women's. The men raise the money for the project and the women do the social work and manage the guest house. On the Women's Division are, besides the chairman, Mrs. Davis, Mrs. Henry B. Brainard of Dover, Mrs. Harry N. Guterman, Mrs. Henry I. Harriman, Mrs. Ralph E. Hatch, Mrs. Albert S. Hutchinson, and Mrs. J. Earle Parker, all of Newton.

At tomorrow's tea, the pourers will be Mrs. Philip Phillipps, Mrs. Albert Dieffenbach, Mrs. Harriman, and Mrs. Nicholas Vakar.

By a Staff Photographer

Refugees at Guest House of Newton Refugee Committee

Left to right they are Bruno Sachs of Vienna; J. Herbert, a Belgian; Mrs. Erna Nydon of Vienna, and now one of the hostesses at the house with Mrs. Lotte Blaschke of Germany who stands next to her; and V. Nicolas, former French journalist.

Irish Aran Islands Pictured By Doll Modeler From Dublin

As one lecture in the course of 12 which the Historical Genealogical Society of Boston has been giving this season at their rooms on Ashburton Place, Miss Violet Powell this morning talked informally and descriptively of the people of the Aran Islands, the barren and historic bits of land off the west coast of Ireland.

Miss Powell, a native of Dublin, spent a year on the Aran Islands living with the peasants and modeling dolls. Her collection of these dolls illustrated her talk. Besides her own cultured English, Miss Powell spoke Gaelic and the various picturesque brogues and dialects of Ireland. In her lecture this morning she told of the fairy-lore of the islanders, their quaint ways and their kindnesses to the stranger.

Miss Powell is a sculptress and exhibited her collection of sculptured dolls for the first time in Dublin, where a number of the models were purchased for exhibit in the folklore section of the National Museum of Ireland. At that time she was also commissioned to make for the museum some lifesize figures of the islanders. Her work has been shown in museums in London, Paris, Liverpool, Glasgow, and in the United States. Her figures won first prize in their class at the Chicago Hobby Fair in 1939.

The collection which she showed today included several habitating groups illustrating the costumes of the Aran Islanders.

Miss Powell was introduced by Mrs. Joseph C. Howes of Brookline, who is in charge of the course.

Two Patriotic Women's Societies Meet in Boston

Two of the patriotic women's societies in Massachusetts are scheduled to meet this week.

On Wednesday the Boston Colony National Society of New England Women will meet at the College Club, 40 Commonwealth Avenue, at 2 o'clock, and will hear a lecture on American Indians by Miss Katherine R. Briggs of Brookline. Also there will be an exhibit of Indian handicraft.

Mrs. Harold D. Baker, President, will report on the spring conference of the National Society which she attended in New York City a week ago. Tea will be served, with Mrs. Harry W. Thaxter, Hospitality Chairman in charge.

The Massachusetts Society, Daughters of the American Colonists, will meet Friday afternoon at 2 o'clock in the Hotel Touraine, Boston, with Mrs. Lester S. Daniels, State Regent, presiding. There will be annual reports of officers and committees, and an election of officers. In addition, Mrs. Charles F. Bourne, Senior State President of the Children of American Colonists, will report on the results of the organization meeting of this new society, held recently on the site of the first town-house of Gov. John Winthrop.

Models to Show Melrose Women Wartime Styles

The annual all-day meeting of the American Home Department of the Melrose Highlands Woman's Club will be held tomorrow in Corinthian Hall, beginning at 10:15 a. m.

A feature of the morning session will be an exhibit on living models of some of the garments the club has been making for war sufferers. There will be music by Jane Dale, pianist, and a cooking demonstration by Marion E. Nowak.

Mrs. Herbert T. Gerrish, American Home chairman, is in charge of the day, and Mrs. A. Edwin Wells, Chairman of the club's war relief work, will direct the modeling of the war fashions.

After luncheon, which will be served at noon in the Highlands Congregational Church, there will be a brief business session followed by a program of songs by Dora Brand, contralto, with Gladys Copeland Kendall accompanying, and a reading, "The Family Upstairs," by Marjorie Sheppard.

Theater Is Offered For Raid Shelter

The Barn Theater on Avon Street, Jamaica Plain, owned by Mrs. Larz Anderson and operated at her direction without charge to social and war-relief organizations, was recently offered as an air-raid shelter and canteen and accepted by the Massachusetts Committee on Public Safety, according to an announcement made by Mrs. Anderson today.

The Barn contains room for a large number of cots, and has heating and cooking facilities of the most modern type, so that it could well serve as a civilian shelter in case of an emergency.

During the past year the Barn has been the scene of many benefit events, including parties for service men and even a day of bundle-wrapping of packages for the officers and crew of a visiting British naval vessel.

North Shore Gardeners To Hear Lowthorpe Expert

John A. Parker, head of the Lowthorpe School of Landscape Architecture, will discuss "Design in Small Gardens" before a joint meeting of the Marblehead Garden Club and the Greater Lynn Garden Club, Thursday at 2:30 p. m., in the Parish House of the Central Congregational Church, Broad Street, Lynn.

'The Christian Science Monitor Views the News'

For Wednesday, March 25
12:45 WMEX 1510kc

First Woman WPB Trainer Starts in N. E.

Mrs. Barbara F. Clapp, the first and only woman trainer of workers certified by the War Production Board in New England, has already made a good start.

Mrs. Clapp has taught three groups of workers in her plant to be teachers of the unskilled. The 30-odd workers she has thus trained will now in turn become instructors.

This is part of a national movement recently initiated by the WPB to increase skills for war work and so increase production. To date 128 other plant executives and supervisors in New England have been trained by the WPB, as Mrs. Clapp was, in a WPB Institute. The total of such trainers in the country at large has now reached 1,833.

The first New England woman to become a WPB trainer is training supervisor for the Raytheon Production Corporation of Newton, Mass. The company is one of the major producers of radio tubes in this region.

Raytheon employs around 2,000 workers. The large majority are women. Mrs. Clapp has charge of the training of all the new operators.

Cumulative Training Wins

"The WPB plan of teaching plant officials to teach selected employees who in turn teach the unskilled seems to me very, very helpful," said Mrs. Clapp today. "I think this is a very quick way of doing an effective job.

"The girls I have trained are very enthusiastic about becoming instructors."

As to women in war industry, Mrs. Clapp added, "I think there is an excellent field for them, and that if they don't come voluntarily they will be drafted.

"Women are qualified to work into many jobs that have heretofore been held exclusively by men. In some cases they are now beginning to take over men's jobs."

The ten-hour program which is given in factories by the WPB trainers—two hours a day over five days—cannot, of course, produce the all-round craftsman, whose education requires an apprenticeship of from two to four years. The new WPB method is designed to get workers into production in single skills rapidly.

To date, ten WPB institutes of 18 hours each, such as Mrs. Clapp attended, have been completed in the four northern New England states. The 129 trainers these institutes turned out are serving 53 plants with 65,600 workers. Within these plants 126 of the 10-hour sessions, to which Mrs. Clapp contributed three, have been held. Forty-five more are in progress.

In Connecticut and R. I., Too

Much similar work has been carried out in Connecticut and Rhode Island. The training movement is being carried forward by the Training Within Industry Branch of the Labor Division of WPB. The Boston office is located in the Park Square Building, the Connecticut and Rhode Island office at New Haven.

In the country as a whole, the latest figures show 175 institutes held and 1,833 Trainers awarded certificates. They then gave 10-hour sessions in 1,415 plants with a total employed personnel of 1,915,000.

They had completed 3,024 sessions attended by 34,458 workers, who were given certificates as instructors. The quota of instructors to be trained by May 1 has been set at 120,000.

The Training Within Industry Branch of WPB estimates that one person in every ten will be responsible for breaking in a worker on a new job. On the basis of 15,000,000 persons in war production, this would mean 1,500,000 should receive the 10-hour program of instruction.

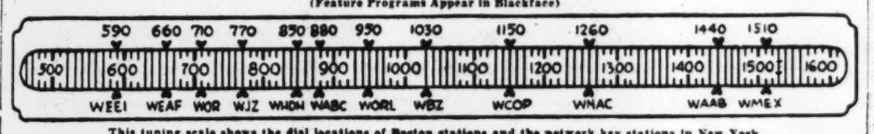
Egan

Bosses Get a Lesson

Mrs. Barbara F. Clapp, War Production Board Trainer for New England, demonstrates one part of radio tube construction to Raymond E. Davis (left), Assistant Personnel Manager of the Denison Manufacturing Company, and Thomas L. Flynn, Supervisor of Industrial Teacher Training for the Division of Vocational Training of the State Department of Education.

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)



This tuning scale shows the dial locations of Boston stations and the network key stations in New York

590kc-WEEI-508m	1030kc-WBZ-291m	1260kc-WNAC-238m	1440kc-WAAB-208m	1510kc-WMEX-199m
3:00 "David Harum"; sk.	"Orphans of Divorce"	"Against the Storm"	"Mutual Goes Calling"	Dance Matinee
3:15 Mark Hawley, News	"Honeymoon Hill"	"Ma Perkins"; sketch	"Mutual Goes Calling"	Dance Matinee
3:30 News; "Snapshots"	"John's Other Wife"	"Pepper Young's Family"	"WCAE Airliners"; Earl Truxell; Vocalists	Dance Matinee
3:45 Musical Camera	"Just Plain Bill"	"Vic and Sade"; sketch		Dance Matinee
4:00 Musical Camera	Club Matinee; variety	"Backstage Wife"; sk	Colonial Network Orch	Dance Matinee
4:15 "Living History"	Club Matinee; variety	"Stella Dallas"	Sports Matinee	Dance Matinee
4:30 Fed. Women's Clubs	Club Matinee; variety	"Lorenzo Jones"	Sports Matinee	Dance Matinee
4:45 Press News	News; Adventure Stories	"Young Widder Brown"	Boake Carter, news	Dance Matinee
5:00 "Mary Marlin"; sk.	J. Dalton, cowboy songs	"When a Girl Marries"	News; Sports Matinee	Dance Matinee
5:15 "The Goldbergs"	"Little Orphan Annie"	"Portia Faces Life"	Dramatic Serial	Dance Matinee
5:30 "The O'Neills"; sk.	"Four of Us"; music	"We, the Abbotts"	"Jack Armstrong"	"Harper House"; drama
5:45 Scattergood Baines	"Tom Mix"	"Musical Roundup"	"Capt. Midnight"; drama	Five Star News
6:00 News comments	News; Herb Lewis, Songs	News Service	Prayer; Dinner Concert	Don Polvere's Orchestra
6:15 Voice of Broadway	Dinner Music	Sports Roundup	Dinner Concert	"The Town Crier"; Talk
6:30 Frazier Hunt	Sports Digest; Music	Press Roundup; Music	News Service	Pete Herman's Orchestra
6:45 "The World Today"	Lowell Thomas, news	"Musical Rendezvous"	Memory Lane	Sports of the Day
7:00 "Amos 'n' Andy"	"Easy Aces"; sketch	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr., news	"March to Victory"
7:15 Lanny Ross, tenor	"Mr. Keen"; drama	News of the World	"Here's Morgan"; Sports	PM Reporter, news
7:30 Helen Menken in	George Burns and Gracie	"Confidentially Yours"	Mickey Alpert's Orch.	Dance Band
7:45 "Second Husband"	Allen; orch.; songs	Musical program	"Inside of Sports"	"Know Your Neighbor"
8:00 "Are You a Missing	Cugat Rhumba Revue	Ray Block's Orchestra;	"What's My Name"; quiz	Dramatization
8:15 Heir?"; drama	Cugat Rhumba Revue	vocalists; chorus	program	Electric Choir
8:30 Bob Burns; guests;	Milton Berle, Shirley	Horace Heidt's Orchestra	"Ned Jordan, Secret	Kenny Baker, Songs
8:45 drama; Elm. Davis	Ross; Bob Crosby's Or.	Horace Heidt's Orchestra	Agent"	"Romance in Music"
9:00 "Archie"; comedy;	Famous Jury Trials	Frank Crumit and Julia	Gabriel Heatter, News	Variety Hour
9:15 solos; orchestra	Famous Jury Trials	Sanderson's Quiz	News Service	Variety Hour
9:30 Report to the Nation	NBC Symphony Orch.,	Fibber McGee and	Sonny Dunham's Orch.	Variety Hour
9:45 Report to the Nation	Leopold Stokowski, Con.	Molly; guests	"Miss Meade's Children"	Variety Hour
10:00 Studio program	NBC Symphony Orch.,	Bob Hope; J. Colonna;	John B. Hughes, News	Bruins-Chicago Hockey
10:15 Civilian Defense	Leopold Stokowski, Con.	soloists; orch.; guests	Orrin Williams' Orch.	Game
10:30 Public Affairs	Military Analysis of News	Red Skelton; Ozzie Nel-	Tony Pastor's Orch	Bruins-Chicago game
10:45 News; Sports	Rear Adm. Emory S. Land	son's Or.; songs; comedy	"Under Western Skies"	Five Star News
11:00 News Analysis	News; Music	News Service	Dance music	Dance orchestra
11:15 Rideout; Music	"Music You Want"	Local news; Music	Dance Music	Dance orchestra
11:30 Master Works of	"Music You Want"	St. Louis Serenade: Or-	Ed Camden's Orchestra	Day's End; music
11:45 Music; orchestra	"Music You Want"	chestra; Vocalists	Ed Camden's Orchestra	Day's End; News

Wednesday's Programs

590kc-WEEI-508m	1030kc-WBZ-291m	1260kc-WNAC-238m	1440kc-WAAB-208m	1510kc-WMEX-199m
7:00 Top o' the Morning	News; "Musical Clock"	Organ recital	"Musical Clock"	
7:15 "Uncle Elmer"	"Musical Clock"; News	News comment	"Musical Clock"	
7:30 Music; News	"Musical Clock"	Songs; Music	News Service	
7:45 News; War Summ'ry	News	"Good Morning"	Organ recital	
8:00 News of the World	News Roundup	News Service	Eight Bells; music	Five Star News
8:15 Caroline Cabot	Pages of Melody	George and Dixie; News	Morning Watch; talk	"Post Exchange"
8:30 Carl Moore's Show	Headline News; Morning	"Musical Roundup"	"Morning Varieties"	"Post Exchange"
8:45 Carl Moore; News	Toast; popular music	"Musical Roundup"	"Morning Varieties"	The Rhythm Ramblers
9:00 Priscilla Fortescue	News; Music	News and Rhythm	News Service	Scandinavian Melodies
9:15 School of the Air	"The Breakfast Club"	Food news	"Merry-Go-Round"	Scandinavian Melodies
9:30 School of the Air	"The Breakfast Club"	Concert; Internationale	"Merry-Go-Round"	"Your Morning Pickup"
9:45 Dramatic sketch	Shopping talk	"Musical Roundup"	Treasury Star Parade	"Your Morning Pickup"
10:00 "Valiant Lady"	Clark Dennis, tenor	"Bess Johnson"	New England Cupboard	Jan Garber's Orchestra
10:15 Myrt and Marge; sk	News; Hum and Strum	"Bachelor's Children"	Australian News	"Handy Andy"
10:30 "Stepmother"; sk	Kay Ivers; songs	"Help Mate"	Singing Strings	"Going Shopping With
10:45 WEEI Food Fair	"String Time"	"The Road of Life"	U. S. Army Highlights	You" music
11:00 Interviews	Mildred Carlson	"Mary Marlin"	News Commentators	Romanoff's Str'g Ensem.
11:15 "Man I Married"	Church in the Wildwood	"Right to Happiness";	Ruth Moss, Interviews	Organ; soloist
11:30 "Bright Horizons"; sk	"Two Men and a Girl"	"The Barkers"; sketch	Melody Strings	Fashion Talk
11:45 "Aunt Jenny"	Defense Saving; talk	"David Harum"; sketch	Choir Loft	Five Star News
12:00 Kate Smith, talk	News; Hum and Strum	"Gene and Glenn"	John B. Hughes, news	"Rhythm Revue"; Sports
12:15 "Big Sister"; sketch	"Judy and Jane"; sketch	Dramatized news	Dept. of Agriculture	The Town Crier
12:30 "Helen Trent"	National Farm and Home	"Musical Roundup"	"Italian Melodies"	Circle C Ranch Boys
12:45 "Our Gal Sunday"	Hour; news comment	Radio Playhouse; drama	"Italian Melodies"	"The Monitor News"
1:00 "Life Beautiful"	"Baukhage Talking"	News Service	"I'll Find My Way"	"Musical Mailbox"
1:15 Serial drama	Edward McHugh, hymns	"Musical Roundup"	Network program	"Musical Mailbox"
1:30 "Vic and Sade"; sk.	N. E. Agricultural News.	Marjorie Mills, house-	Network program	Religious program; Talk
1:45 "Road of Life"	War news	hold talk	Salute to South America	Religious program
2:00 Dramatic sketch	Gretchen McMullen; or.	"Light of the World"	Cedric Foster	Victory program
2:15 Serial drama	Contrasts in Melody	"Grimm's Daughter"	Colonial Network Orch.	Victory program
2:30 Fletcher Wiley	Rakov's Orchestra	Guiding Light	Jubilee Four; quartet	John Kiley, organ
2:45 "Kate Hopkins"	Rakov's Orchestra	Hymn Recital	"School of the Air"	Five Star News
3:00 David Harum; sk.	"Orphans of Divorce"; sk.	"Against the Storm"	Mutual Goes Calling	Dance Matinee
3:15 Mark Hawley, News	Honeymoon Hill; sketch.	"Ma Perkins"; sketch.	Mutual Goes Calling	Dance Matinee
3:30 News; "Snapshots"	John's Other Wife; sk.	Pepper Young's Family.	Children's Musical Pgm	Dance Matinee
3:45 Musical Camera	Just Plain Bill; sketch.	"Vic and Sade"; sketch	Baritone and organ	Dance Matinee
4:00 Musical Camera	Arthur Tracy, songs	"Backstage Wife"; sk.	Colonial Network Orch.	Dance Matinee
4:15 United We Stand	Studio speaker	"Stella Dallas"; serial.	Sports Matinee	Dance Matinee
4:30 Interview	Studio speaker	"Lorenzo Jones"; drama	Sports Matinee	Dance Matinee
4:45 Press News	News; Adventure Stories	"Young Widder Brown"	Boake Carter, news	Dance Matinee
5:00 "Mary Marlin"; sk.	J. Dalton, Cowboy songs	"When a Girl Marries"	Children's Program	Dance Matinee
5:15 "The Goldbergs"	"Little Orphan Annie"	"Portia Faces Life"	Dramatic Serial	Dance Matinee
5:30 "The O'Neills"	Superman; sketch	"We, the Abbotts"	Jack Armstrong, stories	Harper House; drama
5:45 Scattergood Baines	Tom Mix; sketch	"Musical Roundup"	"Captain Midnight"	News Service
6:00 Edwin C. Hill; news	News; Herb Lewis, songs	News Service	Prayer; Dinner Concert	Don Polvere's Orchestra
6:15 Hedda Hopper	Lum 'n' Abner	Sports Roundup	Dinner Concert	The Town Crier; Talk
6:30 Jan Peerce, songs	Sports Digest; Music	Press Roundup; Music	News Service	Pete Herman's Orchestra
6:45 "The World Today"	Lowell Thomas	Musical Rendezvous	Memory Lane	Sports results
7:00 "Amos 'n' Andy"	"Easy Aces"; comedy sk.	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr. news	Langworth Concert Orch.
7:15 Lanny Ross, tenor	"Mr. Keen"; sketch	News of the World	"Here's Morgan"; News	PM Reporter; News
7:30 "Dr. Christian";	The Great Gildersleeve	Mickey Alpert's Orch.	"The Lone Ranger"; sk.	Al Goodman's Memories
7:45 Boy"; serial sketch	The Great Gildersleeve	Jimmie Fidler, talk	"The Lone Ranger"; sk.	Al Goodman's Memories
8:00 "Meet Mr. Meek";	"Quiz Kids," with Joe	"Adventures of the Thin	"Sing Up the News"	Nat Kemp's Orchestra
8:15 sketch	Kelly, m. c.	Man"; dramatic sketch	"What Price Victory?"	Irish Music
8:30 Drama, with Jean	"Manhattan at Mid-	"Uncle Walter's Dog	Listener's Theater; Yale	"About Today"; WMEX
8:45 Heraholt; News	night"; dramatic sketch	House"	U. dramatic series	Drama Shop
9:00 Shirley Temple in	American Melody Hour	Eddie Cantor; Dinah	Gabriel Heatter, news	Pages From the Classical
9:15 "Junior Miss"	American Melody Hour	Shore; orchestra	News Service	Album; recordings
9:30 Ransom Sherman;	Frontline Headlines	"Mr. District Attorney";	Woody Herman's Orch.	Classical Album
9:45 comedy; music	John Kirby's Orchestra	dramatic sketch; orch.	"Miss Meade's Children"	George Hall's Orch.
10:00 Glenn Miller's Orch.	Chamber Music Society	Kay Kyser's College of	John B. Hughes, News	Five Star News
10:15 Great Moments in	of Lower Basin Street	Musical Knowledge	Orrin Williams' Orch.	Local sports
10:30 Music; "Manon"	Treasury Star Parade	Kay Kyser's College of	Network program	Local sports
10:45 News; Sports	Meet the Band; Defense	Musical Knowledge	Dean Austin Parade	Local sports
11:00 News Analysis	News; Music	News Service	Dance orchestra	Local sports
11:15 Weather; Music	"Music You Want"	Local news; Music	Dance orchestra	Local sports
11:30 Master Works of	"Music You Want"	Author's Playhouse	Time Up America! Dave	Day's End; music
11:45 Music; orchestra	"Music You Want"	dramatizations	Rose's Orch.; guest	Day's End; News

Vt. Dairymen Are Watching Union Moves

The Week in Vermont

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTPELIER, Vt., March 24—The union of the Dairy Farmers Organization and District 50 of the United Mine Workers having been concluded, Department of Agriculture officials and dairymen in Vermont are watching with interest the announced attempt to set up permanent housekeeping in the Green Mountain State.

Wade Walker, of Bridport, Addison County chairman of the Dairy Farmer's Union, has declared "an extensive organizational drive among dairymen will follow "the recent affiliation of the DFU and John L. Lewis' mine workers. "John L. Lewis," said Mr. Walker, "is, known as a man who gets what he goes after. We need that kind of man and a national organization to lick the national milk monopoly."

Achilles Heel

Mr. Walker has further explained that dues in the new union will be two cents per hundredweight of milk, and there, according to nearly every authority on the dairy situation in Vermont, lies the Achilles heel of the whole scheme.

The correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor has interviewed a score or more of dairy authorities, from State Department of Agriculture officials to producing dairymen, and the answer is the same, that any such levy undoubtedly "would be only a beginning."

It takes no mathematician to figure that Vermont's annual production of approximately one billion pounds of milk would yield on the two-cent union levy some $200,000 per year, that is, supposing it were possible to completely organize the industry in Vermont. At present the dairy union's strength is concentrated in Addison County and that portion of Western Vermont which ships milk into the New York milk market. Roughly, only one-sixth of Vermont's milk production comes from that area where the union is strongest. The bulk of the remaining five-sixths is shipped into the Boston market or goes into manufactured dairy products.

The great mass of Vermont milk producers are co-operative, and dairy leaders say it is doubtful if the gains already obtained under the present co-operative agencies will be given up for what they term "doubtful and expensive" benefits of unionism.

As the promised attempt at unionization gains impetus, if it does, there is every reason to believe that these now silent leaders in the industry in Vermont will become more vocal in their opposition.

Grange Resolution

A resolution declaring "it is unwise and ill-advised for farmers to align themselves with labor organizations," was adopted on Saturday by the executive committee of the Vermont State Grange, representing 15,000 farmers.

The committee in its resolution asserted that the Grange believed the best interests of farmers will be served by maintaining "their traditional independence and unity of purpose, and energizing existing farmer controlled organizations to maintain a united front and to carry forward the struggle to secure a fair return for the farmers' product, which is so essential for the preservation of agriculture, and of a way of life which has contributed so much to the progress of our American society."

Among six reasons set forth, were included the impossibility of fitting a shorter work day to farm needs and the declaration that "the abandonment of the farmer-owned and controlled organization to join a labor-farmer union would be a complete confession that farmers are unable to organize or manage themselves, and would sabotage the achievements in the field of co-operative marketing which have been built up over long years of struggle and which are slowly but surely winning sucess."

Transportation

Gov. William H. Wills has brought Vermont's transportation facilities together in a program to eliminate waste in travel. Seen a folder will be published showing all commercial passengar transportation connections in Vermont and designed to prevent peak loads overburdening the existing facilities.

If the Vermont program works out, the Governor hopes to see if arrangements can be made with other States toward stimulating mid-week travel, staggered vacations and travel by day instead of night, in view of the prevailing shortage of sleeping cars.

Conferences have already been held in the Governor's office between officials of the railroads and bus companies and members of the Board of Conservation and Development.

"We want to anticipate what is going to happen to us rather than wait for the emergency to fall upon us," said the Governor. "We want to assist the tourist industry, which is one of the State's largest, in endeavoring to meet the emergency war situation with the tools and implements we have to do it with, and at the same time to promote the war effort," he added.

V-Attic Sale At Hub Guild

The V-Attic Sale of the Boston Guild for the Hard of Hearing occurs tomorrow. The rooms at 283 Commonwealth Avenue will be open from 2 to 5 p. m., and the committee announces that tickets for the four sittings at luncheon are sold out.

Proceeds from the sale will help the Guild's work of aiding those with defective hearing to participate in social and educational activities. The Guild is a member of the Greater Boston United War Fund, and includes Mrs. Edward Motley of Concord and Mrs. Endicott Saltonstall of Chestnut Hill among the list of patronesses who have lent their aid to this sale.

Today on Short Waves

London—5:15 p. m.—Headline News. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.

Moscow—6:15 p. m.—Program in English. RKE, 11.8 meg., 25.2 m.

London—6:35 p. m.—News Analysis. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.

London—8:00 p. m.—Democracy Marches. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.

Sydney—4:25 p. m.—News and Music. VLQ10, 9.59 meg., 31.4 m.

London—8:45 p. m.—"Meet John Londener." GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.

Moscow—9:15 p. m.—News in English. RKE, 11.8 meg., 25.2 m.

London—9:30 p. m.—BBC Salon Orchestra. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.

Guatemala—10:30 p. m.—Retransmission of NBC Orchestra's Concert. TGWA, 9.68 meg., 31 m.

Moscow—11:15 p. m.—Comments in English. RKE, 11.8 meg., 25.2 m.

London—11:15 p. m.—Britain Speaks. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.

Guatemala—11:30 p. m.—Operatic Selections by Famous Singers. TGWA, 9.68 meg., 31 m.

Owing to conditions abroad, some of these programs may be changed.

Today's FM Programs

W43B, Boston (44.3mc) and W39B, Mount Washington, N. H. (43.9mc)

3:00 p. m.—"Mutual Goes Calling."
3:30 p. m.—WCAE Airliners; Vocalists.
4:00 p. m.—Colonial Network Orchestra.
4:30 p. m.—Pan Americans.
5:00 p. m.—Fulton Lewis, Jr.; "Dansani"; Music.
6:00 p. m.—News Service.
6:15 p. m.—Dinner Concert.
6:30 p. m.—Frazier Hunt, news.
6:45 p. m.—Dinner Concert.
7:30 p. m.—Mickey Alpert's Orchestra.
7:45 p. m.—Melodic Moods.
8:00 p. m.—Fulton Lewis, Jr.
8:15 p. m.—Boston University Concert Orchestra; Arthur Fiedler, conductor; soloist, Willem Valkenier.
10:00 p. m.—John B. Hughes, news.
10:15 p. m.—Orrin Williams' Orchestra.
10:30 p. m.—Tony Pastor's Orchestra.
10:45 p. m.—"Under Western Skies"; Music.
11:00 p. m.—News Service.
11:15 p. m.—Dick Jurgen's Orchestra.
11:30 p. m.—Ed. Camden's Orchestra.

Short Waves in Boston

WRUL, 6.04mc, 9.70mc or 11.73mc

6:45 p. m.—Tower news from The Christian Science Monitor, Recorded.
7:00 p. m.—Music for the Dinner Hour.
7:30 p. m.—Scientific News and Talks.
8:00 p. m.—News for Brazil and Brazilian Program (Portugese).
8:45 p. m.—News in Portuguese for Brazil.
9:00 p. m.—News in Spanish.
9:15 p. m.—Inter-American Good Will program.
10:45 p. m.—Late News (Spanish).
11:00 p. m.—Raymond Gram Swing.

WBOS, 11.87mc (25.0m)

4:55 p. m.—Spanish.
5:30 p. m.—Portuguese.
7:00 p. m.—English.
8:00 p. m.—Spanish.
9:00 p. m.—Spanish.
11:00 p. m.—English.

Tower News Radiocasts of The Christian Science Monitor

4:30 p. m.—WRUL, 11.79mc and 15.35mc. Mondays through Fridays. Tower News, radiocast from the studio of The Christian Science Publishing Society.
6:45 p. m.—WRUL, 9.70mc and 11.73mc-6.04mc. Mondays through Fridays. Tower News, radiocast by record.

Buy U.S. DEFENSE BONDS U.S. SAVINGS STAMPS
Statler TISSUES and TOWELS

Keep Fit for Your Job
ENROLL NOW at the YMCA
316 Huntington Ave., Boston

You can sell your jewelry to us with confidence

Over a third of a century of service to the jewelry trade, assure you of trustworthy advice and appraisal—given in private consultation rooms.

Unworn jewelry and diamonds represent inactive capital. Turn the value they represent into the fighting dollars our country needs—

BUY DEFENSE BONDS

We are paying better prices for most diamonds than at any time since 1929.

EDWARD YORKE & CO.
1134 PARK SQUARE BUILDING
BOSTON LIBerty 5545
Out of town inquiries invited

Stringent Action on Restricting Movements of All Pleasure Craft on the Way

19 Embryo Fliers From N. E. Report for Advance Training

War Activities in New England

New England Fliers in Florida—Nineteen New England boys reported today for advance flight training at Naval Air Stations at Pensacola and Jacksonville, Fla., and Corpus Christi, Texas, headquarters of the First Naval District announced.

The young men were among 431 reporting from U. S. Naval Reserve Bases throughout the country — one of the largest groups of embryo pilots yet to be turned out. After successfully completing their preliminary flight training, they now enter the Navy's three huge main training centers to strive for their commissions as Ensign, U. S. N. R., and the gold wings of a Naval Aviator.

The Aviation Cadets reporting were: James Edmond Louis Bardsley, Uxbridge, Mass.; Alfred George Bolduc, Franklin, Mass.; George Luther Burns, Jr., North Quincy, Mass.; Gerald Connor, Dorchester, Mass.; Paul Vincent Cross, Osterville, Mass.; Thomas Daniel Furlong, West Roxbury, Mass.; Leo George Gallivan, Jr., Allston, Mass.; Caleb Kendall, Belmont, Mass.; William Clarence Mann, Pittsfield, Mass.; Merrill Mose McDaniel, Westboro, Mass.; Henry Davis Minot, Dedham, Mass.; Edward Morey, Chestnut Hill, Mass.; Peter Prudden, Hingham, Mass.; John Thomas Quinlan, Scituate, Mass.; John Francis White, Arlington, Mass.; Robert Fitch Shedden, Concord, Mass.; Edwin W. J. Pomerleau, Lawrence, Mass.; Timothy Donovan, Jr., Portsmouth, N. H.; Arnold Matthew Myshrall, Rangely, Maine.

Navy Wants Binoculars—The Navy is still seeking binoculars of Zeiss or Bausch & Lomb manufacture of 6 or 8 power, First Naval District Headquarters announced. Such binoculars should be carefully packed, marked with a tag bearing the name and address of the owner, and forwarded to the Naval Observatory, Navy Department, Washington, D. C. The owner will receive from the Government a check for one dollar for use of the binoculars as regulations do not permit that they be accepted as outright gifts. If still in existence at the close of the war, the binoculars will be returned to the original owner.

British Merchant Fleet Gains—The British received three 10,000-ton cargo vessels within an hour yesterday in what was believed to be the Nation's first simultaneous triple launching of boats that size. The launching took place at the Todd-Bath Iron Shipbuilding Corp. yard at South Portland, Maine, where three bottles were smashed at the same time against the bows of three trim cargo carriers following brief wartime ceremonies. The ships were the Ocean Honour, Ocean Faith, and Ocean Hope. Although the British captains and most of their officers were on hand to see their new ships launched, the three cargo carriers will not be formally turned over to the British for several weeks.

FBI Arrest Follows Fire—William Smith, an elderly watchman, has been arrested at New Haven, Conn., following a Federal Bureau of Investigation probe into a fire that caused $50,000 damage at a small arms plant of the High Standard Manufacturing Corporation yesterday. Fire Marshal Jeremiah Dunn said firemen at the scene found several fires burning simultaneously in widely-separated parts of the structure used in the manufacture of target pistols and machine tools. The plant held at least one Government contract while large units of High Standard are producing machine guns.

Garand Honored—The city of Springfield, Mass., wants to beat a nice, smooth path to the door of an inventor. Mayor Roger L. Putnam announced he would recommend the paving of Wilton Street—home of John C. Garand, inventor of the semi-automatic rifle. The Mayor said it would be fitting "if Springfield were to tender its recognition by hardening the street on which John Garand has lived for many years."

Saugus Man in Fourth War—Charles Louis Cox, of Saugus, Mass., reported to the Navy today for duty in his fourth war. He served in the Spanish-American War, the Philippine Insurrection, the Mexican campaign, and the First World War. He was called to report for this one at Newport, R. I.

Associated Press

Anne E. MacKay

"Hello, Mother, I'm a Yank in the R. C. A. F.!" That's the message which Miss MacKay, Corporal in the Royal Canadian Air Force, phoned her mother from Boston yesterday after taking her oath as a United States citizen in the Federal District Court. Born in Cape Breton, N. S., she has been living with an aunt in Boston since she was four years of age. She left American Airlines to join the R. C. A. F.

Step Follows Ban of Enemy Alien Fishers

Enforcement of Federal regulations banning enemy aliens from the commercial fisheries, which has already resulted in making about half of the Boston fleet of small inshore boats idle, is expected to be followed by even more stringent action, restricting movements of all pleasure boats, as a further and more far-reaching step to balk possibilities of fifth column activities.

Because the law forbids enemy aliens from going to sea, about 50 small boats, owned and operated by Italians out of Boston, and similar fleets at Gloucester, New Bedford, Provincetown, Portland, and other New England fishing settlements, are idle. Yet many of the "enemy aliens" involved have lived in this country many years, and some have sons in the armed forces of the United States.

But, there can be no "too little, too late" policy applied to the fishing fleet, officials say, because the opportunities for fifth column work are boundless in that field. Badly needed oil, supplies, provisions and, above all, information, can easily be taken out of port by enemy alien fishermen and given to the crews of U-boats lurking off the coast.

To Remain Ashore

Therefore, even the Italians who have lived in this country for two-score years or more, during which time they have neglected to seek naturalization, must, for security of the community, be forced to remain ashore. The ruling interferes with the livelihood of many of the men, to be sure, but alleviation of that situation is looked for shortly in segregation of those who are loyal to this country and those that are not so considered.

Most of the Italian fishermen at Boston are believed to be 100 per cent loyal to the United States, but the one out of the 100 that might not be makes necessary the strictest limitations, it was pointed out today. The idle boats in Boston are clustered around the Eastern Packet Pier, between T Wharf and Commercial Wharf, waiting to secure citizen crews, or approval of those aliens shown by investigation to be loyal.

Friendly aliens—those of a nationality allied with the United Nations—are exempt from the ruling, security officials point out, so that the fleet of larger trawlers and draggers is not expected to be affected. Fully half of the fishermen in the larger fleet are aliens, but they are citizens of Canada, Newfoundland, or Iceland, it was disclosed today.

Importance Seen

Edward H. Cooley, manager of the Massachusetts Fisheries Association, said today that the industry "realizes the importance of fair and careful investigation in these cases, and offers no objection whatever to the task of proving itself worthy." It is anticipated, he said, that the "Government will be able to segregate in the near future the sheep from the goats."

Since there is a definite realization by Washington that the industry is one of the most important in the country, Mr. Cooley said, it is self-evident that the fleet must be kept at work. "The industry is rated important because of its ever-ready fleet, and the fact that large orders for fish have been placed by army camps and other defense organizations."

The greatest loyalty should be demanded, to be sure, Mr. Cooley said, "and we all know that there are loyal aliens in the United States, willing to sacrifice everything to preserve it. I believe the Government is competent to segregate the dangerous element, if there be such."

Meantime, restrictions are being tightened with respect to other vessels. It is becoming more difficult all the time for small pleasure boats to move in and out of the harbor, including citizen owned and manned. Areas of water are being closed to fishing and to anchoring, and indications point to comparatively little pleasure boating this coming summer.

Sudden Connecticut Blackout Halts Traffic for Half Hour

NEW HAVEN, Conn., March 24 (AP)—All Connecticut was blacked out without warning for a half-hour last night in the nation's first state-wide air-raid warning test.

The "surprise test," a prelude to a simultaneous blackout for all six New England States, extended over 4,899 square miles, reaching the population of 1,809,242 in 68 of the State's 69 cities and towns.

Watertown alone remained alight, its officials claiming they failed to receive the signal from Waterbury headquarters.

Exempted from participating were the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad and such war producers as the United Aircraft Corporation in East Hartford, Winchester's in New Haven, the Bridgeport and Naugatuck Valley brass industries and other defense factories.

Street lights were doused in every community and principal thoroughfares in the largest cities were completely dark.

The nightly caravan of trucks on the Boston Post Road between New York and New England were halted at state borders, and eastbound carriers were backed up for miles in the streets of Port Chester, N. Y., just across the state line from Greenwich, before the "all clear" sounded.

State Defense Council officials termed the trial a success, stating it showed "we have gained considerable ground in blackout technique and practice" since the five regional tests last month.

When plans for the surprise test were announced a week ago, Joseph M. Loughlin of Boston, Director of Civilian Defense for the First Area, said the Connecticut trial would be "another step in our plans to have the six New England States engage simultaneously in a blackout test," which, he added, was "not far away."

Blackout Table

Blackouts scheduled in Massachusetts for tonight and tomorrow (Wednesday), as compiled from lists of the State Committee on Public Safety:

Tonight

N. Salem	10-10:20	Warwick	10-10:30
Orange	10-10:30	Wendell	10-10:30
Saugus	9-9:20		

Tomorrow (Wednesday)

Acton	9-9:20	Norwell	9-9:20
Hanover	9-9:20	Scituate	9-9:20
Hubbards'n	9-9:20	Swampscott	9-9:20
Marshfield	9-9:30	Templeton	9-9:20

7 Ships for Belgium

NEW YORK (AP)—Britain has given Belgium a new freighter and will give it six others as fast as they are completed, marine sources declared. The vessels will replace losses sustained by Belgium firms serving British shipping interests since Germany occupied Belgium.

Boy Scouts to Be Trained In Civil Defense Service

As reports from Massachusetts' biggest area blackout to date indicated that the test was successful, the State Committee on Public Safety announced plans to train 40,000 Boy Scouts for messenger-courier service.

Civilian Defense "Region 2," comprising Franklin, Hampden, and Hampshire Counties—nearly one-fifth of the state—simultaneously blacked out last night from 9 to 9:20 p. m.

A novelty of the test was the report of an "unsuccessful" blackout in Chesterfield, where one half of the town remained alight. Defense officials there blamed the Northampton District Warning Center for failing to transmit the "warning."

Enlistment of Boy Scouts in civilian defense has been made necessary by the vital importance of keeping communication channels open under all circumstances, Brig. Gen. Daniel Needham, head of the State Safety Committee's Protection Division, said.

The Scouts will supplement other messengers already trained.

Mr. O. A. Kitterman, head of the Boston Scouts, said that boys 14 years and up would be used. He asked more young men to enlist as Scouts, and invited former members to return to the organization, in order to help provide the needed number of messengers.

Y. M. C. A.'s, Boys' Clubs, and school and church organizations were asked to co-operate.

The Boston Committee on Public Safety meanwhile announced today that a "report center" will be set up on the ballroom stage of the Hotel Statler next Thursday and Friday during the 21st annual conference of the Massachusetts Safety Council.

Supremacy of Allies in Air Declared Way to Nazi Defeat

Only by United Nations supremacy in the air—a superiority which will come "very soon" in the opinion of Gerhart H. Seger, in a recent address before the Twentieth Century Association, can Nazi Germany be defeated.

Mr. Seger, himself a German flier in the first World War, is now an American citizen. And he definitely placed American and British fliers in a class superior to Nazi pilots. The reason, he said, is that they are better trained. Due to lack of oil, Hitler has been forced to cut flying instruction down to 100 hours.

On the other hand, he added, United Nations' pilots are getting much better and longer training. "You can train as many as you want in the United States and Canada," he said, "and you can give them all the training you want because oil and gasoline are more plentiful over here."

Elaborating on President Roosevelt's statement that the peace must be won as well as the war, Mr. Seger discussed the question of how to deal with Germany in particular. There are two schools of thought, he said. One says: After this war, Germany is to be wiped off the map; she must be partitioned; she must be destroyed. The other, represented in the Atlantic Charter, advocates a peace with no discrimination between victorious and defeated nations.

Which of these two adverse principles you choose, Mr. Seger said, depends upon whether you wish a lasting, constructive peace, or a peace dictated by revenge.

Mr. Seger also warned his audience not to put too much faith in any blockade winning this war by causing starvation in Germany. Unquestionably, there is a shortage of food in Germany, he said. But, it must be remembered that Hitler is drawing food from nine-tenths of Europe now, and if there is any starvation it will be in the occupied countries—not in Germany.

Nor should one look at Germany as being on the brink of revolution, he continued. "The German people are very law-abiding," he said. And he added that although two thirds of the German people are against Hitler, there is one secret police agent to every 100 Germans to keep Hitler in power.

Mr. Seger advocated the post-war organization of a United States of Europe, with Switzerland—"where Germans, French and Italians live in complete harmony"—as its District of Columbia.

Beer in Lend-Lease Cargoes

Beer is occupying "vital cargo space" on American lend-lease ships plying between the United States and the Near East, it was charged today by seamen now in port after a round trip voyage to that part of the world.

The seamen report that canned beer is being transported to the Near East, where Egyptians are virtually "coining money" by selling it at prices around 50 cents a can, thereby confirming previous reports of that nature heard in marine circles in recent weeks.

While it could not be ascertained whether the beer was being shipped on all lend-lease steamers to the Near East, or only on occasional trips, the seamen denounced the "sacrifice" of such vitally needed space, where supplies, munitions, or foods should be carried.

Spokesmen for the seamen were unwilling to be quoted directly and the publication of all ship names is banned for the duration of the war, by request of the Government.

Making Soap at Home? Fats Valuable to U. S.

CONCORD, N. H., March 24 (AP)—Soap making at home is unpatriotic because it uses fats valuable for national defense, Miss Mabel Lash, Merrimack County home demonstration agent, said today.

For years thrifty New Hampshire farm women have been saving fats from butchering and using them to make soap, she said. These fats, she added, are a source of glycerine, which is needed for munitions.

Huge Bond Sale To Boston Store Workers Expected

Boston stores appear ready to bound over-the-top promptly in the campaign which opened yesterday for the sale of United States defense bondes among store employees and executives.

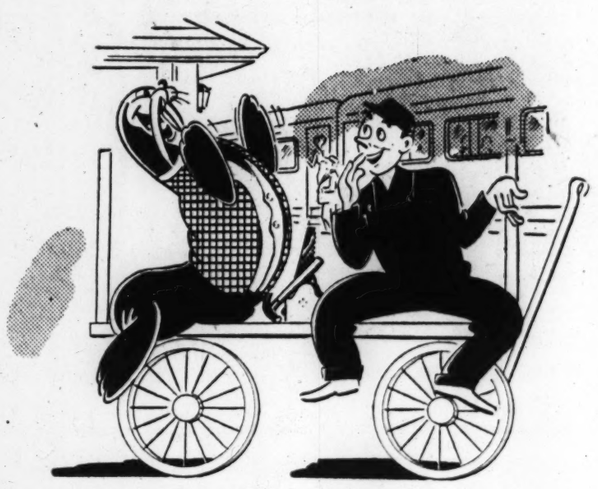
The drive was launched by stores belonging to the Retail Trade Board of the Boston Chamber of Commerce. Weekly bond payments may be deducted from the employee's salary, if he wishes, and the bonds purchased for him by his employer.

Stores in which 90 per cent or more of the employees subscribe to this plan will be given a special certificate by the United States Treasury Department.

Many were reported today to be over the 90 per cent mark and merchants forecast that several will book 100 per cent. David E. Moeser, Treasurer of Conrad & Co., is chairman of the Boston Store Committee for the campaign, aided by F. Frank Vorenberg, Vice-President of Gilchrist Company.

"The time has come," the Walrus said, "to talk of many things..."

—ALICE IN WONDERLAND



IF the carpenter and his talkative pal were in the railroad business today, they could still talk about "ships and shoes and sealing wax and cabbages and Kings." They could also talk about troops and tanks and wear-worn tires and streamlined trains and seats.

In the years B. P. H. (before Pearl Harbor) if anyone suggested a railroad—much less YOUR railroad — would want to talk about even attempting to dictate your travel habits, instead of welcoming you (almost with a band) on any train on which you choose to ride, we'd have replied the guy was "balmy."

In those days (remember —???) automobile salesmen were as numerous as the flowers in the Spring (tra la) and even the mail-order people would send you 2 or 20 tires on tick.

We announce—with more than regret—that effective April 1 we've got to eliminate a stop at Portland on one trip of the "Flying Yankee." War's responsible.

HERE ARE THE FACTS

Lots of you have been asking us, "What about train service this Summer?" Frankly, we don't know. What we tell you today might change as early as tomorrow. All available equipment and hauling power must be concentrated on keeping main lines open for greatly increased freight business and nullifying Hitler's efforts to disrupt our normal flow of fuel and supplies into Northern New England. For this and other reasons it is imperative that no new passenger schedules be added in these war-time days.

SO HERE'S THE LINE-UP AS TO HOW EXISTING TRAINS AND EQUIPMENT MUST BE USED, ON OUR SYSTEM

1st *Military movements, troops, etc. (They're your boys and ours and we intend to ride them in the best there is.)*

2nd *Home-work-home movements of workers in defense war plants and business commuters. (Tires or no tires these folks have just got to get to work.)*

3rd *Necessary long-distance business travel.*

4th *Pleasure and vacation travel. (Don't get too down-hearted, we haven't cancelled our popular week-end and Sunday excursions to the beaches, lakes and mountains yet, and we hope to run at least some of them this Summer and Fall.)*

Commencing April 1 and continuing for 11 weeks—until June 19th, the noon trip of the "Flying Yankee" from Boston will run express to Lewiston. It will not stop at Portland.

Passengers from Boston to Portland have a choice of the 9:40 a. m. or 1:15 p. m. trains, both carrying DeLuxe coaches.

The "Flying Yankee" has but 130 seats (and we just can't stretch it) Since tire and gasoline saving, anywhere from 150 to 200 passengers have attempted, some days, to travel on the noon trip from Boston. We have been selling 30 to 50 seats from Boston to Portland. This has excluded many who wanted to go beyond Portland and they've had to wait 5 hours, or, if they were going to Aroostook County points 9½ hours before they could get another train. In the case of the Aroostook County people it's meant traveling all night, too, instead of getting home for supper.

By eliminating the Portland stop we hope to be able to take care of all those wanting to go beyond. Portland-bound passengers can get another train leaving only an hour and 15 minutes later.

For the present there will be no change in WESTBOUND schedules of the "Flying Yankee." The streamliner will leave Portland for Boston at 8:30 a. m. It will leave Bangor at 5:15 p. m., Waterville at 6:41 p. m., Lewiston at 7:44 p. m. and Portland at 8:40 p. m. for Boston. It will continue to leave Boston for Portland at 11:35 p. m.

BUT, commencing April 1, when the 130 seats are sold on ANY trip—there will be no substitute service, so we urge, MAKE YOUR RESERVATIONS and BUY YOUR TICKETS early.

That's a good idea on ANY train these days,—and it will be an even better idea as the summer progresses. Pullman berths and other reserved accommodations are scarce NOW. The Government has already requisitioned 1500 Pullman cars to be used in transporting fighting men.

For many years, the following paragraph has been carried in our time table:—

"Schedules herein are subject to change without notice."

This will be particularly true from now until the war is won. We shall make every effort to tell you of necessary changes in advance.

"And so you see," the railroad said,
"We've got to find the space,
For troops and freight and passengers,
It's quite a merry race.
(And mostly when your train's delayed,
Uncle Sam has took its place.)"

(Apologies to Lewis Carroll)

BOSTON and MAINE RAILROAD

Air Schools in Canada Face Possible Lack of Recruits

OTTAWA, March 24 (AP)—Ninety air training schools stretching from the Atlantic to the Pacific under a vast British Empire air program are operating at full speed in Canada today, undisturbed thus far by the stoppage of a considerable flow of American volunteers since the United States entered the war.

The actual monthly output of trained crews, and the intake of new men, are military secrets, but the volume is known to be so substantial as to make serious, perhaps in the near future, the problem of obtaining sufficient recruits.

Under the plan, Canada trains pilots, observers, and wireless operators-air gunners from the United Kingdom, Australia, New Zealand, and this country.

Many Now Overseas

Some 6,000 Americans enlisted in the Royal Canadian Air Force but by far the majority of those have completed their training and gone into operational units overseas.

Air Minister C. G. Power has said that the schools could handle American recruits if the United States wished to send any here, but he also said he understood the United States was expanding its own training facilities and might not be interested.

It is known that some discussions have been carried on at Washington on this point.

Ship Transport Lacking

Owing to the shipping situation in the Pacific, it is considered unlikely that more Australian and New Zealand recruits will come to Canada for training. Entrance of the United States into the war also affects the number of recruits.

If the establishment is to keep going at capacity, Canadian recruits must be enlisted in larger numbers than in the past or the schools must be used to train more men from the United Kingdom or some men from the United States forces, officials point out.

A considerable number of Americans are employed as instructors, technical officers and ground crew in the schools, but officials said they would be replaced by trained men now if they desired to join United States forces.

Document Backs RAF Raids; Shows Production Near Paris

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—An official document recently smuggled from Occupied France to London discloses interesting information as to the reasons for the RAF raids on the Paris region. Not only does the document provide British services with more than a vague suspicion as to the extent of German war production; it gives actual figures and dates for matériel ordered from French plants by German authorities.

The paper summarizes the orders placed by the German Government in July, 1941, during one single month. To fill these orders, the factories were obliged to solicit special "licenses" for raw materials.

The following figures referring to airplane production indicate the extent to which the French concerns are contributing their bit to Herr Hitler's army.

Two hundred and nineteen planes "Sibel," type 204, have been ordered by the Germans from the Société Nationale de Constructions Aéronautiques to be built at the Bourget, Billancourt and Fourchambault factories.

This order, license AF bis No. 84, was placed on July 1. It was specified that a certain number of planes were to be completed in March, 1942, and the entire order filled by March, 1943.

"Franco-German clearing arrangements" are to provide for the total cost of 555,803,455 francs. Another French aircraft construction firms, Société d'Emboutis et de Constructions Mécaniques, received an order for 379 transport planes, Junker 52, to be constructed in the factories of Colombes, Courbevoie and Suresnes, delivery specified within three years. This order amounted to 1,137,000,000 francs.

The Morane-Saulnier factories located at Puteaux and Villacoublay were ordered to deliver by the end of 1943, 565 Fisseler planes at a total cost of 317,770,690 francs.

Listed in the same document were orders for high-precision optical instruments, used in antiaircraft and antitank guns.

It is significant that Billancourt, which has been severely bombed by the RAF, figures prominently among the plants turning out planes for the Luftwaffe.

Suit of Clothes Bribe Convicts Legislator

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., March 24 (AP)—A Circuit Court jury last night convicted State Representative Edward F. Byrnes of offering to sell his legislative vote for the price of a new suit of clothes. The jury deliberated three and a half hours to bring in a verdict with the maximum punishment — $100 fine and two months in jail.

Mr. Byrnes was the second legislator in a week convicted of soliciting a bribe. State Representative Joseph L. Ivanhoe (D) of St. Louis, received the same penalty last week on a charge he solicited a $3,500 bribe on another bill.

The jury convicted Mr. Byrnes after the testimony of Howard C. Harris, Kansas City insurance man, that Byrnes asked him "will you buy me a suit of clothes?" to help get a burial society regulations bill out of a House committee.

Liberals Keep Seats In Quebec Elections

MONTREAL, March 24 (AP)—The Liberal Government of Premier Adelard Godbout of Quebec retained all four seats at stake in Provincial by-elections yesterday.

Liberals swept to easy victories in the Ridings of Westmount-St. George, Montreal-St. Ann, and Richelieu-Vercheres and defeated a Union National opponent in Montreal-St. James.

Australia: Key to World War Strategy

By a Staff Artist

Where Allies Plan Springboard Offensive

The resources of Australia and its transportation system are two vital aspects of the defense of this area which is comparable to that of the continental United States. The map shows the different rail gauges which, with their varying widths, provide a major complexity in movement of supplies. In a dispatch today from Sydney, Joseph C. Harsch, Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor, indicates that the simplification of Australia's rail system may be undertaken for immediate military reasons.

General MacArthur Is Still Filipino Hope of Redemption

By James G. Wingo

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

The dramatic transfer of Gen. Douglas MacArthur from the foxholes of Bataan to the vast continent of Australia will most likely improve Filipino morale rather than dishearten the Filipinos as had been contended by those who opposed his removal to another front and as is now hoped for by the Japanese.

Axis propagandists are making the most of this move by associating it with Britain's Gen. Archibald Wavell's timely evacuation of Malaysia and the Netherlands Indies, despite the fact that General MacArthur was not in retreat when he left Bataan and Corregidor but had actually just set the enemy back on his heels.

By no stretch of the non-Fascist imagination could it be said that General MacArthur deserted his men, the overwhelming majority of whom are Filipinos. Eloquent, articulate General MacArthur undoubtedly explained the situation to his troops before he left Bataan and felt that they understood.

Filipino Hope

The Philippine people are intelligent enough to comprehend that the fight in the Philippines is only one battle in World War II. With pride they have seen their commanding officer emerge as the greatest and most popular soldier of the United Nations. They doubtless are happy to contribute General MacArthur of the Philippines, as he has been known the world over in recent months, toward final victory over the Axis powers.

The Filipinos are making no needless sacrifice in losing the personal leadership of General MacArthur at Bataan. They doubtless realize that he has been placed in a better position to help them. Today he is the personification of Filipino hope of eventual redemption.

If before he left Bataan he had promised, as most likely he did, that he would some day return with more men, more airplanes, more tanks, more guns and more warships, the Filipinos would believe him. They know that he would keep the soldier faith because he had always kept his word with them.

They would never lose hope, however dark the current outlook might seem, because of their trust and faith in him. If any one man can hasten the day of their redemption, it is General MacArthur.

With all his well-earned popularity—one only has to glance at the newspapers and magazines to prove the point that he is the most popular American today—General MacArthur, as commander of the entire United Nations forces in the Southwest Pacific, is in a much better position to get aid to the American and Filipino soldiers in the Philippines. Americans, as well as Filipinos may well expect that the transfer of General MacArthur to Australia will result in upping the defense of the Philippines on the United Nations' priority list.

His Second Home

To General MacArthur the Philippines is not only another United States territory to defend and hold. It is his second home. He has spent the happiest years of his life there. The Islands hold for him many highly personal associations.

His father, Gen. Arthur MacArthur, Military Governor, paved the way for Philippine democratic civil government. As a shavetail, Douglas MacArthur helped pacify Filipino rebels who refused to accept the new regime. As a brigadier general commanding the Philippine Division and later as a major general commanding the entire Philippine Department, he learned of the potential value of the Philippines and the Filipino soldier to the United States. During this time he also began winning the esteem and confidence of the Philippine people.

In Manila his lifetime guide and companion, his mother, passed on six years ago as she would have liked to—near her son as she had been almost all his life. In Manila he first met his present wife, whose ways resemble those of his mother. In Manila General MacArthur's only child and son, Arthur MacArthur III, was born four years ago.

To the Philippines he returned, in 1935, when his popularity in the United States was at a low ebb. Many people blamed him for carrying out President Hoover's order to clear Washington of the tresspassing bonus marchers, many of whom had fought under General MacArthur in European battlefields.

The Filipinos welcomed General MacArthur as the one man who could show them how to build national security, preparatory to their assumption of complete independence in 1946. They not only hailed him enthusiastically but also offered to pay him well over six times what he had been getting and is now getting as a United State Army four-star general.

What he has accomplished in the Philippines in the last six years is now regarded as a glorious chapter in United States military history. Only General MacArthur probably could have done it.

Casey Stresses Need Of Aid Against Japan

New York, March 24 (CBS)

"The situation in the Southwestern Pacific is not one that can wait: it is not a matter of 1943 or even of a few months hence: it is a matter of the next very few weeks," declared Richard G. Casey in a broadcast from Washington, talking over the Columbia Broadcasting System. "We Australians cannot withstand the full might of Japan, unless we are formidably supported by our powerful friends from overseas, from the United States and from Britain.

"Our cry is for offensive action for the men and the weapons and the equipment for the planes and the ships that can be added to our strength to enable Japan to be thrown back from our shores and eventually defeated."

Australian Badge Identifies Chinese

By the Associated Press

Sydney, Australia, March 24

Dr. Hsu Mo, Chinese Minister to Australia, instructed Chinese Consulates throughout the Commonwealth today to issue special identification badges to all Chinese nationals so they would not be mistaken for Japanese.

Chinese Supplies Adequate

NEW YORK, March 24 (AP)—China now has enough supplies stored away in its mountains to last at least 30 to 40 months, a Red Cross representative said today upon arrival from the Orient aboard a United States Navy transport.

Dr. John Earl Baker of Mill Valley, Calif., who was assigned to the Burma Road as an inspector by the United States Government and the Red Cross, was among 674 passengers on the ship, which left Singapore about 30 days ago carrying 505 evacuees. "Somewhere in the Pacific" the boat picked up 82 British seamen and 87 East African seamen from two torpedoed vessels.

Dr. Baker said the storage region in the mountains was about 150 miles from Rangoon and described the supplies as including 9,000 tons of gasoline, 6,000 tons of ammunition, and 200,000 tons of general supplies and materials.

Hill tribes helped move the supplies, Dr. Baker added, declaring they worked "by means of basket, mattocks and hand."

He said the substitute Burma Road was still incomplete because most of the work was being done by hand, but that he believed parts of it had now been opened. A shortage of drivers and mechanics did much to slow progress on the road, he said.

Mrs. Dorothy Colbert, a British subject, said the Japanese dropped pamphlets on Malaya during the Singapore drive warning the soldiers and populace that captured soldiers "would be placed in a leper colony, gasoline poured over the colony, and the colony set afire."

Dr. Baker said Japanese bombing proved costly to the invaders.

"The bombing of a bridge near Rangoon cost the Japs $500,000 in bombs, and it took only $1,500 in materials and six hours to repair the damage," he declared.

Miss Josephine A. Brown of Grand Island, Neb., a Y. W. C. A. secretary in Singapore, said China now had 60,000,000 refugees from principal and coastal cities. She added that they were all being cared for by the China Industrial Co-operative organization, a Government-operated unit.

Sayre Sees Long Job on Bataan

WASHINGTON, March 24 (AP)—Francis B. Sayre, Philippine High Commissioner, reported today that the spirit of the American and Filipino soldiers battling on Bataan Peninsula was "perfectly tremendous" and that they were "fighting the Japanese at every turn whenever they get the chance."

"Fellows come in to the hospital there," he told a press conference, "and the first question they ask is, "When can I get back to the front?' "

Their eventual reinforcement or relief he viewed as "a long job," observing that to get supplies or men to Bataan "we shall have to fight them up from Australia" and pointing to the vast difficulties of the undertaking.

Mr. Sayre expressed grave concern over the food supplies of the 1,500 to 2,000 Americans and British he estimated were held by the Japanese in Manila since they were dependent upon imported foodstuffs and imports had been cut off.

He plans to confer with the State Department and the Red Cross on the possibility of sending a relief ship to Manila to take food to the civilians and possibly bring out the sick and wounded. The civilians are being held in Santo Tomas University there.

Mr. Sayre, who escaped from Manila to Corregidor and had been there until recently, arrived in Honolulu last week and came here yesterday, bring to President Roosevelt the saber of a defunct Japanese army officer as a personal gift from Gen. Douglas MacArthur.

Securities in the Philippines were taken out of the islands before the invaders could seize them, Mr. Sayre said.

Mexican Workers March; Celebrate '38 Oil Grab

MEXICO, D. F., March 24 (AP)—The fourth anniversary of Mexico's expropriation of foreign oil properties of March 18, 1938, was observed with a parade of 15,000 workers past the National Palace.

President Camacho, sucessor to Lazaro Cardenas who seized the properties, did not review the parade. His secretary, Jose Gonzalez Gallo, and Labor Minister Ignacio Garcia Tellez revived the marchers from a balcony in contrast to previous years when the entire cabinet was present.

Indian Stand Against Invasion Explored by Cripps Mission

NEW DELHI, India, March 24 (AP)—Undaunted by the outwardly reserved attitude of India's Moslems, Sir Stafford Cripps today swung into a strenuous schedule of conferences aimed at selling the country's diversified elements on a single plan of self-government in a time of peril.

The British emissary met the Governors of the important provinces of Madras, Bombay, and Bengal this morning after attending a meeting of Viceroy Linlithgow's Executive Council yesterday and receiving Gen. Sir Archibald P. Wavell, the Commander in Chief, yesterday evening.

Tomorrow Sir Stafford was expected to begin his roun of critical meetings with the Indian political leaders themselves.

LONDON, March 24 (AP)—Qualified sources expressed the belief that Sir Stafford Cripps, Britain's peacemaker in India, had been instructed to determine how well the Congress Party, with or without the full co-operation or other political groups, could muster native opposition to a Japanese invasion.

Followers of the Congress Party, leading advocates of independence, include many believers in nonviolence who might not fight even if they gained Indian independence.

Mohandas K. Gandhi, whose voice still is most influential in the party, might have the power to convert passive resistance into a weapon to help instead of hinder Britain's defense of the country.

However, dispatches from India which said he was opposing application of the scorched earth policy in event of invasion offered scant encouragement to such hope.

Indian quarters in London believe that Sir Stafford and the War Cabinet are trying to find out how far the more moderate elements would be willing to go in helping ferret out and suppress the underground revolutionary followers of Subhas Chandra Bose, a former Left-Wing leader of the Congress Party now in exile.

Sikh Demands

LAHORE, India, March 24 (AP)—The Working Committee of the Sikh Akali Dal adopted a resolution yesterday urging that in any future constitutional plan for India "all important minorities will be treated alike according to a single formula."

The Sikhs also demanded that they receive at least "the same influence as given Moslems in those provinces where they are in a similar position and that due representation shall be allowed them in the central as well as Provincial Governments."

Separate States

NEW DELHI, India, March 24 (AP)—Mohamad Ali Jinnah, leader of India's minority of 77,000,000 Moslems, told his followers today that Moslems must reserve judgment on the proposals Sir Stafford Cripps brought to India and must be prepared "to face all consequences if any scheme detrimental to the interests of Moslems in enforced."

Mr. Jinnah referred to the Cripps mission during a speech in observance of "Pakistan Day." The Pakistan goal is separate Hindu and Moslem states.

"We shall resist to the end any intrigue resorted to by the Hindu leadership or the British leadership," Mr. Jinnah declared.

"We are not a minority community but a nation. We do not want to embarrass the British Government because we know the real situation but we are not going to give help to camp followers who, after the victory, will sit on our chest."

Mr. Jinnah, President of the All-India Moslem League, reiterated after the British announcement of plans for postwar Dominion status for India that his group would accept no solution of the Indian problem which did not provide separate and autonomous Moslem and Hindu states.

He has accepted an invitation to meet Sir Stafford in the British envoy's discussions with leaders of various groups in India.

19 War and Cargo Ships Hit, Italian High Command Says

ROME, From Italian Radiocasts, March 24 (AP)—The Italian High Command claimed today that a total of 19 British warships and merchant vessels were sunk, damaged or at least hit in an air and naval engagement that ranged from the Gulf of Sidra off the Libyan coast into the Eastern Mediterranean.

Torpedo-carrying planes, three of which were reported lost in the operations, were credited with sinking a cruiser, an unidentified naval unit and a 10,000-ton merchant ship, while German bombers which joined in the attack on the convoy were said to have sent another merchant ship to the bottom.

[The German High Command listed three merchant ships sunk and three others, a cruiser and a destroyer damaged. It said the attack was carried out by Nazi and Italian planes, and located the British convoy as sailing toward Malta.

British sources acknowledged last night that some of their ships had been hit, but none sunk.]

Listed as damaged were three cruisers, a destroyer and three merchant ships, all by Italian torpedo planes, and two merchant vessels, by German bombers. Italian warships were said to have scored hits on one cruiser and two destroyers, while a "naval unit" was torpedoed by an Italian submarine.

All of this action took place in the Gulf of Sidra, the High Command said. It asserted that in the Eastern Mediterranean a British naval squadron "probably returning from the battle area" was attacked last night by Italian planes, which hit a cruiser with two torpedoes and registered one hit on a large destroyer.

Kesselring Again

LONDON March 24 (AP)—The Nazi air commander who directed the air devastation of Warsaw and Coventry, Field Marshal Gen. Albert Kesselring, has been put in charge of German airmen in Sicily, British informants reported.

The move was interpreted here as possibly pointing to a stepped-up aerial offensive against Malta, possibly followed by seaborne invasion.

The field marshal, who also figured largely in aerial operations against France and Russia, is expected to increase co-ordination between German and Italian air forces, both of which operate from Sicily.

Malta has been raided daily since he took charge of Sicily, and the rocky Mediterranean island fortress has become known as one of the most bombed spots on earth.

Yesterday was a typical one—the Germans blasted away without pause from dawn to dusk and in so doing lost three planes for certain and two probables and six others were damaged. Not a single RAF fighter was lost.

The importance of this bastion to the Germans in contemplating a sharp drive against the Allied line from Tobruk to the Caucasus can not be discounted, informed quarters here emphasized.

They pointed out that the island, lying only 60 miles off the southern tip of Sicily, is athwart any Axis offensive and that maximum weight can not be exerted in a drive on Egypt if Malta threatens Axis lines.

"Real success in the Middle East, that is, the capture of Alexandria and Cairo," said one informant, "can not be attained with Malta on the Axis flank any more than the British could invade Italy without first occupying Crete."

Lehman Signs Measure 'Freezing' Thanksgiving

ALBANY, N. Y., March 24 (AP)—New York State hereafter must observe the fourth Thursday in November as Thanksgiving.

Gov. Herbert H. Lehman froze that date into State law last night, conforming to Federal legislation approved by President Roosevelt, by signing a Republican-sponsored bill amending the present statute which left the designation up to the Governor.

James R. Ogden & Sons Ltd. of London and Harrogate for FINE JEWELS and ANTIQUE SILVER 38-40 James St., Harrogate 41-42 Duke St., Piccadilly, S. W. 1

Stead Craftsmanship well demonstrates the beauty and dignity of the finest English Furniture N. H. CHAPMAN & CO., Ltd. 77 Northumberland Street 2-10 Prudhoe Street Newcastle-on-Tyne, Eng. 20 Lowther St., Carlisle Since 1847 standard of furniture quality.

Schofields LEEDS Department Store HAIRDRESSING RESTAURANT LADIES & CHILDREN'S COMPLETE OUTFITTERS

Schofields (Leeds) Ltd., The Headrow, Leeds 1.

EDINBURGH, SCOTLAND GLASS FOR BEAUTY AND UTILITY

Our crafts men are expert designers of stained, leaded and Ornamental Glass of every description and have a wide experience in embossing, silvering and beveling. Decorative mirrors, glass table tops, etc. Vitrolite Glass for lining kitchens, bathroom walls, etc.

CUNNINGHAM DICKSON & WALKER Proprietor: D. Pinkerton 31 Srh. Frederick St. Phone 24388 28 Leith St. and 60 Home St.

GLASGOW SCOTLAND McLAREN TWO PIECE DAKS SUITS with the famous comfort-in-action DAKS Trousers —"for Service leave" or "off duty." McLAREN and Son (Glasgow) Limited Civil and Military Outfitters 42-50 Gordon Street Glasgow

McDonalds Limited FOUNDED 1903

A Family Establishment of unique standing—famous for quality and distinctive choice.

McDONALD'S specialise in Piece Silks, Materials, Gowns, Hats, Coats and Suits, also Knitwear, Children's Outfitting, Shoes and all the accessories of Modern Attire for Ladies.

McDONALDS LTD. 10-14 James Street, Harrogate and 21-31 Buchanan Street Glasgow

Come for comfort to SAXONE

Wherever you are in Britain there is a Saxone shop near you. A good choice of Footprint, Styl-Eez and Cooleeze shoes; a full range of American fittings; and the Double Brannock device which measures both feet and ensures perfect fit.

SAXONE SHOE COMPANY, LTD., KILMARNOCK, SCOTLAND

NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE, ENGLAND The Pen Shop of the North! Today a Fountain Pen is a Necessity, Not a Luxury! ALLANS are Specialists in Repairs to all makes of FOUNTAIN PENS *Send Yours in Today!* ALLANS: Blackett Street Tel. 25556

LIVERPOOL ENGLAND FOR A. 1. GROCERIES SHOP AT IRWINS 75 Years' Experience and 180 Branches in Liverpool, Birkenhead, Wallasey, Oswestry, Chester, Colwyn Bay, Southport, Lytham-St. Annes, etc.

Restaurants ENGLAND LONDON CINDERELLA'S 2 SLOANE SQUARE *Excellent Luncheons, Teas, Dinners* OPEN ON SUNDAY MODERATE PRICES EVERYTHING HOME-MADE

When You Purchase Goods Advertised in The Christian Science Monitor or answer a Monitor advertisement— *please mention* The Christian Science Monitor

Night Air Raids on Britain Fall Short of Nazi Blitzes

By Mallory Browne
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, March 24—Although the air raids on the southeast coast of England last night were the heaviest on Britain since last autumn, they fell far short of anything resembling a major blitz.

It is understood that probably not more than 15 enemy aircraft were engaged in moonlight bombing which was concentrated mainly on one southeast coast town. There was some damage to business premises and shops and a number of casualties.

One German bomber was brought down by antiaircraft fire at another south coast town which was raided just before dark. Bombs in the third coastal area did little harm.

Made From Low Level

The night raid on the southeast coast town was sharp, though not on a large scale. It was pressed home from a fairly low level despite a heavy antiaircraft barrage. British night fighters were up and machine-gun fire was heard in the sky.

This resurgence of Nazi night bombing after a lull of several months assumes its proper perspective when compared with similar or even slightly heavier attacks on the city of Hull last autumn rather than with the regular big raids on British ports last spring.

Last night's attacks stand out because they are the first attempt the Germans have made for several months to do more than send over a few scattered separate raiders which during the winter dropped occasional bombs on east coast towns and elsewhere.

Intent in Question

The question that is being asked here is whether this means that Hitler has now moved more of his bomber squadrons back to west coast airdromes in preparation for a renewed attack on shipping in British ports or on industrial targets in various parts of the country.

The prevalent view appears to be that anything more than relatively light sporadic attacks like those of last night are unlikely as long as Hitler has the Russian counteroffensive on his hands and while he is continuing preparations for a spring offensive.

Whither Hitler?

Where will Hitler strike for his spring offensive?

London officially warned today against an attempt by Germany to overrun the British Isles.

Moscow told of German reserves being rushed for an offensive against Russia.

Stockholm was reported to have mobilized the Swedish army against a possible invasion attempt seen in German troop concentrations along the Baltic.

Lisbon reports predicted invasion of Transylvania in southeast Europe.

Mediterranean was forecast in London as a result of arrival in Sicily of German Air Marshal Albert Kesselring.

[These dispatches are to be found on this page.]

Low-Level Bombing

By a Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Has Germany revised its air attack strategy since the blitz raids on England last year?

The question has come up for consideration a number of times, spurred by the abandonment—at least temporarily—of all-out raiding over England, and by rumors of the production of a new type of bomber by the Reich.

One current theory, that Germany is completely revising its strategy from one of high-level bombing to low-level dive-bombing attacks, receives some support by the fact that raids over Britain's coast last night were officially stated by London to have been carried out from low levels.

The theory that Germany is resorting to low-level air attack is expounded by W. B. Courtney, who spent considerable time in Germany studying Germany's aviation technique.

Precision Bombing

Mr. Courtney, in recent issue of Collier's magazine, declares that Nazi air experts have come to the opinion that the race of air designers to "get on top" is the wrong tack. He states that Germany is striving now toward gaining the greatest precision in bringing the air cargo of destruction to its objective on the ground.

German air strategists, in spite of the destruction they have caused in London and Coventry, in Southampton and Belgrade, in spite of the damage they have received in Bremen, Kiel, and elsewhere, believe that high-altitude bombing has failed as a means of bringing a mitiary decision—"at least in this stage of military history."

High altitude bombing is not accurate, Mr. Courtney declares, and goes on to state that Germany has long since found that the high cost of bombing operations requires a higher degree of accuracy then is possible in night bombing; that daylight bombing allows greater accuracy but is not practical without air supremacy. Even with the U. S.-perfected Norden and Sperry bombsights, Mr. Courtney declares, night bombing is not accurate enough to warrant losses and expenditures.

Full Daylight Needed

A German air expert who talked with Mr. Courtney in Germany is quoted as saying that "even with such help (fighter escorts) the best-known sights are less than half effective at night. Accuracy from away upstairs requires full daylight, stable weather, careful plotting, steady approach."

Thus, Mr. Courtney contends, Germany has turned to dive-bombing, by which a plane can carry its load right down to a close distance from the target—avoiding much of the antiaircraft fire—and release the bomb load with a far greater chance of its being effective.

Mr. Courtney points out that there is no mass production of high-altitude bombers in Germany today. German mass production of aircraft included only two combat types—a pursuit and a Stuka (dive-bomber), Mr. Courtney states.

A German aviator first suggested the idea of using dive-bombers for raiding English cities, Mr. Courtney says. The pilot demonstrated his theory by carrying out a number of raids single-handed over London, dodging successfully in and out of antiaircraft fire, and balloon barrages.

The raids were so successful, Mr. Courtney says, that Air Marshal Ernst Udet, Germany's ace aviation expert and theorist, accepted and developed the idea.

Mass Production Achieved

Consequently, the JU-88 was put into mass production. The JU-88 is a twin-engined dive-bomber, nearly as fast as the Messerschmitt, practical for long-range work, and equipped with a light metal tube encircling the entire construction to fend off balloon barrage cables.

These planes ride in over a target from all directions, preferring low and not-too-broken clouds above or in which they can play hide-and-seek with both pursuits and antiaircraft, Mr. Courtney goes on to relate. Diving low onto their target, they more than often sweep below the practical range of antiaircraft fire, and are vulnerable then only to "hosing" of machine-gun fire from all directions.

Mr. Courtney states that he first became aware of Germany's new strategy when he observed the building of a metal gun-mount tower in Berlin which overreached all other structures in the city. The purpose of this tower, Mr. Courtney concludes, was to permit freedom of aim range within any quarter of the 180-degree arc from horizon to horizon—a defense primarily designed to bar low-level bombing attacks by the British.

London Parade Aids Warship Fund Drive

LONDON, March 24 (AP)—A military parade moved through London's twisting streets yesterday in the Warships Week campaign to raise $500,000,000 in war savings for naval construction. Spitfires and a squadron of bombers flew low over the marching men, drowning out at times the music of military bands.

Collections by noon totaled $132,000,000.

SALES OPPORTUNITY

Daily newspaper seeks retail advertising solicitor. Applicant must be member of a Hartford, Conn., Christian Science Church, preferably resident of Hartford. Should have some sales experience or advertising training. Minimum of three working days each week required. Commission basis. Open to man or woman. Write Box E-4, The Christian Science Monitor, One, Norway Street, Boston, Mass.

Swiss Launch Drive for Self-Sufficiency

Big undertaking faced in effort to put control of farms and factories on mobilized basis.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

GENEVA, Switzerland, March 23—Switzerland, tiny island in a sea of war, is launching a spring offensive of its own—an offensive against want.

With characteristic industry and efficiency, the Swiss are seeking to make themselves economically and industrially self-sufficient.

It is a tremendous undertaking. The country and its resources must be mobilized almost on the same basis as mobilization for total war.

In fact, as far as practical application is concerned, Switzerland might be said to be adhering temporarily to state socialism. At all events, it is exercising fullest control over all phases of the nation's economy.

Dealers in grain and other vital foodstuffs must put a certain portion of their supplies into reserve pools. Special laws regulate the cutting of wood in the forests. Buying and selling of potatoes is dependent upon Government permission. Special rules prevail for the sale of fruit. Permission is needed to open a poultry farm. Merchants are forbidden to stage spring sales. Detailed regulations have been issued for the metal, chemical, paper, chocolate, canning, soap, textile, leather, rubber, and building industries.

The State reserves the right to confiscate goods and property. The Department of Economics can set prices for virtually every business. The Government has taken over the insurance risks on transported goods. Financial transactions are sharply controlled. The Department of Economics can appoint a commission to help adapt wages to changing conditions. Working hours can be extended, if necessary. Every citizen up to the age of 65 for men and 60 for women is subject to labor service in the national interest.

Prior to last year, Switzerland's own soil furnished only 40 per cent of its bread, 10 per cent of its sugar, and about 80 per cent of its vegetables.

In order to provide for its needs, therefore, Switzerland must impose as stringent a system of rationing as any of the belligerent nations and must convert more and more land to agricultural use.

A Government self-sufficiency program, known as the Wahlen Plan, calls for the cultivation of 1,000,000 acres of land to feed the Swiss people throughout the war. It might be said in passing that the Swiss people expect a long war.

Huge National Task

Realization of the Wahlen Plan is one of the biggest tasks Switzerland ever has tackled. Twenty-three per cent of the Swiss terrain consists of lakes and wasteland; 24 per cent is forested, and the remainder is thickly populated and intensely farmed.

In 1941, 50,000 additional hectares of land were transformed into food-bearing acreage and this spring another 55,000 to 75,000 hectares are scheduled to be converted. A hectare, incidentally, equals 2.47 acres.

One result of Switzerland's rigidly planned economy is the gradual transition of the country from a predominately dairy and pasture land into a farm nation.

Swiss planners point out that while it requires 7.4 acres of pasture land to produce food for one person a year, the same area when planted with potatoes or other staple agricultural products will feed 18 persons.

Owing to the reduction in pasture land and the Allied and German blockades, which prevent outside fodder from reaching the country, farmers have been obliged to cut their herd production sharply.

In 1940, Switzerland had 910,000 cows, 16,400 less than in 1939. The present number is probably around 850,000.

By careful rationing, the Swiss hope to make their curtailed production of dairy goods meet their minimum needs.

Butter Rationed

Thus far there has been no acute shortage of food, mainly because of the Government's foresight. As long ago as the first few months of 1939, the Swiss Government was urging its citizens to stock up at least a two months' supply of food. Precise instructions were given on the type of food to be stored and on preserving it. Since that time every effort has been made to add to the reserve supply.

Butter is limited to 250 grams a month a person and cheese to 400 grams a month. Cheese rationing was started on Sept. 1 and butter rationing some months earlier.

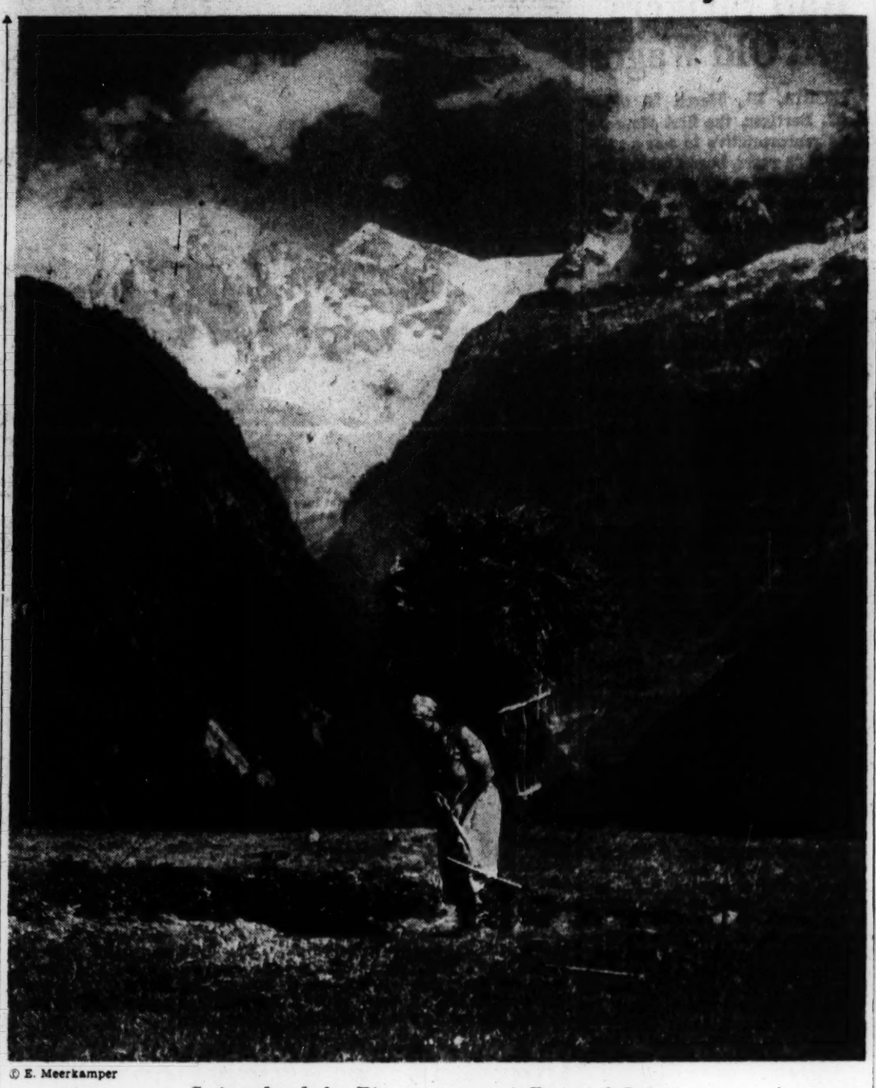
A sharp restriction has been placed on the butchering of cattle and pigs and the sale of meat is forbidden on Mondays and Wednesdays. Current meat rations are 4 2/5 pounds a month for adults and a little more than a pound a month for children.

One of Switzerland's outstanding problems in attaining self-sufficiency is a shortage of vital raw materials for its highly developed industries. For these the Swiss are dependent upon the German Reich. This is especially true in the matter of coal.

As is generally known, under the terms of the commercial treaty concluded last July, Germany promised to furnish Switzerland with a quantity of coal and iron and with seed potatoes. To pay for this, Switzerland is now sending to Germany a certain percentage of its dairy and farm products, including pigs.

Swiss authorities say the pact is a decidedly unfair one, for the Germans obtain their half of the deal at peacetime prices while the Swiss must pay wartime prices for their needs.

Incidentally, here is an interesting sidelight on German-Swiss relations. When German economic experts threatened to cut off German coal from Switzerland last winter, the Swiss retorted by appointing an "inspector of freight cars," whose duty it was to keep a supply of Nazi coal destined for Italy parked on the sidings in Switzerland as a reserve for Swiss use in case Germany tried to carry out its threat. The Nazis promptly backed down.



© E. Meerkamper

Switzerland the Picturesque—A Pastoral Scene

Labor Program

Coincidental with Switzerland's self-sufficiency program is a labor program to overcome widespread unemployment which has resulted from the loss of export trade and reduction in industrial activity.

This labor program has many provisions, but chief among them is the creation of work through development of new industries and public improvements.

Meanwhile, to prevent social upheavals which occurred in Switzerland during and after the last war, the Government is going to considerable lengths to provide for the unemployed workers. A special compensation fund guarantees workmen and small artisans two thirds of their normal income during terms of service and special discounts are provided for the unemployed on foodstuffs and other essentials.

Paradoxically, certain Swiss industries are enjoying a boom, traceable in part to the tremendous Government spending to maintain Switzerland's defenses and to adjust domestic economy to a self-sufficient basis.

However, the Government taxes these industries up to 40 per cent of profits unless equivalent sums are spent on home property and improvements.

British Bar 'Scorched Earth' If Invaded

By a Military Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, March 24—Speculation over the direction of Hitler's much-heralded spring offensive has turned official British attention to the matter of pointing up home defense—just in case. Thus today Government officials are assuring apprehensive rentiers that Britain does not contemplate a scorched-earth policy along Russian lines, in the event of an invasion.

Defense plans for Britain and Russia are vastly different and the scorched-earth policy in relation to congested Britain must be essentially a controlled military plan and not just a matter of expecting the householder to set his residence ablaze and take to the hills, it is officially pointed out.

There had been statements in the foreign press to the effect that a scorched-earth policy would be carried out in Britain in the event of invasion. These reports now are denied by British officials in charge of defense policy.

The scorched-earth policy on Russian lines, it is stated, is sound military tactics only so long as it is carried out behind a retreating army. For an advancing army it would be patently a great disadvantage. For an army standing its ground it would be liable to do as much harm as good.

Army Must Stand

Britain's army in Britain during an invasion will be standing its ground. Quite apart from the question of bravery, there is no place for it to retire to the way, the Russians retired across the steppes. The aim obviously will be to preserve the maximum of public utilities everywhere unless they are considered certain to fall into the enemy's hands.

Basically then, Britain's defense plan is to prevent the enemy from occupying an area and, secondarily, to insure that if he does, all helpful installations will be destroyed while as many as possible are kept going in zones to which the civilian population and military have been moved.

The question of the evacuation of civilians already is being worked out in detail and it ties up with the granting of new powers to the authorities so civilian labor can be conscripted in any area proclaimed to be an operational zone if the enemy actually lands. Right now, civilians are being told what the local arrangements are in both the evacuation and reception areas.

Carrying out an actual "scorched-earth" policy by destroying everything of potential use to the enemy will be a matter for the military to regulate and to undertake with the close co-operation of officials running public and private utilities.

Demolition Procedure

There is no more reason to doubt that necessary liaisons ane already established and procedure outlined for this purpose than that the Army, Navy, Air Force, Home Guard, and other organizations have a clear impression of what is to be done as regard the demolition of bridges, docks, rail heads and other key points.

A vital consideration is that such demolitions should be a part of the co-ordinated military defense plan based on the existence of fast-moving mobile reserves so situated that they can reach menaced points in adequate strength and in time. Keeping routes open for the defenders, therefore is fully as important as closing them for the attackers.

If Germany should attempt invasion of this country it is expected that there would be simultaneous attacks of which some would be feints and some the real thing. Land fighting forces to contend with them are declared to number around 5,000,000 men. This represents an average defense strength of between 40 and 50 for each of Britain's 89,000 square miles. It is considered essential that the invaders be prevented from obtaining numerical superiority anywhere.

The figure for the number of troops and Home Guardsmen in Britain is somewhat higher than that given by Lord Halifax in a speech March 19, in the United States. The British Ambassador said that there were 2,000,000 Home Guardsmen—that is part-time soldiers who would be called out in case of emergency—and 1,500,000 regular troops.

Perfect Accord Needed

Maintaining those defense forces in action requires perfect functioning of a supply system for fuel and other essentials and that, in turn, requires the operation of a "scorched-earth" policy strictly in accord with military requirements as seen in the light of actual events.

So far as the average individual is concerned, therefore, the basis of behavior in relation to such a degree of "scorched-earth" policy as service authorities agree upon is Prime Minister Winston Churchill's admonition: "Stay put"—unless ordered to do otherwise. More precise instructions on what to do "if an invader comes" have been issued to the British people in pamphlet form. They make no mention whatsoever of demolishing one's property or effects more than is necessary to comply with an attitude of rigid non-co-operation with the enemy. On the contrary, everyone who is not engaged in military operations, either actively or as a member of a civil defense unit, is exhorted to attempt to carry on with his normal occupation as normally as possible.

Beware of Invasion, Warning to Britain

By the Associated Press

London, March 24

Sir John Anderson, Lord President of the Council, warned again today that Germany may attempt to overrun the British Isles in the spring and told Britons they must do everything possible "to drive out and destroy the enemy."

He said "invasion committees" had been set up in many parts of the country with the duty "to survey local problems and see how their needs will be met."

Lloyd George Asks Lifting of Ban On Daily Worker

LONDON, March 24 (AP)—David Lloyd George, Britain's Prime Minister in the World War, said in a statement yesterday that the continued suppression of the Communist newspaper Daily Worker "is an act of stupid, wanton, partisan spite."

In a message to the Daily Worker League which is campaigning for permission to resume publication, suppressed since Jan. 21, 1941, Mr. Lloyd George said:

"No wonder there still remains a trace of suspicion in Russia as to the wholehearted genuineness of our co-operation. We are fighting a battle of freedom in the world against great odds. Do not add to these odds by deeds which cast doubt on the sincerity of our aims.

"We entered into a defensive and offensive alliance with the great Communist State of Russia and why should our Government suppress the only Communist daily paper in this country when the Communist Party is committed to prosecution of the war?"

Mussolini Heard From: Helps Gondola Repair

BERLIN, From German Radiocast March 24 (AP)—Venetian gondola men, in dire straits because of the war, have been given 250,000 lira (nominally $12,500) by Premier Mussolini to repair their idle gondolas, a Rome announcement said yesterday.

Rabbits in Your Backyard Will Keep Meat Bill Down

WASHINGTON, March 24 (AP)—A tip from the Interior Department: Start raising rabbits in your backyard and reduce your family meat bill.

Dr. I. N. Gabrielson, Director of the Fish and Wildlife Service, gave the advice to a House Appropriations Subcommittee during hearings on next year's Interior Department supply bill.

For Days Like These

Scriptural Healing

Compiled from the Bible
By HELEN L. YOUNG
Cloth $1.00
Genuine Morocco Leather Net $2.75
At all bookstores or
OXFORD UNIVERSITY PRESS
114 Fifth Avenue, NEW YORK

Nazified Transylvania Hinted In Ruman-Hungarian Dispute

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LISBON, Portugal, March 24—Well informed persons in close touch with Rumanian and Hungarian circles say they consider German military occupation of Transylvania the likely solution to the present Balkan crisis.

According to one source, Marshal Ion Antonescu, Premier of Rumania, had a private talk with Hitler five weeks ago on the eastern front at which time the Nazi dictator verbally promised immediate satisfaction of Rumania's territorial claims to its former province now held by Hungary in return for further Rumanian divisions in the Crimea.

[A dispatch from London yesterday told of an unconfirmed report that German officials had been sent to Bucharest and Budapest to try and smooth matters out.]

Hungary, it is understood in Lisbon, has at present 500,000 men under arms but it insists that many divisions are required to maintain order in the occupied territory and it is thus unable to spare men for the front line.

Rumania, it is said, has now mobilized 16 divisions but Premier Antonescu is refusing to send them to the front until Hitler's promises are fulfilled.

According to one report heard in this European "listening post," as far back as December Rumanian troops on the east front were told by their officers, "Our next victories will be against Hungary."

In event of full German military occupation of Transylvania, the Reichswehr, it is expected, would receive support of the Saxon civilian minority which approximates normally 900,000.

It is considered certain that Germany will make every effort to reach an immediate solution of the crisis, first to forestall a possible Rumanian revolt and second due to the necessity not to hinder the spring offensive timetable and clearance of Balkan railway routes, some of which are said to be half blocked by Hungarian troop movement to the Rumanian frontier.

Turkish Target?

MOSCOW, March 24 (AP)—German engineers have supervised the construction of 24 new airdromes and 50 landing fields in Bulgaria near the Turkish frontier, Tass reported today in a dispatch from Istanbul.

Further German and Bulgarian troops were said to have been moved to the border, and strategic highways were being pointed toward Turkey.

Tass charged that Bulgarian "ruling circles cast avid eyes at certain Turkish territory and would willingly become tools of German military provocation in the Near East."

Nazis Bolster Russian Front

By the Associated Press

Tuesday, March 24

The Germans are piling reserves into Russian front positions from areas as far away as Yugoslavia and Norway for Hitler's coming effort to regain the initiative, Moscow dispatches reported today.

The Soviet Information Bureau told of scattered actions in which Russian troops killed 2,500 invaders on the neighboring Leningrad and Kalinin Fronts and recaptured several communities elsewhere, but continued to report no material changes in the battle lines.

Powerful Russian attacks in the Donets Basin were acknowledged by the German High Command in Berlin broadcasts heard in New York, but it was said that these were beaten off as were lighter offensive thrusts on the Kerch Peninsula in the Crimea. In a Caucasian port south of Sevastopol, beseiged Russian Black Sea naval base, a 5,000-ton merchant ship and a submarine were reported sunk by Nazi torpedo planes.

From prisoners, Red Army men said they learned that many of the Nazi replacements were German factory workers only recently called into military service.

Edward Brunsfeldt, of the 312th Division, was quoted in Moscow dispatches as saying he had been sent from France to Serbia last July, to Smolensk March 2 and to Vyazma March 4 and that he began fighting March 14.

A captured survivor of a German ski regiment reported defeated on the Central Front, Karl Hauper, told the Russians he had been trained in Norway.

Among Germans captured on the Staraya Russa Front was Herman Reidenbach, who said he was a Bremen aviation factory worker until he was transferred to military service in January. He said he was rushed to the 16th Army's position March 5 during the formation of a new 290th Division to replace the original, assertedly wiped out, that he fought nine days and then surrendered.

Full Mobilization Forecast in Sweden After Maneuvers

LONDON, March 24 (AP)—The military maneuvers in Northern Sweden are a screen for complete mobilization of the Swedish Army in the face of heavy German concentrations along the Baltic coast, the Daily Express' foreign editor, Mr. Charley Foley, wrote today.

The reserves who took part in these maneuvers "will not be released, and more are being quietly called up every day," he said.

The final stage of mobilization is expected by April 9, the second anniversary of the invasion of Norway, he said.

Call UNITED for CLEVELAND CHICAGO and "EVERYWHERE WEST"

Only United offers sleeper and daylight flights to every principal Pacific Coast city. (Connecting airline to New York.) Reservations: travel agents, hotels, or

UNITED Air Lines
18 Providence St., Boston
80 East 42nd St., New York

SCOTTISH, ENGLISH AND AMERICAN WOOLLENS IN SPRING OVERCOATS

Incoming North Atlantic shipments of woollens from England and Scotland...excellent as ever in quality...have greatly supplemented our stocks of fine American materials. As a result, Brooks Brothers' Ready-made Overcoats for Spring present the usual wide range of choice for every occasion of civilian life. Officers' Overcoats for all branches of service are an equally important department in current ready-made stocks.

Spring Overcoats, $62 to $100
Sixth Floor Shop Overcoats, $42 to $62

ESTABLISHED 1818
Brooks Brothers
MADISON AVENUE COR. 44TH STREET
BRANCH: NUMBER ONE WALL STREET
NEWBURY, COR. BERKELEY ST., BOSTON

New Deal Issue Looms Large In Coming Wartime Election

By Roscoe Drummond
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 24—Congress is already beginning to shape the issues of the most fateful congressional elections in American history.

Far from delaying the wartime campaign, the Republican and Democratic leaders are rushing into it.

It is evident that in one form or another the New Deal is going to be a stake at the polls this fall.

And this needs a little explaining. First, all disclaimers to the contrary, politics is being adjourned by all sides only partially, very partially. There is obviously less partisanship for its own sake, less political maneuvering for only political ends, less voting for merely party advantage, but to the extent that politics is synonymous with conviction on public policy, politics cannot be adjourned even in war.

It is in this sense that the New Deal is at issue in numerous matters before Congress today. Since the New Deal is in one fundamental sense a way of government, since it typifies a basic point of view on public policy, it continues to come to the fore in the consideration of wartime problems, and while it is sometimes used as an epithet by its opponents, it usually represents sincere judgment by its advocates.

Campaign Guns Being Loaded

It is for this reason that it does not now seem as though the coming election could or would be fought greatly outside of New Deal issues and there is increasing evidence to indicate that New Deal issues are being already molded by both parties for use this fall.

On the Republican side, the issues which are being brought into focus by congressional debate and by the subject-matter of the main congressianal hearings are these:

1. That as a reform administration the New Deal has not proved itself efficient at organization and that its weaknesses have shown up in various phases of the war, primarily in the tardy decision to place procurement under a central head and its ability to obtain a blitz-production of armaments.

2. That the Democratic Majority of Congress has been either late or entirely negligent in acting to adjourn social-gains-as-usual as well as business-as-usual in order to guarantee all-out prosecution of the war.

3. That neither the Administration nor Congress is seriously pressing for economies in non-defense expenditures as one proper and essential means of financing the huge cost of the war.

Issues Split New Deal Lines

The fact is that most of the issues which are prominently before Congress today force a division on New Deal lines. The pressure to abolish the statutory 40-hour week finds the New Deal Congressmen favoring the side which produces the higher wages for labor and most Republicans and numerous Southern Democrats in opposition—a division which has often marked the peacetime lineup in Congress.

The new bill to end the National Youth Administration and the Civilian Conservation Corps brings a similar division for similar reasons and the lone campaign which Senator Harry F. Byrd (D) of Virginia is leading in behalf of a $2,000,000,000 saving in the non-war items of the budget finds the Administration Majority unresponsive.

This view that the New Deal is still to a considerable degree at issue in concrete legislation before Congress and probably will be at issue when the nation goes to the polls this November lies behind the latest political statement from Wendell L. Willkie, the Republican Party's 1940 presidential candidate, who has now made it clear on the record that if he has anything to do about it, he will be in the running as the Party's 1944 presidential candidate.

Willkie Minces No Words

This question was asked Mr. Willkie by Look Magazine: "Do you see any sign that the New Dealers are trying to put over a social and economic revolution while national attention is diverted to the war?"

Mr. Willkie replied: "Yes, the attempt is still going on to a certain extent. That is one reason it is so hard to get into the war program the force and drive that come with united effort toward a single end."

The Democrats appear perfectly willing to go into the fall congressional campaign and face the issues which the Republicans are now emphasizing and will do so assuming the war does not take a totally unexpected turn.

They are prepared to stand on the record of the Administration the congressional majority in the preparation for the war — as against the Republican record—and in the prosecution of the war.

Wherein borderline issues have to be resolved, they are prepared to resolve them on the side of labor, on the side of spending and on the New Deal way of government and face the consequences at the polls.

They are willing to make the fullest possible use of the isolationist issue against those isolationists who obstructed defense preparations with the hope of reducing isolationist political representation to the smallest possible force.

In this objective Mr. Willkie will aim to do for the Republican party what President Roosevelt would like to do for the Democratic Party. On this point he says:

A Frank Statement

I hope everyone, including every Congressman, Democrat or Republican has abandoned isolationism. The Japanese bombs that fell on Pearl Harbor should have sunk that idea. The only chance for a genuinely wise or Democratic peace is through men who see the world whole.

If Republican candidates appreciate that this is a world struggle and that we have an inescapable part in it and in the world to follow as well, I think there are sound arguments for their election.

Honest criticism is a good and stimulating thing within a government, at any time. In wartime and don't forget, Republicans are fighting this war just as much as Democrats—a watchful, constructive minority is particularly important to keep the Government on its toes in the conduct of the great war effort which means life or death to all of us.

START YOUR CIVILIAN FURLOUGHS WITH AN EASTER SEASON VISIT

Build up your own morale at CHALFONTE-HADDON HALL

ON THE BOARDWALK
ATLANTIC CITY
Restricted clientele • Write for color folder
LEEDS AND LIPPINCOTT COMPANY
Christian Science church in our block

SELL YOUR JEWELRY WITH CONFIDENCE

When you sell something of value, it pays to be sure you deal with reliable people. We have been diamond merchants—here and in Holland—for three generations. Banks and Fifth Avenue jewelers recommend their clients to us. Convince yourself that our estimates are fair: come in for an appraisal without charge. If you prefer, mail pieces directly to us. Bank references furnished.

Pieter de Witt

Pieter de Witt Diamonds Ltd.
535 FIFTH AVENUE • at 44th Street
New York
OUT-OF-TOWN INQUIRIES INVITED

U. S. Rehires Rail Strikers At Old Wages

PEORIA, Ill., March 23 (AP)—J. W. Barriger, the first Government representative to run a railroad in 22 years, began taking applications yesterday from strikers who want to return to work on the Toledo, Peoria & Western Railroad.

One of Mr. Barriger's first official acts in his new capacity as "Federal Manager" of the vital 239-mile line was to scrap the cause of an 85-day-old strike of 104 employees—the contract on wages and working conditions.

Mr. Barriger, Associate Director of the Office of Defense Transportation, announced that at 12:01 a. m. (C.W.T.) Wednesday pay rates, rules and working conditions which existed prior to the start of the strike last Dec. 28 would be reinstated.

In notices posted in roundhouses and at meeting places of the railroad brotherhoods he announced that applications for reinstatement must be made before noon Wednesday. He said earlier that with "certain exceptions" all of the 104 strikers would be rehired.

Within an hour after the notices went up approximately 40 strikers had asked for reinstatement, a Government spokesman said.

Mr. Barriger, who was appointed following an order by President Roosevelt Saturday for Federal seizure of the road, said the old scale of wages and working conditions would continue until a new contract is arbitrated.

The new manager said the only exceptions to his announced rehiring policy would be those involved in "alleged or proven unlawful conduct" since the start of the strike. He also said that deliveries to and from the road had been "in perfect shape" since his arrival and that he had asked the Interstate Commerce Commission to rescind its recent order directing railroads to reroute their shipments to avoid hauls over the T. P. & W. tracks.

Other Labor and strike developments:

Buffalo, N. Y.—The National Labor Relations Board held that the Aircraft, unaffiliated union of Curtiss-Wright Corporation Airplane Division employees here, was "company-dominated" and ordered its disestablishment.

The order sustained recommendations of Trial Examiner Howard Myers, who conducted a seven-week hearing last fall into unfair labor practice charges filed by the C.I.O. The board found that the company "has dominated and interfered with the administration of the Aircraft and has contributed financial and other support to it."

The Board directed the company to cease recognizing the Aircraft as exclusive bargaining representative of its employees.

Wheeling, W. Va.—The Wheeling Steel Corporation and the Steel Workers Organizing Committee (Congress of Industrial Organizations) have agreed to establish joint labor and management committees to speed up production for the war effort.

An announcement of the agreement said that the action was "in accordance with the expressed wishes of the Government" and specified the plan was to be in effect for the duration of the war unless terminated sooner by mutual agreement.

Fulton, N. Y.—Striking members of Fulton Local 54, International Brotherhood of Pulp, Sulphite and Papermill Workers, American Federation of Labor, have returned to their jobs following announcement by union officials and officials of the Oswego Falls plant of the Sealright Corporation that differences had been settled.

International officers were called after the union refused to sanction a strike declared when Seward Small, local president, was discharged. The International suspended Mr. Small and members of the Local Executive Committee when they refused to call off the strike, which, officers said, was in violation of a closed shop contract.

A union official said 25 or 30 employees who participated in the strike will not be taken back by the company. He said this number included Mr. Small.

Reading, Pa.—A two-day strike of 400 union milk truck drivers and dairy employees which had halted deliveries to thousands of residents has been terminated.

Union representatives, after a day-long conference, agreed to order resumption of deliveries pending arbitration of the workers' request for a 10 per cent wage increase.

Vancouver, B. C.—A compromise offered by Mayor J. W. Cornett appeared to have averted a threatened strike of Vancouver city employees. The Mayor suggested a cost-of-living bonus of $11 a month. Employees, who had offered to accept $12 in lieu of the $16.25 recently awarded by an arbitration board, said they would make a formal reply soon.

Kelly Widow to Name Bomber for War Hero

SAN DIEGO, Calif., March 24 (AP)—A Consolidated B-24 bomber will be named The Colin Kelly tomorrow in memory of America's first hero of World War II.

Mrs. Colin P. Kelly, Jr., widow of the flier who was killed after bombing and sinking a Japanese battleship, will sponsor the huge plane at ceremonies at Consolidated Aircraft Corporation's main plant.

Now residing in Los Angeles with her son "Corky," Mrs. Kelly accepted a position recently with a defense plant in that area and expressed a wish to remain out of the public spotlight.

Bonuses Under Fire

Wide World; Associated Press

Manufacturer Defends His System

Above: William S. Jack, center, talks things over with some workers-associates at Jack & Heintz, Inc. A former union business agent, Mr. Jack declared, "We are a year ahead of schedule and we're working two twelve-hour shifts a day—by the men's own choice." All workers share in bonuses and extra profits made by the company. Below: Mr. Jack inspects machinery at his plant.

Inquiry Cites Huge Bonuses Paid Out of Big War Profits

WASHINGTON, March 24 (AP)—Congress was amazed today at the disclosure of war orders so lucrative the woman secretary of a manufacturer has been drawing salary and extras at the rate of $95,108 a year.

The manufacturer, W. S. Jack, President of Jack & Heintz, Inc., of Bedford, Ohio, contended in a statement that the bonus system under which the secretary was paid actually decreased costs. He told the House Naval Committee yesterday that the firm which makes airplane parts, had given out $600,000 in bonuses last year.

"And the money all came from the Government," said Representative Carl Vinson (D), of Georgia, Chairman of the Committee.

The secretary, Miss Adelaide Bowman, said of her employer, "He's generous and is the most wonderful man in the world."

Big Bonuses Disclosed

She acknowledged yesterday that she had received $39,356 last year and $18,295 for the first ten weeks this year—an annual rate of $95,108 for 1942.

Edmund Toland, Counsel for the Committee, charged that the company paid the huge bonuses to employees and officials to decrease profits and thereby avoid excess profits levies.

Mr. Vinson brought out that Miss Bowman received a $13,000 bonus in March and asked her what she did to justify it.

"I guess I took some worries off Mr. Jack's mind," she said. Her 1940 income was $4,448.

Company officials testified that Mr. Jack's salary had risen from $25,000 in 1940 to salary and bonus of $145,845 in 1941, that "a melon was cut for all earning over $10,000 a year" to help them pay income taxes, and that all workers got a $600 Christmas bonus.

Cites Factory Morale

"We believe that with our bonus system we have a morale in our organization that any manufacturer can be proud of as our associates in business (employees) have 100 per cent confidence in the management and are giving their all from the standpoint of skill and production, and we believe that with our bonus system in force instead of increasing costs of our product our bonus system decreases the cost," Mr. Jack said in his prepared statement.

"As evidence, we have voluntarily reduced the price to the Army Air Corps, to whom we have sold 90 per cent of our product, by approximately 28 per cent on our last contract dated Jan. 19, 1942.

"The reason for the Navy paying approximately 11 per cent more on past contracts than the Army was caused by small quantities purchased.

"On the other hand, the first production contract received from the Army on automatic pilots was approximately ten per cent less than our competitors even though they had been engaged in the manufacture of automatic pilots for more than 15 years; and we hope to further increase this approximately 10 per cent saving to the Air Corps on automatic pilots before we finish our first production contract; and we are sure we will be able to make a refund to the Army on top of the 28 per cent reduction already given the Air Corps before we finish their contracts now in operation, if we can secure machinery now on order which will greatly reduce our machining time."

Employee Testifies

Donald Lake of Cleveland, comptroller of the company, testified his salary was $7,500 a year.

Mr. Toland's records showed Mr. Lake received $25,153 in salary and bonuses in 1941. Several checks for amounts up to $3,500 were deposited to Mr. Lake's wife's bank account. The checks, Mr. Lake said, were put down on the books as "additional compensation."

This month, Mr. Lake said, he has received a bonus of $7,000.

"Can you give any valid reason for this?" asked Mr. Toland.

"Long hours and hard work," replied Mr. Lake.

"Notwithstanding you earned $2,400 a year up to August, 1940?" asked Mr. Toland.

"That's right," replied the comptroller.

Mr. Lake testified that no part of the money received had ever been returned to Mr. Jack.

Questioned on Taxes

The witness affirmed, in response to Mr. Vinson's question, that the more the expense of manufacturing an article through bonuses and the like, the less excess profits taxes would have to be paid.

Mr. Toland brought out that on Dec. 20, 1941, the firm paid out $537,312 in bonuses to employees.

"The money all came from the Government," said Mr. Vinson. "To keep your profits down you pay these large bonuses."

"Not necessarily," replied Mr. Lake.

He explained that the firm's profits were about 12 per cent and that it would have been 20 per cent without payment of the bonuses.

Mr. Lake said that through the payment of the bonuses the individual would pay income taxes instead of the corporation.

"But they won't pay as much," Mr. Vinson commented. "The record shows also that the company has asked for a plant expansion loan of $3,000,000 and at the same time large amounts have been paid out in bonuses."

Workers Share

CLEVELAND, March 24 (AP)—The "Associates" who man the machines in a war plant that paid them $650,000 in Christmas bonuses wondered today if they would have to start paying for their lunches.

For several months employees of Jack & Heintz, Inc., maker of aircraft parts, have eaten free lunches in the new plant's glistening cafeteria.

This was part of a morale building program which William S. Jack, former machinist, inaugurated to obtain peak production.

"The men need good, hot food to maintain efficiency," Mr. Jack recently told an interviewer. "We told them we would increase their wages three cents an hour and charge them for lunches, or give them free food without the three-cent raise. They decided in favor of the free meal."

Vichy Executes 2 Sailors For Anti-Axis Plot

VICHY, France, March 24 (AP)—Two French sailors who wounded the Captain of the freighter Gabriel Guisthau recently in an unsuccessful plot to deliver the ship to the anti-Axis nations were executed by a firing squad at Oran yesterday after Chief of State Marshal Philippe Pétain refused their clemency plea.

This was the second case of its kind this year.

On Jan. 21 the Navy Ministry announced that four officers of another French blockade runner, the 2,166-ton Formigny, had been condemned to execution in absentia after they seized the ship's captain by force and locked him up off the coast of Portugal.

In that case, however, the sailors successfully turned the ship over to the British.

Thirty-four de Gaullists were condemned to execution in absentia and hard labor sentences ranging from four years to life were imposted upon 34 others yesterday by the Clermont-Ferrand Army Court for implication in "an important affair of treason" in France's colonies.

Soldiers, officers and civilian officials were involved. All lost their property holdings in France and 22 were sentenced to military degradation.

The special anti-Communist section of the same court sentenced three Communists for attempting to reconstitute three Communist cells. One was a Spanish civil war veteran and refugee who was given 10 years' hard labor and 10 years' forced residence. Sentences of five years at hard labor and one year in prison were imposed on the other two.

Daladier Charges Staff With Delay In Providing Arms

RIOM, Unoccupied France, March 24 (AP)—The French General Staff did not even order land mines until after seeing the "frightful ravages" caused by German mines among advancing French troops in the brief French offensive of 1939, former Premier Edouard Daladier told the Riom Court today.

M. Daladier, one of five men on trial on charges of responsibility for France's defeat in 1940, spoke in answer to testimony by Lieut. Gen. Joseph de la Porte du Thiel, now Commissioner-General of the Compulsory Youth Labor Service in the Pétain Government.

"There never was a single land mine ordered before October, 1939," said M. Daladier. "The Germans had laid mines in the Meuse Valley and I myself was able to see with my own eyes the frightful ravages they caused among our men who made that offensive.

"It was only then that the General Staff decided to order land mines, which were purely and simply copies of the German mines."

Axis Propagandists Center Upon India During Cripps' Stay

NEW YORK, March 24 (CBS)—Simultaneous with the arrival of Sir Stafford Cripps, the Germans have "put all the resources of their propaganda to the purpose of fomenting trouble in India, a British Radio reported in a news program last night.

The BBC radiocaster said that "a station of the German Radio transmitted messages to the Indians with instructions for insurrection. One of their transmissions last night said, 'To those who receive our messages in code, we urge you to act immediately.'"

Another BBC radiocast, also recorded at the CBS short wave listening station, reported the Rome Radio is operating a station calling itself "Radio Himalaya," and Berlin is operating one called "Free India Radio"—both purporting to be "secret" stations run by anti-British Indian Nationalists.

'Organ-Grinders' Prove To Be Air-Raid Wardens

MONTEBELLO, Calif., March 24 (AP)—Those fellows carrying crank-operated mechanisms suspended from their necks aren't organ grinders. They're air-raid wardens, and the mechanisms are air-raid sirens.

The city bought 25 of them at $20 each, for use in outlying sections where the sound of the city's power-operated siren atop the City Hall may not penetrate.

A demonstration today showed the hand-operated sirens can be heard inside homes for a distance of a block.

Manifesto by Norse Churches

NEW YORK, March 24 (CBS)—A manifesto read "in practically every church" in Norway on Sunday said that "the Church could not in present circumstances hand over responsibility of education to a State which has violated its rights and the rights of its parents," the British Radio reported in a news program recorded at the CBS shortwave listening station last night.

"The Germans are still meeting with fierce opposition from the oppressed populations of the occupied countries," the radiocast said.

"The struggle in Norway between the Church and the Nazi-controlled State moved a stage further last Sunday, when a manifesto drawn up by Norwegian clergymen was read to crowded congregations in practically every church in the country.

"It said that the Church could not in present circumstances hand over the responsibility of education to a State which had violated its rights and the rights of parents.

"The teaching profession in Norway has been treated with great harshness since its refusal to accept German control of the schools. Two hundred and eighty teachers were arrested in Oslo on Friday, and since the beginning of the month over 200 Norwegian teachers, many of them over 60 years old, have been forced to undertake hard labor in the north of the country under close military supervision."

Tokyo Bows to Moscow On Fisheries Accord

By Randall Gould
Former Chief Far Eastern Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Soviet Russia has scored an important victory over Japan in the annual battle of the fisheries agreement. On two vital points the Japanese have backed down to an unprecedented extent. They have consented not to bid for five of the 12 fishing grounds, and they have consented likewise to increase the rental rate by 20 per cent.

Japan's attitude provides a marked contrast to that of former years when Russia was forced to abandon certain fishery bargaining-points because of a virtually open threat that if the Nipponese viewpoint did not prevail, Japanese fishermen would take their nets out under shelter of the big guns of the Emperor's warships.

This year it is obvious that Japan's southern drive must take precedence over all else for the time being. Japan by signing the fisheries pact in the form it has is virtually proclaiming such to be the case. There is, from one point of view, basis for suspicion in the thorough style in which Tokyo has knuckled under. Such conspicuous surrender on terms which the Japanese have hitherto proclaimed beyond the slightest further compromise might well turn out (like the appointment of a new Kurusu-like Ambassador to Moscow in the form of Naotake Sato) only a shield for swift and unexpected attack at Vladivostok before long.

Whether Japan purposes peace or war so far as Rusisa is concerned, it has taken a good strategic ground. For the time being, in the light of greater events, it is certainly most advantageous for Japan's fishermen to start their spring season in early April on a basis of pacific relations between Japan and the U. S. S. R. This is no year for the Nipponese to start fishing with battleships.

Reliance on Surprise

If they must use the battleships against Russia, far better to use the fishermen as camouflage in advance. That would be in the tradition of Pearl Harbor, and (as the Russians have not forgotten) in the tradition of Port Arthur many years earlier. Surprise is of the essence here—and surprise as an element of military strategy does not impress the Japanese as treachery. It is regarded as the logical weapon for the weaker party.

The fishery problem comes up each year and usually it is not solved until this period, which is the last minute before the fishermen go into action as winter's grip on the ocean is relaxed. Japan claims rights in Russian waters, basing this claim in the first instance upon the treaty of 1875 which gave Okhotsk Sea privileges to Japanese on a basis of equality with Russians. The Treaty of Portsmouth in 1905 reaffirmed this pivilege; two years later a special convention was signed, and when Japan accorded diplomatic recognition in 1925 to the Soviet Government a revision was called for, which resulted in 1928 in a new convention placing Japanese in all respects under the same laws, regulations and ordinances "as citizens of the U. S. S. R. who are successful bidders for fishery lots."

Here we see a direct tie-up with the agreement as just signed. Japanese have equal rights with Russians except that they must not even bid this year for five of 12 lots. The distinction is certainly clear enough—in effect it wholly overrides the 1928 convention, knocking the Japanese out of half of the field completely.

Exchange Aids Russians

The problem of finances came up in 1930 because of the Russian closure of the Korean bank in Vladivostok. This had been the only foreign bank exchanging rubles in Soviet territory and it gave the Japanese a chance to use black - market rates in buying Soviet money at a great saving.

Since then, the question has been one of the rate of exchange and that is where the Japanese have now backed down on a second highly vital point. Whereas in the black-market days they were able to buy a ruble for only 27½ Japanese sen, as compared with Moscow's official rate of 40 sen, the later agreement compromised the rate at 32½ sen, which was supposed (by a new convention arranged toward the close of 1936) to run until 1944, preserving this rate.

Now the Russians have held Tokyo up for what seems to be the full official 40-sen rate, effective as of 1942. The Japanese will put a good face on the matter but they can't be feeling pleased.

There can be just one reason why Russia forced this, and one reason why Japan has accepted it. The Russian reason lies in a dynamic diplomacy which believes in taking the offensive, particularly against the Japanese. Russia is not prepared to attack Japan (just now) or to let America and Britain use Siberian bases in a way which Japan would construe as an unfriendly or warlike act; but it is prepared to do almost anything short of that, just as it always has been.

Such tactics not only win from time to time, but they have always proved demoralizing to Japanese aspirations to take any sort of offensive against Russia.

They indicate, among other things, that Russia isn't afraid of Japan—which probably is accurate. Vulnerable though Vladivostok and all of eastern Siberia may be to Japanese attack, the fact remains that Russia is still protected there by a virtually autonomous Far East army well equipped with planes, tanks, and other mechanized equipment and skilled in their use.

Where this army has been in action against Germany it has acquitted itself with distinction. And neither Russia nor Japan forget the lessons of Changkufeng and Nomonhan, where the Russians proved their ability to give Japanese forces of the toughest a terrific trouncing. Japanese losses at Nomonhan included 18,000 men and an incalculable amount of morale when it came to fighting Russians.

As to Japanese willingness to sign so meekly a treaty which would never have been accepted a year ago, the reason is of course its preoccupation with a supreme gamble against America and Britain. And as already indicated, this divides into two possible courses of action in the immediate future—the one that of pacific adherence to the Stalin-Matsuoka Neutrality Treaty, and the other that of sudden, unprovoked, if possible unexpected attack.

Pacts Without Meaning

Despite the fact that stupendous damage could be done such Japanese centers as Osaka, Nagoya, Yokohama and Tokyo from planes based on Vladivostok, only 750 airline miles from the Nipponese Capital, there are unquestionably still many among the Japanese militarists who want to strike at Russia this spring. These will have favored signing any sort of fisheries treaty, however ruinous from the Japanese point of view, because such an action would ward off a diplomatic dispute with Russia, tend to put the Russians off their guard, and cause no suffering to Japan anyway because the Japanese would never live up to it.

Such sentiment doubtless runs high among the younger officers of the Kwantung Army in Manchuria. They might strike in disobedience to Tokyo orders, although as a rule their recalcitrance has been somewhat exaggerated — many of the Army's apparently reckless acts have been deeply calculated, and the apologetic diplomats were used as stooges as were Admiral Kichisaburo Nomura and Saburo Kurusu in Washington.

It is likewise possible that Russia may be intending to take advantage of the element of surprise by striking at Japan first; but if this were the intended policy, there would be no special point in pressing a fisheries pact highly disadvantageous to the Japanese. Why stir them up, in such case?

The logical presumption is that Russia will continue to devote major attention to Germany, and fight Japan only when and if it must. On the other hand, the Japanese have by their agreement paved a way toward either peace or war with Russia.

Tokyo: Longer Pact Would Be Desirable

By the Associated Press

Tokyo, From Japanese Radiocasts, March 24

The Tokyo press today hailed extension of the Japanese-Soviet fisheries pact as testimony that normal relations existed between Tokyo and Moscow.

The paper Asahi said the agreement for the remainder of 1942 was a reply to British-American attempts to drive a wedge between Russia and Japan.

Asahi, Nichi Nichi and Hochi all urged, however, that a long-term pact would be desirable. Authoritative sources yesterday said negotiations toward that end were proceeding.

Hochi said conclusion of such an agreement would do much toward settlement of the oil concession problem in Northern Karafuto.

[Russia owns the northern three fifths of the island, which is generally called Sakhalin. It has been the scene of border clashes between Japanese and Russians as recently as two years ago. Japanese oil and coal concessions on the Russian portion have been a source of disagreements for years.]

War Losses Stir Rumanians

BERN, Switzerland, March 24 (AP)—Rumania already has lost 115,000 men in the fight against Russia, and the people are complaining bitterly over the losses both in man power and territory ceded to Hungary, the Balkan correspondent of the Basel National Zeitung said yesterday.

This is only one aspect of the complicated Balkan squabbles which may wreck Germany's attempt to gain more reinforcements in the struggle, sources with close Balkan connections said.

They pointed out that King Boris of Bulgaria still was resisting attempts to pit his country against the Soviet, but conceded there was a possibility of Bulgaria being talked into a campaign against Turkey.

"The fiction of the already established new order in Southeastern Europe," the National Zeitung's correspondent said, "cannot be maintained much longer.

"In view of this situation it seems the German tactics of referring all interested parties to the time after final victory cannot be continued for a long time, and that a dissolution of the forced community of southeastern partners of the Axis is possible."

But They Didn't Say 'She'

SEATTLE, Wash. (AP)—Stenographic war note:

A newspaper received a letter from a credit association with 15 typewriter errors in its 18 lines. A footnote read:

"Please pardon the dirty copy. Our stenographer has gone to war."

President Hits Bill to Abolish NYA and CCC

WASHINGTON, March 24 (AP)—President Roosevelt today opposed a bill to abolish the N. Y. A. and said the agencies should be continued as a part of the country's war effort.

Paul V. McNutt, Social Security Administrator, gave to the Senate Labor Committee, which is studying the bill, a letter from the President which said:

I feel that the youth agencies have a definite place in the all-out war effort. The 1943 program of the National Youth Administration to train approximately 600,000 youth for war industries and for other essential work will be a definite and necessary contribution to our expanding labor requirements. The Civilian Conservation Corps work on army reservations is needed to prepare those reservations for full utilization. Likewise, the remaining projects of the Corps which are now limited to those essential to the various phases of our war effort and so located as to provide protective services in vital areas should not be discontinued at this time.

It is unfortunate that it is not generally known that the employment of these youth in some cases releases soldiers for active duty and in others involves tasks which would require the employment of adult civilians. I also feel that it should be made clear to all our citizens that by far the greater number of those on the rolls are of pre-military age and that the training which they receive is preparing them for such service as they may be called upon to perform when they become of military age.

In view of the above, I cannot agree with those who take the position that these agencies should be terminated and, accordingly, you are advised that S. 2295 does not meet with my approval.

Senator Kenneth McKellar (D) of Tennessee, author of the bill to abolish the two agencies, told the Committee yesterday that the N. Y. A. was campaigning to keep its appropriations at the highest possible point and said it was keeping many youths out of the Army.

Share Ride Plan Success in Pontiac

PONTIAC, Mich., March 24 (AP)—In its first week of operation the Pontiac share-the-ride plan for conserving civilian vehicles, gasoline and hard-to-get tires has convinced experienced transportation engineers of its efficiency.

M. R. Darlington, Jr., field representative of the Automotive Safety Foundation, said the foundation would launch a nation-wide campaign to persuade other communities to adopt the plan.

Leonard C. Sauer, director of the plan, said juggling of factory, school, store, and office schedules virtually had erased morning peaks in public transportation demands in this industrial city of 66,000.

Factory shifts have been staggered, schools open later than formerly, and some offices do not begin the day's business until 10 a. m., remaining open until a correspondingly later hour in the evening.

Work or Fight Law Works in Maryland

CENTREVILLE, Md., March 24 (AP)—The State's Attorney of Queen Anne's County, John Palmer Smith, said March 22 that more than 100 men had been placed in farm work jobs in the last 10 days as a result of a "work or fight or go to jail" campaign.

He said the actions were taken in the spirit of a "work or fight" law passed by the Maryland General Assembly in the first World War, but that its provisions had not been invoked.

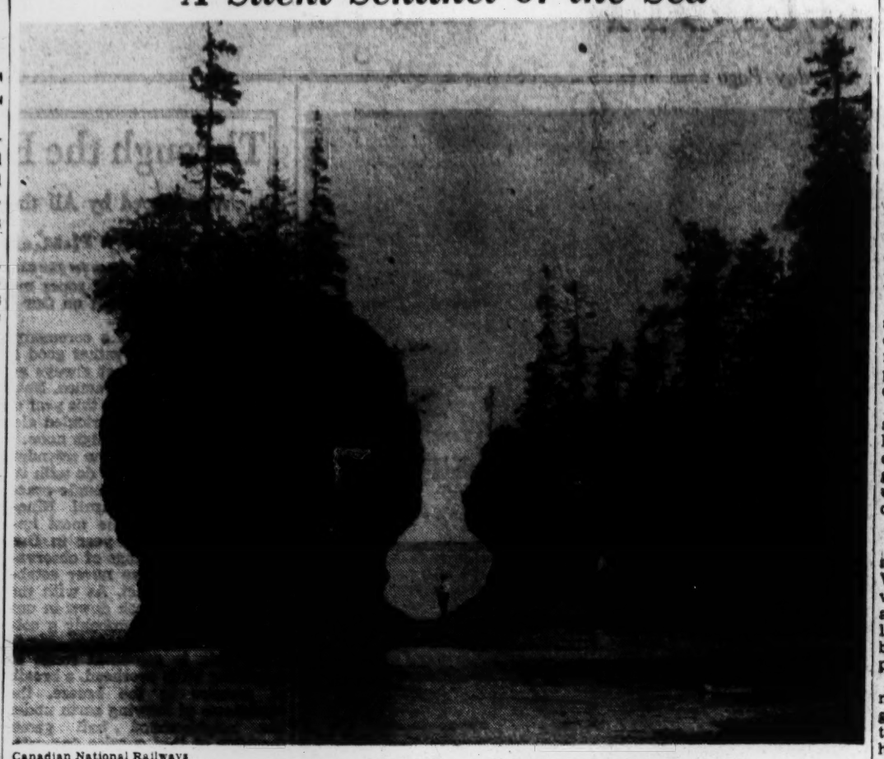
Mr. Smih said nearly 50 men whom he termed "chronic idlers who absolutely refused to do any defense work" had been summoned to appear before Magistrate Melvin H. Robinson to show cause why they were not employed.

"All but five of these have obtained work," he added. "If they cannot show that they are employed by tonight warrants charging them with vagrancy will be sworn out and the men will be prosecuted."

Nation's Candy Box

The nation has 48,015 candy, nut and confectionery stores, according to the latest Census. They sell $300,000,000 worth of sweets annually.

A Silent Sentinel of the Sea



Canadian National Railways

Hopewell Capes Near Moncton, New Brunswick

The rugged coast of this area is an attraction which draws hundreds of tourists throughout the vacation season.

Gas Rations for U. S. Tourists in Canada

By Leavitt F. Morris
Travel Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Gasoline rationing in Canada goes into effect on April 1 and all American tourists crossing the border from that date on will be given a coupon book with which to purchase motor fuel.

Under the rationing plan, the owner of a United States automobile entering Canada for touring purposes may obtain from the Canadian Customs Officer at the port of entry a gasoline license and ration coupon book, which will be issued free of charge. Two types of books will be issued, one for the tourist remaining only 48 hours, and the other for those who remain up to 90 days.

If the traveler is staying in Canada for less than 48 hours, his

Tourabouts

ration coupon book will contain coupons permitting the purchase of four units of gasoline. If the tourist intends to stay in Canada for more than 48 hours, the ration book will contain coupons permitting the purchase of 20 units of gasoline at any time within a 90-day period. He may use the allowable amount on one long trip, or he may spread it over the 90-day period covered by his ration book. He must surrender the license and coupon book with any unused coupons to the Canadian Customs on his exit from Canada.

Each unit in the ration book represents a certain number of gallons of gasoline. Basically, the quantity of gasoline in the unit is five Imperial gallons (equal to six United States gallons), but this may be reduced or increased at any time by the Oil Controller.

The hours of sale of gasoline in Canada are from 7 a. m. to 7 p. m. on week days only. Gasoline cannot be purchased at night or on Sunday.

Spring Festival

British Columbia's Victoria will hold its annual Spring Garden Festival from April 22 to the 25th. Held under the joint auspices of the Victoria Horticultural Society and the Empress Hotel, the festival is expected to attract amateur and professional gardeners and other flower lovers from the United States as well as Canada. As usual, Victoria's finest gardens, in their springtime best, will be opened to the public during the four-day period, and there will be a Get-Together Dinner on April 24, as well as the usual Decorated Tables Display. The festival will have two innovations this year—a tour through Beacon Park, with practical lessons in planting and garden display by experts, and a show of seasonal spring flowers to wind up the affair, at the Crystal Garden on April 25.

Florida in Bloom

Florida is just as accessible today to the spring traveler as it was a year ago despite the tire and car rationing program. For the swift streamlined trains still serve this region with speed and regularity. When the winter crowds move out there is expected this year to be an influx of new visitors to Florida—visitors who come to see the flowers in full bloom. Wherever one turns there is lush foliage that is ablaze with blossoms or laden with fruit. The royal poincianna trees do not bloom until May, at which time their flaming masses of color rival even the glories of Florida's sunsets. In May, too, according to the Seaboard Railway, the oleanders, white and red, bloom in fields and dooryards and along the highways. Another of the earliest to blossom in the spring and one which late staying winter tourists are always delighted to see is the huge Magnolia tree in full flower. In the spring hotel rates are lower in Florida and resorts are less congested.

"Old Virginny"

"Carry Me Back to Old Virginia" will become a weekly travel objective in a new continuous series of spring and summer Virginia land tours to be scheduled from March 29 to Oct. 24 by the American Express. The tours which will offer complete travel arrangements from all northern points have been carefully planned to combine the utmost in recreation. Leaving Saturdays southward from New York, Philadelphia, Wilmington to Baltimore, where a transfer will be made to the Chesapeake Steamship Lines for a sail down Chesapeake Bay, the Virginia tours start up the famous Tidewater country from Norfolk and Virginia Beach. From the restored Colonial city of Williamsburg, where the first English settlement in America akin to Jamestown has come back to life in a living history exhibited in recreated buildings and grounds, the tours will continue to Charlottesville and Monticello. The tours will include the scenic beauty spots of Blue Ridge Mountain romance and the Shenandoah Valley towns, the Natural Bridge, White Sulphur Springs, Richmond, Jamestown and Old Point Comfort, from where the home-bound steamer ride up Chesapeake Bay completes the eight-day tour.

Travel Notes

Nova Scotia will hold its annual public celebrations including the Annapolis Valley Apple Blossom Festival, the Gaelic Summer School, and the Highland Games. . . . Travelers to Great Smoky Mountains National Park were 22 per cent more in number in January of this year than during the same period last year. . . . Tuscon, Ariz., is the only city in the United States to have been a walled fort. . . . The oak tree under which Henry Clay wrote the famous lines, "I'd rather be right than President," still stands in Raleigh, N. C.

Improve the Soil for Your Victory Garden

Sometimes we forget that the basic commodity with which we gardeners work is soil quality. There are many different kinds in the world. Our results in terms of beautiful flowers, good vegetables and fruits, vigorous shrubs, and velvety lawns depend upon the soil with which we work. Fundamentally, soil is composed of pulverized organic and inorganic matter. It is true that much soil has large pieces of inorganic material such as pebbles, stones, and rocks. But even in stony ground good results can be had if the soil is rich in humus, or as we commonly call it—loam.

We have all heard and read the terms: sandy loam, black loam clay soil, and similar descriptive phrases. Most home gardeners in villages and towns, cities and suburbs, have to overcome the handicap of poor soil; the builders filled in with materials that are not good for soil. This is why so many home gardeners are keenly interested in improving the soils of their gardens and lawns.

How to Change Clay Soil

If the soil is a heavy, clay composition, it must be lightened with materials that will allow air and water to get into it. There are two practical, inexpensive ways of changing clay type soil. First, a layer of sand or gravel may be spread over the surface, and spaded into the top soil. The writer has watched a friend change a garden spot of very heavy, clay soil into mellow, friable soil by three or four applications of a one inch layer of sand, plus a heavy application of animal manure.

There are two good times of the year to work sand or gravel into a clay garden. In the latitude of Boston, one is in early May and the other in late September or early October In spading the heavy soil, the ground needs to be dug enough so that it can be broken into small pieces when hit with the spading fork; It must have some moisture in it, otherwise it is so hard and cohesive that one can hardly raise a forkful. A generous layer, from one to two inches of sand, plus animal manures or peat moss will have a real foundation for his gardening efforts.

A second common problem has to do with changing light, porous, sandy soil into a loam with more body and moisture-retaining power. With the exception of a few varieties, generally of desert origin, plants must have organic material in the soil to thrive. This humus has the ability to absorb and hold moisture and thus change the chemicals into soluble form, available to feeding rootlets.

Light, sandy soil needs additions of heavy loam, manures, and peat moss. The decayed material from the compost heap is almost pure humus and is excellent for the light type soils. There is one other practical point that many home gardeners fail to utilize. Use the grass clippings for mulch around the vegetables and flowers. During rainy spells, even in midsummer, the lawns may produce such a luxuriant crop of grass that it will have to be raked. This makes excellent mulching material. It keeps the light soil cool and moist, and in the fall this mulching material may be spaded into the soil to add more humus.

Pulverized Garbage

There are two other points to consider for a long-range soil improvement program. We are just learning to use the dried animal manures and bone meal. In the recent past, commercial concerns have learned how to handle these fertilizers to make them light in weight and unobjectionable to use. The dried manures have their complement of chemical values, and oftentimes are much more available to suburban and city gardeners. And in addition, these dried manures give humus to build up the soil. The other point also has to do with a new type fertilizer. It is made of pulverized garbage, dehydrated, and has chemicals added to it so that one may buy any usual formula of nitrogen, phosphorous, and potash. Most of this garbage is organic material and will therefore add to the humus content of the soil.

As we make our gardening plans for this important year, it should be our purpose to improve the soil as we garden. At little expense we can have better vegetables and flowers—and better soil.

H. S. P.

A Tuesday feature.

California Tire Saver Uses Leather Belting

SANTA MONICA, Calif., March 24 (AP)—A landscape contractor, Paul Kundig, has sent drawings of his tire saving device to the National Defense Council.

What is it? Just leather belting—a lot of it.

He wound a section of strong leather belting around each of his tires. Says he drives 40 miles an hour without undue jar, and believes a substitute for the leather can be found in a nail-studded or wire-reinforced fabric composition.

Japan Using Dirigibles Or Blimps Against U. S.?

News in Aviation

By Albert D. Hughes
Aviation Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Reports of a barrage fired recently by anti-aircraft in Los Angeles at an unidentified lighter-than-air craft have raised the question whether Japan has any blimps or dirigibles in the air fleet it is concentrating on the western world.

Are the Japanese utilizing airship carriers like the Macon to distribute their fighting craft in necessary spots, and have they, perhaps, procured some of these dirigibles from Germany?

Veteran airship men, our correspondent in Akron, Ohio, reports, have recalled that the Japanese did some experimenting with gaseous flight in the early years, upon which they may now be capitalizing.

Display Interest After Last War

Japan, it is recalled, expressed a great interest in dirigibles after World War I. In the division of war spoils, she acquired and reassembled at Tokyo, one of the large airship hangars that had been used in Germany as a Zeppelin base.

When the Graf Zeppelin, Germany's prize airship, made its globe-girdling flight, it was able to put in at Tokyo in the old hangar which had been wrested from Germany.

A veteran airship man, Norman Meadowcroft, now employed in an airplane plant in Santa Monica, Calif., disclosed for the first time to our Akron correspondent his part in the training of Japanese naval officers in dirigible flights. Mr. Meadowcroft took part in the British airship program in the World War, and was later engineer aboard the Shenandoah, whose gas cells he aided in constructing.

Checked Japanese

"In my capacity as officer-engineer doing training work on airship patrols over the North Sea, I was checking out a Japanese Naval officer as a pilot of a coastal type dirigible. The Jap was in the forward cockpit, a petty officer in the second, and I, as check pilot, sat in the next compartment with an enlisted mechanic in the rear. All cockpits were open except for a small windshield.

"After the take-off and two hours of maneuvers over the North Sea, the approach for a landing was started. At about 500-foot altitude the routine process of 'weighing off' was begun. This consisted of throttling the engines until all forward motion was lost and the state of equilibrium of the ship was determined. Usually after a long flight, the loss of fuel made the ship quite light and it was necessary to release hydrogen from the bag to lessen the lift and place the ship in landing condition.

"I gave the Jap the command to weigh off. He grinned, nodded his head and throttled the engines.

"It was apparent, without looking at the instruments, that the ship was quite light so I shouted 'You're light.' The Jap kept nodding his head and grinning until the exasperated officer repeated the words 'You're light.'

"At this the Jap grinned even more widely.

"Suddenly he reached up and pulled the control releasing all water ballast. The ship lost about half a ton of water all at once and shot up like a rocket with everyone trying to get the valves wide open to release the mounting pressure caused by rapid ascent and thus avoid bursting the bag.

"At 10,000 feet we reached equilibruim and started hurtling down again. This time we were without ballast to check our accelerated descent.

Everything Went Overboard

"On the way down, the petty officer quietly knocked the Jap on the head with a wrench to keep him from further mischief while the crew began throwing everything overboard which could be torn loose to lighten the ship in its wild descent.

"Parachutes, seat cushions, flying jackets, helmets, tools, food and drink, all served the purpose and were sent flying overboard. The bag had released so much gas pressure that it lost its stiffness and buckled up; hitting the ground with a good solid crash. The dirigible was completely wrecked.

"We all suffered only minor injuries. The Jap was taken to the air station hospital and later that night he packed his bag, sneaked out and was never heard from again."

* * *

P.-C. A. Loses and Wins

A practical example of serving the nation's air defense needs without depleting its own supply of pilots is the recent reporting to duty by 13 captains and first officers of Pennsylvania-Central Airlines with the U. S. Air Corps Ferry Command. For several months the airline has been training new personnel to replace those who were expected to receive this assignment, C. Bedell Munro, President of the company, said.

The Air Corps assignment was anticipated many months ago, Mr. Munro said, and the company has been readying for it, hence, there will be no interruption of schedules or lowering of operations standards. The Army-assigned captains have been replaced by experienced pilots who have been eligible for promotion to captaincies for several months.

It Rides Southern 'Ridgepole' —New FM Radiocasts April 30

News in Radio

By the Radio Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

FM (Frequency modulation) radiocasting is an art that continues to ride the ridgepole of the United States in order to do its best work.

Word has come that W41MM, loftiest frequency modulation station in the nation, is scheduled to begin radiocasting on April 30. Located on top of Clingman's Peak in the Great Smoky Mounains it is estimated by FM Broadcasters that W41MM will service approximately 70,000 square miles—an area measuring approximately 500 miles across—with a noise-free, high fidelity signal.

On the announced opening date W41MM plans to come on the air with a 3,000-watt transmitter pending installation of its 50,000-watt set by next summer.

The FM Antenna of this new station, which will relay a signal into seven adjoihing states, is to stand 6,885 feet above sea level. Thus, it will be the highest object in the United States east of the Rockies. It will top by some 200 feet the pinnacle of Mount Mitchell, loftiest summit east of the Rockies. Also it is approximately 400 feet higher than the antenna of the Yankee Network's FM station, W39B, atop Mount Washington in New Hampshire, which has previously had the honor of being the loftiest station in the country.

Since FM is a growing art, even though its progress has been halted somewhat by the war, it is likely in time to come that the W41MM will be exceeded in height by some station that may be erected in the Rockies.

The reason for this will be the same as the reason for the establishment of W41MM and the New Hampshire station—FM, because of its line-of-sight characteristic, reaches a greater audience as the effective height of the antenna is increased. Hence, the seeking of the highest natural locations possible.

Observe what this height and power will produce—W41MM at full power is expected to serve 51 per cent of the population of North Carolina; 54 per cent of South Carolina; 28 per cent of Tennessee; 17 per cent of Virginia; 15 per cent of Kentucky; nine per cent of Georgia, and eight per cent of West Virginia, based on the population distribution with the coverage boundaries assigned by the Federal Communications Commission. A total of more than 5,000,000 persons are within listening range. All important cities of North and South Carolina, with the exception of Wilmington and Charleston, fall in this area.

As in the case of the New England stations, construction of W41MM presented many problems. First it was necessary to build a mile-long road to the summit of Clingman's Peak before workmen could gain access to the site. Water has to be pumped from a mountain spring 800 feet lower than the transmitter building—a far less difficult task than the drilling of the well on Mount Washington.

The station must be completely self-contained because of its remote location, so living quarters are provided for the engineering crew and a complete diesel-driven generating plant provides sufficient power for the 50-kilowatt transmitter and other local uses.

Program for W41MM will be received from Winston-Salem, N. C., about 105 air-line miles distant, over a radio relay system which will be pointed toward a special pickup antenna on the summit.

Gordon Gray of Winston-Salem is the owner and general manager of W41MM.

FM Station Granted

The Buffalo, N. Y., Board of Education, taking advantage of the special channels set aside in the FM, or frequency modulation, band, for noncommercial, educational stations, has just been granted permission to construct a 1,000-watt FM transmitter on 42.9 megacycles.

"The applicant," according to the Federal Communications Commission, "proposes to broadcast educational programs, including science, art, music, English, vocational guidance, safety and national defense, to the school system of Buffalo, embracing 13 high schools and 80 grammar schools with more than 75,000 students, as well as general educational and patriotic programs to the general public. Secondarily, the station will provide training of students in radio operation and transmission."

Labor Parade Wins La Guardia Approval

NEW YORK, March 24—Mayor Fiorello H. La Guardia has signified his approval of labor proposals for a parade of Congress of Industrial Organizations and American Federation of Labor members in his city to carry out President Roosevelt's suggestion that parades and flag-waving would better serve to stir labor enthusiasm in the war effort than repressive legislation.

A labor parade would be a "very good idea," Mrs. Ethel S. Epstein, the Mayor's Labor Relations Secretary, reported him as saying. The Mayor will confer with labor officials on April 1 in connection with the plan, she said, adding that she did not think the parade would be held before the middle of May.

Nary a Dachshund Among Sentry Dogs

NEW YORK, March 24 (AP)—Two hundred dogs are being trained for Army sentry duty here to guard supply depots against spies and saboteurs—and there isn't a rookie dachshund among them.

But it isn't prejudice or lack of patriotism that bans the sausage-shaped dachshund—a fighting dog from stem to stern—from active Army service. His size just hasn't caught up with his courage.

Paying tribute to the breed's audacity, Harry I. Caesar, President of Dogs for Defense, Inc., said that the dachshund, which is trained in its native Germany to drag the fox and sharp-clawed badger from their holes, was too small for Army sentry work.

The job requires a dog with a bite to match his bark.

"In all the depots there are places where saboteurs, once inside, could hide and escape the eyes of the most alert sentry," Mr. Caesar explained. "They could not, however, elude the scenting and hearing of a properly trained dog."

Blackout Gas Switches Damaged in Philadelphia

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, March 24—Blackout precautions were seriously upset here yesterday with the discovery that saboteurs or vandals had damaged hundreds of special blackout switches which had been installed on the 22,640 gas lamps in the city.

Police ordered special precautions taken immediately in an attempt to check further damage to the installations.

Hotels · Resorts

Kansas City, Mo.

Hotel La Salle
"Kansas City's Largest Apartment Hotel"
Linwood and Harrison
KANSAS CITY, MO.
On Highway 40 — 2 Blocks from Second Church in the Heart of the City.
RATES FROM $2.00
Furnished Kitchenette Apartments

20 STORIES OF COMFORT
450 Outside Rooms with Tub, Shower and Radio. Rates from $2.50.
HOTEL **Phillips**
Baltimore Avenue at Twelfth

A GREAT HOTEL IN A GREAT CITY
HOTEL PRESIDENT
FRANK J. DEAN, Managing Director
14th & BALTIMORE AVE., Kansas City, Mo.

Hotel Bellerive
ARMOUR BLVD. AT WARWICK
KANSAS CITY, MO.
Quiet-Refined-MODERATE RATES

St. Louis, Mo.

HOTEL DE SOTO
IN ST. LOUIS
Entirely remodeled, redecorated and refurnished guest rooms from $2.00. Located in the heart of downtown St. Louis.
O. P. Greathouse, Mgr.
Locust at Eleventh

Colorado

DENVER COLORADO
OLIN HOTEL
ACROSS THE STREET FROM FIRST CHURCH
$2.00 Single Exceptional Food
$4.00 Double No Liquor Served
Management: JOHN HUNTINGTON "BILLY" BRIGGS

SHIRLEY-SAVOY DENVER
Two persons for the Price of One
400 Rooms from $1.50
COFFEE SHOP AND CAFE
Broadway at 17th

San Francisco

HOTEL **Stewart** SAN FRANCISCO
Downtown on Geary St., above Union Square. Rates with bath $2.50, $3.00 and $3.50, one person; $3.50, $4.00 and $4.50, two persons; without bath $2.00, one person; $3.00, two persons. CHAS A. and MARGARET STEWART, Proprietors

HOTEL
DRAKE-WILTSHIRE
STOCKTON AT POST • SAN FRANCISCO
In the heart of downtown city, half block from beautiful Union Square. Convenient to every point of interest. 250 rooms with bath.
SINGLE $2.00, Double $2.50

Los Angeles

LOWER RATES AT LOS ANGELES HOTEL
THE STILLWELL, one of Los Angeles' finest downtown Hotels, now offers rooms with private bath, from $30 Mo., $9 Week, $2 Day. 838 So. Grand Ave. Two blocks to Christian Science church.

New York City

Hotel La Salle
"Kansas City's Largest Apartment Hotel"
Linwood and Harrison
KANSAS CITY, MO.
On Highway 40 — 2 Blocks from Second Church in the Heart of the City.
RATES FROM $2.00
Furnished Kitchenette Apartments

20 STORIES OF COMFORT
450 Outside Rooms with Tub, Shower and Radio. Rates from $2.50.
HOTEL **Phillips**
Baltimore Avenue at Twelfth

A GREAT HOTEL IN A GREAT CITY
HOTEL PRESIDENT
FRANK J. DEAN, Managing Director
14th & BALTIMORE AVE., Kansas City, Mo.

Hotel Bellerive
ARMOUR BLVD. AT WARWICK
KANSAS CITY, MO.
Quiet-Refined-MODERATE RATES

St. Louis, Mo.

HOTEL DE SOTO
IN ST. LOUIS
Entirely remodeled, redecorated and refurnished guest rooms from $2.00. Located in the heart of downtown St. Louis.
O. P. Greathouse, Mgr.
Locust at Eleventh

Colorado

DENVER COLORADO
OLIN HOTEL
ACROSS THE STREET FROM FIRST CHURCH
$2.00 Single Exceptional Food
$4.00 Double No Liquor Served
Management: JOHN HUNTINGTON "BILLY" BRIGGS

SHIRLEY-SAVOY DENVER
Two persons for the Price of One
400 Rooms from $1.50
COFFEE SHOP AND CAFE
Broadway at 17th

San Francisco

HOTEL **Stewart** SAN FRANCISCO
Downtown on Geary St., above Union Square. Rates with bath $2.50, $3.00 and $3.50, one person; $3.50, $4.00 and $4.50, two persons; without bath $2.00, one person; $3.00, two persons. CHAS A. and MARGARET STEWART, Proprietors

HOTEL
DRAKE-WILTSHIRE
STOCKTON AT POST • SAN FRANCISCO
In the heart of downtown city, half block from beautiful Union Square. Convenient to every point of interest. 250 rooms with bath.
SINGLE $2.00, Double $2.50

Los Angeles

LOWER RATES AT LOS ANGELES HOTEL
THE STILLWELL, one of Los Angeles' finest downtown Hotels, now offers rooms with private bath, from $30 Mo., $9 Week, $2 Day. 838 So. Grand Ave. Two blocks to Christian Science church.

New York City

For those who want **SERENITY**
The Seymour is one of New York's most delightful hotels. Small and quiet, assuring complete privacy. Delicious food. Convenient location.
Single Rooms from $4.00 • Double Rooms from $5.50 • Suites from $7.00
Some with Serving Pantries
Hotel **SEYMOUR**
Edmond Cotty, Manager

New York's Newest HOTEL **EDISON**
44th to 47th sts. BROADWAY
Ideal Location, Perfect Service and Comfort.
MARIA KRAMER, PRESIDENT
WM. J. CONNOR, Manager
HOTEL LINCOLN, SAME OWNERSHIP
IN THE HEART OF TIMES SQUARE

do more—see more
time saving convenience and complete comfort in the center of all you want to do in New York. Rooms from $4.50
HOTEL **ROOSEVELT**
MADISON AVE. AT 45th ST., N. Y.
BERNARD O. HINES, Managing Director

COMING TO NEW YORK?
Stop at the centrally located King Edward Hotel, 155 W. 44th St. 500 rooms, 200 baths. Write for free guide, "SEE NEW YORK."
H. H. Cummings, Mgr.
King Edward Hotel

New York State

At the HUB OF THE EMPIRE STATE
Convenient to everything Upstate. 600 Rooms
Rates: Single from $3.00, Double from $4.50
HOTEL SYRACUSE
SYRACUSE, N. Y.

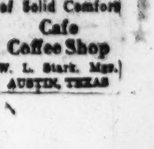
Atlantic City, N. J.

Enjoy THE Biggest Week-End Value At The Seashore
Sea water baths, excellent food, sun decks. (Slightly higher rates on major holidays) Write for information.
$12 (2 persons, 2 meals, 1 day) $14, $15 Per Person
Louis W. Parsons, Manager
the SENATOR • Atlantic City

VACATION HERE NOW!
You'll enjoy the invigorating air by the edge of the sea. Delicious food. Children's playroom. Decks overlooking the ocean. Moderate rates. Write for information.
The **SEASIDE**
A Boardwalk Hotel ATLANTIC CITY
HARRISON COOK, Manager

New Jersey

ELIZABETH CARTERET hotel
Elizabeth's Largest and Finest Hotel
200 Rooms—200 Baths
Single—$2.50 and $3.00
Double—$4.00 to $5.00
CARL SWORD, Manager
EAST JERSEY ST. AT BROAD
ELIZABETH, NEW JERSEY



Chicago

Stop at AMERICA'S TALLEST HOTEL
The **MORRISON HOTEL CHICAGO**
LEONARD HICKS, Managing Director

SHERIDAN PLAZA HOTEL
4607 SHERIDAN ROAD, CHICAGO
$1.50 to $3.00 daily
All outside rooms with bath
Attached, 2 Blocks—Church Near
Telephone—LONgbeach 1900

Texas

DRISKILL HOTEL

300 Rooms of Solid Comfort
Cafe
Coffee Shop
W. L. Stark, Mgr.
AUSTIN, TEXAS

Travel

THESE ARE BUSY DAYS FOR WABASH RAILROAD
America has called upon the railroads to do the greatest transportation feat of all times. We, of the Wabash, are proud of our share in this great task. We shall do our utmost to serve Uncle Sam *and* you.
WABASH RAILROAD CO.
Travel the Direct Route
Go WABASH

SEEDS & BULBS
FOR THE HOME GARDEN
Implements • Fertilizers • Trees • Shrubs • Plants
Landscape Service
Formerly Burbee Nurseries
THE BAY STATE GARDEN SHOP
1265 MASSACHUSETTS AVE
LEXINGTON, MASS.
Telephone LEX 1700

Britain's Education Service Accepts Responsibility For Youth Up to 18

By H. C. Dent

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

London

The registration by the Government of all boys and girls between 16 and 18, which began on January 31, while primarily a wartime measure designed to absorb these young people more fully into the national war effort, marks also an educational advance of the first importance. To understand why, it is necessary to examine the procedure which has been adopted, and to realize its implications.

In brief, the procedure is as follows. On appointed dates, all British subjects now in Britain who are between the ages of 16 and 18 are required to register at the local office of the Ministry of Labor and National Service (or, in those areas where the local education authority exercises its powers to deal with choice of employment, at the authority's juvenile employment bureau), their name, age, and address, the nature and place of their employment, and whether they are in a youth organization or junior Service unit. Registration of these particulars is compulsory; and it is the sole compulsory feature of the scheme.

Guidance Follows

The information thus obtained is sent to the local education authority, which invites those who have registered to an informal interview, arranged usually by its Youth Committee. At that interview those boys and girls who are not members of a youth organization or junior Service unit are informed of the local facilities for national service and training, and are encouraged to join some appropriate body for one or the other purpose. Exception is made of those whose time is otherwise usefully occupied —for example, in full-time education or domestic duties—or whose employment imposes a heavy strain on their energy.

The point to which I would draw notice is that, when they have registered, these young people are entrusted to the education authority, and not, as might have been expected, to the Ministry of Labor and National Service and the Service Departments (i. e. the Admiralty, War Office, and Air Ministry.) This is very important, for it implies that responsibility for boys and girls between 16 and 18 (and by further implication for those between 14 and 16, even though no longer at school) is the concern of the education service of the country. It also implies that the aim of this wartime registration goes beyond the mere training or reserves for the war effort.

Extends Influence Of Educators

Why has this view been taken? In full, this is a long and detailed story, but a brief outline may be indicative. American students of British education are aware that we over here have long been worried about the lack of educational provision for our adolescents. Roughly 80 per cent of boys and girls leave school at 14, and at the time of the outbreak of war it was calculated that at least 60 per cent of these never again came under any organized educative influence, whether statutorily provided, or by a voluntary youth organization. So, mindful of the physical and moral deterioration which took place on a large scale among the adolescent population during the 1914-18 war, the Government launched, in October, 1939, the "Service of Youth."

The idea of this experiment in education is that the Board of Education, the local education authorities for higher education (of which there are nearly 150 in the country) and the great national voluntary youth organizations (e. g., the Scouts and Guides, Boys and Girls Brigades, Boys and Girls Clubs, and so on) should enter into a free and equal partnership to provide and extend educational, social and recreative facilities for the leisure time of young people between 14 and 18.

A central advisory committee, representative of the three partners, has been set up to advise the Government on problems of juvenile welfare, and the local education authorities have been urged to establish local youth committees, similar in pattern to the National Youth Committee, to survey the needs of their areas, and to stimulate and foster further provision of facilities where required, using wherever possible established agencies, both statutory and voluntary, for the purpose.

The calling into partnership of the voluntary organizations with the statutory bodies was a notable educational advance; but it was freely recognized that everything depended on how successfully this partnership worked. There have been uneasy moments, but the handing over to the education service of the administrative arrangements for the drawing into national service and training of the 16-to-18's shows that in the opinion of the Government the Service of Youth has not only proved itself a success, but is considered capable of taking on a new and heavy responsibility.

It would be less than justice not to add that much of the success of the Service of Youth has been due to the young people themselves, who in scores of different ways have shown their eagerness to serve and train. Space will not permit recapitulation, but it is perhaps sufficient to say that the great majority of those registering under the new scheme are already actively giving voluntary national service or undergoing training. So also are most of our girls and boys between 14 and 16, and even younger.

Up to the Age Of Eighteen

The point of fundamental importance in this new scheme is that a new principle has been established—that the education service is responsible for the welfare and also the training of all children and young people up to the age of 18. The ultimate consequences to British education of this decision are incalculable, but they can hardly fail to be both great and beneficent.

As I pointed out in a previous article, published on this Page November 11, 1941, there is a rapidly growing body of opinion in this country which would like to see all young people regarded as "wards of the community," and consequently retained under the aegis of the education service, until they are considered mature enough to undertake the responsibilities of full citizenship. The present step goes a long way towards realization of that ideal.

COEDUCATIONAL

Write
for Illustrated
Upper (High) School
CATALOG
The PRINCIPIA
SAINT LOUIS, MISSOURI
Founded 1898
Upper School · Senior College
Lower School · Junior College
Coeducational

TECHNICAL SCHOOLS

MACHINIST
TOOL and DIE MAKING
INSTRUMENT MAKING
Courses 3 to 12 Weeks
Write, Phone or Call 9 a.m.-9:30 p.m.
— We employ no solicitors —
METROPOLITAN TECHNICAL SCHOOL
260 W. 41st St., LOngacre 3-2180
Licensed by State of New York

Fox

In their efforts to learn about the United States, the girls of Woking County School have transformed their classrooms into scenes from life in the States. One 100-foot-long corridor is a panorama of America from coast to coast. Arithmetic is being learned (for the time being) in dollars and cents instead of shillings and pence, and American hymns and prayers are used. Talks by experts on things American are given daily. The girls are seen here with a model of the Empire State Building, New York City, which they have made.

An Anglo-American Meeting

The Youth Round Table

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

The Youth Round Table has been so irregular in its "meetings" for so many months, that we ask you who see this today to tell your Round Table friends that it is in again, and to urge them to write us letters we can use. We know you want the Round Table to appear; so let's build it up with such a wealth of good letters to share with one another that your Chairman can't bear to leave it out no matter what else must be postponed to make room for it!—Chairman.

* * *

First Australia
New South Wales

Dear Chairman:

Greetings and best wishes to all from Australia.

I should like to take this opportunity to thank all Tablers for the interesting and inspiring letters which have appeared in the Round Table this year. Many of them, too, came from Britain and how cheerful and hopeful they all were, as if their writers were far removed from all danger. To all, I say many thanks.

I send greetings to all; to those, however, whose hearts are heavy through loss or separation may they know the peace and joy that come only from the Healer of all hurts.

I hope, too, that the year will be rich for the Round Table. I, for one, should like to see letters from South America, China, and India, etc. Surely there are Tablers in these countries who could write interesting letters of where they live, also many of us would like pen-friends in these parts. So here is hoping for a full Table in the future. (Mr.) E. W.

* * *

And Now Canada
British Columbia

Dear Chairman:

May I express my appreciation of the Youth Round Table? I have enjoyed the many opinions expressed and discussions presented there very much—also I feel a twinge of conscience when it doesn't appear, as this is my first letter.

It is a wonderful opportuntiy this column offers—to correspond and so understand young people of other countries. I have enjoyed this privilege through the Mail Bag while growing up—gaining many friends in far away parts of the world. Some have drifted away, but I still enjoy writing quite a few of them.

Cheerio and best wishes for more Round Table discussions!

(Miss) J. P.

* * *

American and in Camp
Massachusetts

Dear Sirs:

It has been six weeks since I've been in this camp and have enjoyed your paper very much. I've been in the Army four months and have been in three different camps. This is the first time I've been in Massachusetts, although my home is in Philadelphia and not far away. The reason I am writing this letter is because I'd like to get in touch with some people. My parents are Ukrainian and I understand the language and would like to get in touch with some of the people in Boston who understand the same.

Pvt. J. G.

* * *

Britain at War
England

Dear Chairman:

I would like to share with you an experience I had some months ago when I was on duty in a canteen for the Forces, because now that our two countries are united in a greater friendship I think it is helpful to share our experiences as we do in individual friendships, and I am grateful for this channel provided in our newspaper.

Each week, in a village some 20 miles north of London, I help in a Salvation Army Canteen, which has seating accommodation for 48, billiard, table-tennis and writing tables, and a few easy chairs. It was one evening during a great Army exercise that an officer came into the Canteen and asked if the hot suppers were ready for his 100 men and their officers. He had apparently sent a message which had not reached us. We were cooking our last few suppers and were already clearing up so as to close at 10 p. m., so there was little food of any sort left, and the request for over 100 hot suppers left us speechless—for a moment. Not for long! Hearing that the men had had nothing to eat since a snack breakfast at 2 a. m., we didn't hesitate any longer, but promised that in half an hour supper would be ready.

That unselfish desire to help was rewarded, and the men had their meal. It was 9:45 p. m., but the officer in charge of the Canteen went out, soon to return with one tray full of sausage meat and another of bread, which the butcher and the baker had readily provided, even though it meant coming out from the warmth of their homes into the cold night.

To the boys and girls in the Canteen, we had explained what was happening, and everyone there did what they could to help. Two girls from the Auxiliary Territorial Service went off to get an hour's extension of time so that they could help; five men canceled their supper orders so that we could clear up, and when the bread arrived two of the men sliced it for us. Two of the Canteen staff made the sausage meat into 100 sausages and fried them, others washed up and got out more crockery, prepared the tea and buttered the bread. And all the time, other men came in hungry and tired for a hot drink and something to eat before going on their way.

Half an hour after we had told the officer that his men could be fed, the door was opened and in trooped 100 tired, dirty and hungry men. There was no pushing, and no undue noise as they filled the tables and chairs and gathered round the tennis table. Like lightning, each man was given sausages, bread and butter, cake and tea, and hungry as they were, only one or two were too tired to thank us, and pass joking remarks on the thickness of the bread or the shape of the sausages!

It was an inspiring time and the men were, of course, tremendously grateful. Everyone who helped agreed that it was fine to see the co-operation and love which carried the job through, and it was interesting to hear the helpers say one after the other, "I don't feel a bit tired." At midnight we all went home really happy and contented with a job well done. As I cycled home in the bright moonlight, I thought of the words of a hymn which had been proved so completely that evening—"In beauty, grandeur, order, his handiwork is shown."

This was a special occasion for our Canteen, but other Canteens spread over the country, in the towns and on stations, are doing similar work every day and in many cases every night as well, and the cumulative and lasting effect of the love and good will expressed in them will indeed be very great. Like the dawn of a new day this light of friendship and love is gently sweeping away the darkness of fear and hatred with irresistible power.

(Miss) J. E. S.

* * *

Thank you, J. S., for an experience worth sharing. And isn't it good to have these letters from—literally—four corners of the earth, all for one meeting?

Cheerio . . .

Chairman

A Tuesday Column

Eager Interest in America Now Found in Britain's Schools

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

London

Eager interest in America, its history, its social and economic life, and its varied problems, has been increasingly aroused among school children in this country within the past two years, and particularly since the United States declared war on Japan, Germany, and Italy.

This tendency has been fostered more recently by the Ministry of Information and by John G. Winant, American Ambassador to this country. When Mr. Winant arrived in Britain, he found that there was no short school history of America in existence here, and with his customary energy, he made time to get one written for use in schools, by the Harold Vyvyan Harmsworth Professor of American History at Oxford.

Pamphlets Sent To 30,000 Schools

The Ministry of Information, in co-operation with the Board of Education, is now campaigning in the schools for a better knowledge of America. To forward this aim, pamphlets on the teaching of American history have been sent to 30,000 schools and a short course for teachers on the United States of America was opened at Hockerill College, Bishops Stortford, in December last, by R. A. Butler, President of the Board of Education In an address at the beginning of the course, he said that an intimate knowledge of each other's affairs was needed between British and Americans, if the democracies were to win the peace as well as the war, and he wanted to see adults as well as children being taught the history, life, and achievements of the United States.

Mr. Winant, who is himself an ex-teacher of history at an American secondary school, had conversations with Mr. Herwald Ramsbotham, former President of the Board of Education, on the subject of American history in British schools. He also appealed to the Incorporated Association of Headmasters to back up such teaching, and his work in this direction has borne fruit in the present intensive campaign.

Began Before War Broke Out

Even before war broke out, however, experiments were being tried to teach appreciation of America in British schools. Correspondence between pupils of British and American schools has been carried on, with an exchange of information, viewpoints, and sometimes, even, of scholars. Then, as reported on this page Aug. 12, 1941, there were the vacation courses on America last summer sponsored by the Board of Education and attended by some 12,000 teachers, who took this work in order to teach more about the United States in their schools when the autumn term began. Also, in a letter to The Times, London, J. Howard Whitehouse, Chairman of the Society for Research in Education, has told how a series of lectures was given at schools of different types in this country.

In the lengthy question period allowed after each lecture, many penetrating questions were asked. Among older boys there was great interest in the schemes of President Roosevelt to deal with unemployment, constitutional questions regarding the Senate and Congress, the position of the President, and the duties of the Supreme Court of Appeal. Thoughtful questions, such as that from a boy who asked how it was possible for a country containing so many states composed of people of different nationalities to avoid the necessity of individual state armies as in Europe, show that British young people are seeking to understand America and not merely to learn superficial facts.

Nora E. Taylor

Model Plane Builder, Working From His Diagram

All across the United States youngsters are making model airplanes these days, in response to the call from the Office of Education for 500,000 models by June 1, to be used by the Navy in training in "spotting" enemy planes. The boys and girls in 8,000 public and private schools who are at work on these scale models are not only gaining experience in craftsmanship but becoming more airminded, the authorities believe. This young airplane builder is a pupil at the Bement School, Deerfield, Mass., a co-educational home school with modern educational ideas. This photograph was taken before the call for Navy model planes went out, but like thousands of other young enthusiasts he could step right into the task, bringing to it the skill acquired from hobby-experience.

Play Reading in the R.A.F.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Filey, Yorkshire

Every Tuesday a group of Royal Air Force enthusiasts gather in the Blue-Bird kindergarten and read a three-act play hired from the British Drama League. Their roles both in civil and air-force life are, for the time being, forgotten. Schoolmaster, tailor, engineer, pilot officer, aircraftsman, corporal —all fade into the background and "Mr. Beetle," "Sir Tobey Aguecheek," and "Clive Popkiss" take their places. One of our enthusiasts turns out to be the manager of a well-known northern repertory theater, another is a London actor. An Oxford lecturer drifts in and finds himself more at home than he has been since he joined the R. A. F.

A fresh play is chosen each week. Even then the leading actor may turn up to announce that he has just been posted overseas. But there is usually a new recruit ready to step into the breach and the show goes on. The choice of play is unlimited. There is no box-office to consider. There are no tiresome problems of scenery, costume, and lighting to cramp one. A large male cast is the chief requirement, but even that is not indispensable. Two of our greatest hits were "Minnie" and "Mattie" in "Yellow Sands" as played by the padre and an aircraftsman.

Plays that we have read so far include "Outward Bound," "Lady Precious Stream," "The Insect Play," "Arms and the Man," "Thunder Rock," "A Busman's Honeymoon," and "Death Takes a Holiday."

Although the plays are necessarily read we move about and reproduce as much of the action as we can. Only in the "Macbeth" witch scene did we permit ourselves some "scenic effect."

One of our most satisfactory efforts was "Libel," in which all the action takes place in a Court of Law, where constant note-reading did not seem out of place.

These play-reading circles are easy to organize. In England the British Drama League will put the intending organizer into touch with the plays. The Y. M. C. A. will put him into touch with the men. Many more of these circles are needed. They provide a welcome outlet for just those men on whom the exigencies of service life weigh most heavily, and their value lies largely in their smallness and informality.

A. D. Horsfield

College Theater Troup Touring Southwest In Trailers

Waco, Texas

Encouraging good drama as a community enterprise is aim of Baylor Theater's spring troupers who left here March 17, via station wagon and trailer as one of the first collegiate touring companies in the Southwest.

On the 12-week trek aided by the Rockefeller Foundation, the 14 students and their instructor will present a half-hundred performances in 35 cities and towns. During their stays, they'll discuss with community leaders how they themselves can organize a community theater and meet the problems peculiar to their individual environs.

The troupers have been cast in four plays for presentation. Shakespeare's "Macbeth" is slated for high school and civic audiences, a rare offering of superior drama seldom seen in the Southwest. Two one-act religious dramas, "The Terrible Meek" and "The Upper Room," are on the schedule for churches and religious gatherings, and Lynn Riggs' "Borned in Texas" is to be presented in Army camps along the way.

SCHOOLS—British Isles

CLAREMONT
(of Esher, Surrey)
School for Girls up to 18 Years
LLANDRINDOD WELLS
RADNORSHIRE
Tel. 2022

Through the Editor's Window

'Announced by All the Trumpets of the Sky'

By Millicent Taylor

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Marbles and skipping ropes may be traditional signs of spring in most neighborhoods, but on Our Hill spring comes in to the playing of bugles.

No, we don't have a ceremony and speeches—although as a town we are, I must say, rather good at this sort of thing. Nor do I know exactly what it is that always gets into the air along about now to bring out the bugle practice. Not dreamy fragrant breezes, certainly; for out came the bugles this year on a dull slushy day under a lowering sky, when the waters trickled along the gutters of our road only for about an hour around high noon.

Possibly, of course, the calendar really has something to do with it: a certain number of "bugle-practice hours" before April Nineteenth—that being the most important date in the year in Our Town. Several springs of observation, however, have never established this as a fact. As with the peepers in the brook down in our Valley, it is more probably a collection of circumstances—something akin to combined songs of migrating birds overhead, a breath of promise in the breeze, the squdginess of thawing earth under the neighborhood ball game, thoughts of that sunrise flag-raising on April Nineteenth (a Scout and cubs affair), together with (emphatically!) suddenly recurring memories of last year's season at summer camp.

Anyway, there is no secret about it: spring is here. For me, it came riding in on a wobbling rendition of "My Bonny lies over the ocean." Now, there is, as you know, nothing private about a sweet spot of melody on the bugle. Whatever one essays to play is known to all the neighbors. Whether the musician weaves his way through "Taps," or "To the Colors," or plunges bravely into "There's a long, long trail awinding," he is followed closely, from note to note, by his friends and well-wishers near and far, with on their part many an anxious pause in washing a dish or viewing the landscape while he retreats from a misblown note and explores his way into the right one.

Furthermore, on Our Hill this year spring rushed in with an unusual flourish. Other years the buglers, while more or less simultaneous, have held forth in their various homes independently—even, it seemed, with a certain rivalry of effort. But what with the war, and sharing automobile rides, sacrifices, and united commands, the times have changed for all of us, and no less in the field of neighborhood pre-camp bugling.

For, this year—symbolically perhaps—my Bonny lay over the ocean in close harmony. At least, the intention was harmony. How many buglers had assembled to produce this ambitious result was not quite clear. But the trend was essentially in the direction of co-operative effort—in itself, you will agree, a cheerful community influence.

So, when, some night soon, I step out into the garden and hear the peepers whooping it up down in the valley, or upon passing a group of small boys hear again, as I did the other day, the chink of marbles in more than one bulging trousers pocket, I shall not need these reminders. Because, for me, spring comes when our bumper crop of ambitious buglers begin their annual practice. It is then that I am certain that the Patriots' Day Flag Raising on the Battle Green is around the corner, and that the long, wonderful days at summer camp are just beyond.

A Tuesday Column

Fashion Course

To help meet a wartime demand for girls capable of stepping into jobs now available in department stores, by employers who are having to make constant replacements in their executive staffs, due to war conditions, the Tobe-Coburn School for Fashion Careers, New York, is introducing this summer an intensive course, with "field work" included, somewhat along the lines of the Bennington Plan.

This course, beginning June 29, enables a young woman to enroll soon after completing her college year. After a summer term in the school, she is then placed in one of the New York department stores, where she gains practical experience during the fall and Christmas season. A weekly evening seminar keeps the girls in touch with the school during the weeks they are gaining their field experience in New York stores. After Christmas, students return to school full time for the winter term, graduating March 19—usually considered a strategic time for permanent employment in the retail field.

They Learn to
Do Things *Right!*
in a
SUMMER
AT CAMP

Things like handling a boat, making a bed, looking after their belongings, taking the tennis rackets in out of the rain, caring for animals —these help a child all through the years. The excellent camps advertised in The Christian Science Monitor are selected from the best.

Today's Woman

Pacific War Area Is Familiar Ground to Ava Singer, Intrepid Explorer

By Jessie Ash Arndt
Woman's Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Territory over which the war in the Far East and in Africa is now being fought—merely a map to most of us—is familiar ground to Ava Hamilton Singer. She has not traveled over it and come home with tourist trinkets, she has explored it, and is now showing to American audiences colored motion pictures she took of remote areas which have suddenly come into the spotlight of the world news.

Not so many months ago she returned to America after three and a half years in the heart of Africa. She traveled alone, except for native tribesmen who served as guides, from the Cape of Good Hope to the Straits of Gibraltar, covering, with side trips, 110,000 miles. The pictures she brought back are not only a thrilling record of exploration but now have significance in the light of world events, because they show territory along which some of the world's battle fronts now lie.

Knows Many Lands

Not only does Mrs. Singer know Africa but also the Bismarck Archipelago, New Guinea, and Borneo, where she has carried on scientific explorations; Java, the Malay Peninsula, Sumatra, and Bali, where she lived for several years. Her earlier explorations were in South America—up and down the West Coast, in the jungles of Brazil—and in the Darien Jungles of Panama. She began her remarkable career at the age of 19 in what was then an unexplored section of the Philippines, and was the first white woman to go among the mountain Negritoes.

Mrs. Singer came through North Africa in 1940 and, in August of that year, sailed from Tangier to London. She was in England for many weeks before it was possible for her to arrange for passage and to bring out her equipment and films. While she was in England, volunteers were called for to help evacuate women and children to the country and having an international driver's license, she responded and served until she sailed for home.

Wartime emergencies would hardly faze her. Not only has she encountered many wild beasts in their native haunts but she climbed two days alone from the point beyond which natives refused to accompany her, and photographed a volcano in active eruption in the Belgian Congo. The pictures of this spectacle are among the most amazing she has.

Never Afraid

"What courage!" is the most frequent exclamation elicited by her pictures and the accounts of her adventures. But Mrs. Singer declines to be called courageous — "because I never have thought about being afraid," she says.

She always sees success ahead for the undertakings on which she embarks. She is so busy thinking out the ways and means by which to accomplish her purpose that she gives no time to entertaining doubts about its fulfillment.

"Tales of what had happened to others who had attempted to go into Central Africa therefore made no impression on me," she relates "I did not even think about them.'

Obviously, nothing seemed impossible to her. She drove across the Sahara Desert in heat ranging between 135 and 140 degrees. Her compass broke and for eight days she was lost, traveling from one gorgeous mirage to another, she says. Finally she pushed on to what seemed to be just another mirage but was a longed-for oasis.

Tedious Traveling

She carried two rolls of wire netting on the roof of her car. This she unrolled and drove over when the sand was too soft for the car's wheels. For miles on end, she would travel in this tedious way, driving to the end of one roll of netting, then onto the next and going back to pick up the one behind.

She has sat all night stoking a camp fire while lions stalked about in the near-by brush, wondering whether her firewood would last until dawn. This experience, however, she does not count as such an adventure as that she had when following a herd of African elephants in the hope of getting pictures. Accompanied by eight native helpers, she traveled up-wind so the elephants would not get their scent, and scattered ashes frequently to make sure the wind had not shifted. They were, of course, on foot. Suddenly a trumpeting behind them warned that another herd, probably twice the size of that ahead, had gotten wind of them and was charging. They swung themselves up in a giant tree and there remained in safety while the great beasts crashed through below, pulling up smaller trees and reaching up with their trunks as they went.

Knows Their Peoples

Not only does Mrs. Singer know remote regions but she also knows their people. She believes that the warlike spirit of the Batiks in Sumatra may account for the fact that the Japanese passed by that section in the recent aggression, knowing it would be a trouble spot even if taken. The Javanese, she says, are not fighters but nevertheless will not be misled by the Japanese slogan, "Asia for the Asiatics." For many years, she pointed out, the Japanese have made themselves obnoxious in Java and heartily disliked by the native population because they have insisted on being classed as Europeans rather than as Asiatics. Thus the insincerity of the "Asia for Asiatics" policy stands out to them and they are not likely to cooperate.

Mrs. Singer is now devoting herself to lecturing but has a book ready for publication with the account of her explorations in Africa.

Soldiers, sailors, and airmen from all the United Nations are frequent visitors at the Active Service Canteen in Toronto. They can always be sure of receiving a warm welcome and friendly service from the housewives who run it on a volunteer basis. Top: When their trays are ready, the men come to the counter for them. Lower: An old elevator shaft is used for an information booth.

Toronto Canteen So Efficient It Has Become a Model

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

With a modesty which matches their budget, a group of housewives runs the Active Service Canteen in Toronto, Canada, so efficiently and successfully that it has become the model for all other canteens throughout the Dominion. Many of its features could be adopted by women in American towns which have limited facilities for entertaining large numbers of enlisted men.

Toronto is a flat, rangy city with a population of about 600,000. It lies in the district where one-third of Canada's soldiers, sailors, and airmen are being trained, and because of the cosmopolitan nature of the Canadian forces, you find Dutchmen, Englishmen, Australians, New Zealanders, Americans, Frenchmen, and Poles spending their leaves in Toronto. Toronto is also the home of Little Norway, the training base for the Royal Norwegian Air Force.

In October, 1939, a group of businessmen formed the Citizens' Committee for the Recreation of Troops in Training. They had been requested by military authorities to provide a popular, respectable meeting place for enlisted men and their friends. Overwhelmed by the task, the Committee thankfully yielded the job to Mrs. Schuyler Snively, a robust, middle-aged woman who had worked in a Canteen in France during the last war.

Now Self-Supporting

The Committee gave Mrs. Snively $300, warning her, meanwhile, that whatever she did would have to be self-supporting after five months. It was. By the end of the first year 488,515 enlisted men had shared in the Canteen's hospitality, from 7,000 to 14,000 fifteen and twenty-five-cent meals were being served each week, and, to staff the Canteen, 1,200 volunteers had been recruited.

The Active Service Canteen was opened on Armistice Day, 1939, in one large room, a former cafeteria, which has been converted by a group of warm-hearted, inventive women into a gay comfortable meeting place where a man can feel at home.

The first floor is divided into a lounge and a cafeteria-dining room. On the second floor there is a "ballroom" with a platform and two pianos where dances, "sing-songs," and shows are held (the Canteen has 12 teams of piano-players to keep up with the men's demands for noise), and a "quiet" room where the men can read, write letters, or play Chinese checkers. The third floor is for ping-pong and pool, and the fourth floor is for storage.

To furnish the Canteen, the Executive Committee plundered their own homes and their friends' homes and they persuaded many a merchant to lend equipment or sell at bargain prices.

The Canteen has only one paid employee, a man who tends the furnace. Everything else—cleaning, cooking, dishwashing—is done by volunteers working in three five-hour shifts. Few rules are enforced, but a volunteer cannot be absent more than twice, and she must pledge her willingness to take any job to which she is assigned, no matter how unpleasant.

The system used for cooking and serving meals is simple and efficient. There are four girls on "counter" service; two take orders, one manages the hatch through which trays are passed to the kitchen, one mans the microphone, and one acts as cashier. Hidden away in the kitchen are six dishwashers, six cooks, a short-order cook, a sandwich maker, two beverage makers, a head cook, a kitchen housekeeper and three food assemblers who put the orders together and send them back through the hatch. The jobs rotate.

There are no waitresses. A call through the microphone—a present from a regiment of the Royal Canadian Air Force—notifies each man when his food is ready, and after he has finished eating, he picks up his tray, takes it to another hatch, and slides it through to the dishwashers.

Typical Meals

A typical 15-cent meal consists of tomato juice, pork and beans, bread and butter, and a beverage. A typical 25-cent meal consists of lamb with mint jelly, potatoes, choice of soup or a vegetable, dessert, and a beverage. There is also a simple à la carte menu.

Besides all the other things they do, the women in the Canteen are prepared to sew on stripes, bank money, store clothes, get rooms for relatives and tickets for shows, arrange parties for weddings and birthdays, and take the countless messages that come in each day for Joe from Sam about that date tonight or a ride back to camp.

The gratitude of the Canadian forces was perhaps best expressed by one General who said fervently: "If the women of Canada do nothing else towards winning the war, they can rest assured of this: they are keeping from five to seven battalions of men off the street each day." And that is a lot of men.

'Weatherman' May Be a Woman Instead As Girls Go Into Meteorology

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

The first World War opened to women many fields previously closed to them. Will the second world war open the doors to an activity for which women, mentally, are peculiarly fitted, but in which, up to now, there has been a deep and far-reaching prejudice against women?

Women in meteorology. "Unthinkable, impossible," were the remarks that used to greet applicants. "Women can't be climbing towers, or staying around airports all night, or watching balloons by the hour through the theodolite!"

Before the advent of large-scale aeronautics, the principal meteorological organization was the Weather Bureau, which was developed from the Signal Corps, a military organization, in which, of course, no women were employed. The duties of a Weather Bureau employee are many and varied. In addition to the technicalities of map-plotting, instruments had to be read which necessitated the climbing of anemometer towers. To the Weather Bureau men of an older generation this did not seem to be a proper job for a woman.

Prejudice has been the chief basis of opposition. Technical skill and a high intelligence are, of course, of paramount importance in such work, but young women these days have both. Besides, they are capable of giving that fine attention to detail which is so vital to an airport in calculating and predicting weather conditions.

Reports of weather conditions come to an airport from all parts of the world. An international code system is used, received on teletypes, and the messages from 350 to 400 stations are decoded and entered on a weather map.

At the present time, according to C. G. Rossby, Director of the Institute of Meteorology of the University of Chicago, the observational work is more and more separated from the clerical and from the statistical, and also from the forecasting activities. Map-plotting could very well be taken over by women, Mr. Rossby states. From his experience in Sweden and Norway he has learned that women do a better job in this intricate and extremely detailed work. But because of the fact that our forecast centers are being stationed in out-of-the-way airports, and map work must go on night and day, there is still a great deal of unwillingness to employ women as map-plotters.

The present emergency, however, may force the Weather Bureau to employ more women than it has in the past, at least for the semi-professional activities, he says.

In Great Britain, young women are employed as meteorologists at Royal Air Force stations with the Women's Auxiliary Air Force, and are of great service to the Army.

First Girl to Join Westinghouse Engineers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Corvallis, Ore.

The distinction of being the first woman ever to be placed with the engineering division of the Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company was bestowed upon Miss Mildred Perman of Portland, Oregon State College senior, with her appointment to that concern late in January.

In accordance with the company's policy of choosing outstanding Science majors from the various colleges, a representative of Westinghouse Electric interviewed Miss Perman early in December, but because no woman had ever been employed by the company to take graduate training, it was necessary to send her application to eastern headquarters for approval.

Official approval followed shortly in a letter from the personnel office of the industrial concern to Dr. W. Weiniger, head of the O. S. C. physics department. Miss Perman will receive training in electrical engineering following her graduation in June.

Miss Perman has an outstanding record on the Oregon State campus, not only in the scholastic field but also in extra-curricular activities.

TRY THIS TODAY....
Ginger Pineapple Upside Down Cake
... ADD ½ teaspoon magic-flavored Mapleine to your favorite gingerbread recipe or to prepared gingerbread mix. Sprinkle bottom of greased pan with ½ cup sugar in which you have blended ½ teaspoon of Mapleine. Arrange pineapple rings in pan. Pour gingerbread batter over pineapple. Bake as usual. Turn out, serve hot with whipped cream.

A tongue-tickling blend of flavors, this dessert spells *"m-m-more!"* Mapleine brings a tempting flavor of its own, *accents* spice and fruit flavors, too! Discover the dozens of winning ways that Mapleine perks up your foods in '42. Gives a new zest to main dishes! Imparts a delicious flavor to quick, economical syrup! Get a bottle from your grocer today.

MAPLEINE
IMITATION MAPLE FLAVOR
for syrup .. for flavoring

Gaily Patterned Feed Sacks Clothe Many a Farm Family

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Clarksdale, Mo.

Would you be surprised to learn that some of the prettiest cloth prints can be found in a feed store? Can you imagine a farm woman calling her feed dealer and ordering, "Send me two sacks with the twin dots and next shipment you get in, be sure to save me four of the Dolly Varden pattern in pink?"

If you happen to pass a feed store which sells a certain national brand of chick pellets, growing mash and laying mash, you will see bags of feed lined up against the wall, but they will not be the old-fashioned unbleached sacking which could be used only for tea towels. Oh no, each sack is a square yard of an attractive print with checks, stripes, dots or floral designs. The women order their feed by the pattern of the print.

It takes four sacks for a dress, tablecloth, bedspread, comfort top, or a pair of curtains. It takes six cream-colored sacks with borders to make a sheet and pillow case set. Once a farm woman starts saving print feed sacks for her sewing, the merchant knows she is sold until she has outfitted her home and all the family.

House Decorated With Them

Mrs. William Uphoff, living on a 400-acre farm three miles northeast of Clarksdale, Missouri, does all the family sewing and she boasts that she has not bought a yard of goods for years. A flock of 800 hens requires at least four sacks of feed per week. By the time about 1,000 baby chicks have grown up to marketable size, the feed sacks have really accumulated.

If you should visit Mrs. Uphoff, you could see the quilts she has pieced and backed with the sacks, the 20 dresses and 50 aprons, as well as table spreads, bedspreads, and comfort tops. In addition, she has made curtains for every window in their large, two-storied home, curtains for cupboards and closets, undergarments for men, women, and children, pin and chair cushions, fancy towels, sheets and pillowcases, tablecloths and napkins to match, small woven rugs, and one prize-winning appliqué quilt. The dress and apron she wears were once feed sacks.

Develops Ingenuity

The list of articles to be made from the unbleached sacks was very limited. The prints bring out numberless ideas and at all county fairs now, the "Sack Clothing" display is large and interesting. It develops ingenuity and encourages any creative ability a seamstress may have. At one of the Ozark fairs last fall, 1,000 women had entries of articles made from the print feed sacks.

The modern feed dealer must not only know his feed, markets, and prices for cream, eggs, and poultry—he must know his prints.

On the Soapbox

Today's Woman invites its readers to mount an imaginary soapbox and express their views on their pet topics. Please step this way. The box is ready. The audience is waiting.

Something for Nothing?

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Clayton, Missouri

I've never been able to understand how some folks expect to go through life on the receiving end all the time. Why, the law of averages, if there is such a thing, should tell them that once in a while they should expect to be on the giving end.

Take the fellow, for instance, who knows to a gnat's eyebrow the exact spot where that eight o'clock bus is going to stop. He must have a certain grease spot in the highway marked. I've watched him. He's always there ahead of the rest of us. And budge him from that spot if you can! I've walked all around him, edged close to him, even walked so close in front of him that I hoped the feather on my hat would tickle him on the nose. But to no avail.

* * *

I've even played a game with myself, figuring maybe this morning he's got the wrong grease spot—or maybe it will be a new bus driver and he will stop in front of me. But no! Always in front of him. And worst of all—he waddles up the bus steps and sinks into the last empty seat!

Speaking of seats, did you ever notice folks who habitually take the aisle seats in the theater and in church? The only consolation I get out of them, after I have unsuccessfully tried to avoid treading on their toes as I squeezed past them, is seeing them pop up and down to let others pass them in the show, or watch them when the collection bag comes along in church, having to carry it half way across the empty pew to one of their kindred who is sitting in an aisle seat on the other side.

* * *

But who am I to complain about others? Here I've been airing my views about folks who expect the best when they've given nothing in return. But just cast your eye to the bottom of this column and you'll read, "Space rates will be paid on publication of material." Is my face carmine! All this time I thought I was the shining example whose halo was on so straight I could afford to talk about others! Tsk—tsk—tsk!

Maggie

Contributions to the Soapbox should not exceed 500 words. Space rates will be paid on publication of material. This feature was planned in a spirit of fun, and in that spirit it will be conducted. No unused manuscripts can be returned.

Store Them Under Water

Limes and lemons keep better in the home if you store them submerged in a jar of water. They are less likely to dry out or rot that way, says Miss May E. Foley, extension nutritionist at Massachusetts State College.

HAVE NO FEAR
GARTSIDE'S IRON RUST SOAP
Positively removes rust, ink, fruit stains from fabrics, rugs, *porcelain tubs*, sinks, and toilets. 25c at Drug, Hardware and Dept. Stores, or from Gartside Iron Rust Soap Co., Phila., Pa.

Every Bottle Tells How
GRAVY MASTER
HELPS MAKE GOOD GRAVY
We Think You'll Like It!

MONARCH VEGETABLES
"GROWN where NATURE does her BEST"
Actually fresher than market vegetables, because packed as soon as picked. Monarch canneries are located wherever the finest of each variety of vegetable grows.
Monarch
424 FINER FOODS
"Quality for 89 Years"
Reid, Murdoch & Co.
Canners and Manufacturers
*Minnesota for Peas and Corn, Northern Michigan for Carrots, Beets and Beans, Indiana for Tomatoes.

COLORFUL EASTER EGGS
for a joyous Easter
- Burnett's Food Colors (U. S. Certified) are just the thing to use for gay shades and hues.
- Dispenser-top bottles make color-mixing easy—insure the right shade.
- Burnett's handy Color Kit is at your grocer's—instructions on the package.

BURNETT'S
Pure Food Colors

Notes re:
THE SCIENCE OF BEAUTY
BOTANY LANOLIN
TRIPLE-ACTION CREAM
Authorities agree that the skin's natural oils have found their closest counterpart in the action of lanolin. Botany Triple-Action Cream . . . rich in lanolin . . . is the modern woman's simple way to a soft, smooth, lovely skin. For cleansing, lubricating and protecting your skin, get a jar of Botany Triple-Action Cream today. . . . At all good cosmetic counters, $1.00 and $1.75.
BOTANY DISTRIBUTORS
Passaic, N. J.

New Cream Deodorant
safely
Checks Perspiration

1. Does not rot dresses or men's shirts. Does not irritate skin.
2. No waiting to dry. Can be used right after shaving.
3. Instantly checks perspiration for 1 to 3 days. Removes odor from perspiration.
4. A pure, white, greaseless, stainless vanishing cream.
5. Arrid has been awarded the Approval Seal of the American Institute of Laundering for being harmless to fabrics.

Arrid is the LARGEST SELLING DEODORANT. Try a jar today!
ARRID
At all stores selling toilet goods (also in 10c and 50c jars)
39¢ a jar

Sing a Song o' Swan Suds
by GRACIE ('WELL, I SWAN!') ALLEN

If you want suds twice as speedy,
Swan Soap is just what you needy.
Compared with old-time floaties, Swan
Is twice as fast and much more fun!

Swan floating Soap
8 ways better than old-style floating soaps

Two convenient sizes—Large and Regular

Swan's firmer an' smoother
An' neater to break;
For dish, silk, or baby
Swan sure is the cake!

- Listen, lady: Swan's pure and mild as finest imported castiles; it smells fresher than old-time floaties. Gives you more real soap for your money, too! Try it!

Tune in every week!
GRACIE ALLEN • GEORGE BURNS
PAUL WHITEMAN

LEVER BROTHERS COMPANY, CAMBRIDGE, MASS.

The Home Forum

Madame et la Femme de Chambre

I AM not certain whether it was the new word, "villa," which the ninth-grade girls first met today in a section of the French book, "Scènes de la Vie Française," which took me back to Paris. It might have been the little man who sat next to me on the bus, wearing a black leather cap and leather bow tie. "Villa," doubtless, struck the opening chord in my memory; but the sight of the little black leather bow tie and cap opened the door at 12 rue de Lille, 7th Arrondissement, Paris; and there was Madame Barbier, skating across the floor with her large scrub-brush strapped firmly to one foot, and all her French energy directed to the cleaning of her small "bureau."

From the first moment when Madame paused from the polishing of her floor to encourage my halting inquiries about lodging, did she become my Baedeker to Paris, my instructress "extraordinaire," and my firm friend. Later that afternoon, when established in a third-floor bedroom, ornate with deep, red plush curtains and the luxury of an iron balcony, where, from one exacting angle, the spire of a cathedral could be seen, I rang the bell marked: "Femme de chambre."

* * *

I can see him standing there, Monsieur Barbier, husband of Madame, proprietress of the Hotel de l'Europe, with the white bath-towels draped decorously over his arm.

"Did I ring the wrong bell?" I apologized.

"No, Mademoiselle, à votre service. I am the 'femme de chambre,'" he replied with cheerful calmness, his small polished face beaming from under the large, black leather cap, and the little bow tie moving up and down when he spoke. He was always like that, patient and quietly cheerful, whisking his feather duster in the bedrooms, tucking in the bed linen with infinite care, scuttling obediently up and down the narrow stairway to Madame's persistent hallos. His pink ears were always protruding from under the cap and his nose twitching slightly, like the rabbit's in "Alice in Wonderland."

* * *

All day long, Madame worked with tireless energy directing Monsieur Barbier, concocting ragouts and thick soups in her stone-floor kitchen where the copper vessels shone like a display in Cartier's window on the rue de la Paix. When evening came, one would scarcely recognize her sitting behind the round table in the center of her "bureau," dressed in formal black with diamond ear clips and brooch, where she guarded the dignity of her establishment. Each metal room key which hung above the owner's mail-box was to Madame as the occupant of her chambers to be watched and commented upon. Each night she inspected them before sitting to her sewing.

"Mademoiselle Stephanson, the young lady from Sweden, has gone to her evening class at the university.

"Good-evening, Monsieur Dupont. You are late this evening. Did your affairs progress well today?"

No letter arrived, to be placed in the mail-boxes by Monsieur, without Madame's approval. There was no sudden thrill of finding a letter from America, because Madame would announce its arrival first.

* * *

Nightly each lodger at 12 rue de Lille was expected to pause and pay his obeisance to Madame. And it was there to Madame's bureau I came each evening and reported my progress at the Institut du Panthéon.

"No, Mademoiselle, I am not surprised that Monsieur le Professeur was displeased. We do not say it that way, we French."

"Read that sentence again, Mademoiselle, with more care."

"How nice that Monsieur le Professeur was pleased with your composition. I see I have helped you to express yourself clearly."

* * *

There in the quiet of the "bureau," with my books and notebooks stacked on the lace tablecloth, I conjugated French verbs, struggled with the pronouns, and read aloud to Madame from the works of the seventeenth century. "Andromaque," "Le Malade Imaginaire," "Les Lettres de Madame de Sévigné," all received equal emphasis. There I practiced with many reproaches and approvals the expression, "La Rue Royale," until it tripped with proper French inflection off my tongue. If my progress was satisfactory, Madame would retire to her bedroom and produce a box of cookies of which two would be graciously bestowed; or perhaps the next morning a bit of "confiture" would arrive with Monsieur who brought my breakfast tray.

Occasionally, the lessons and my progress would be shared by a Monsieur Thaumuller, a gentleman from Bordeaux, who spent his winters leisurely in Paris at the modest hotel. No matter how severe were Madame's criticisms, upon his affable inquiry about the progress of the young "Américaine," Madame would roll her broad head and reply: "But, well, very well, Monsieur."

* * *

Those evenings were frequently the gayest because then the copy books and dramatists could be laid aside, and Madame, with the aid of Monsieur Thaumuller, would plan excursions for my mother and me so that we could see the beauties of Paris and its environs. Madame never left her efficient ménage to accompany us, but it was there I always returned to share with her and Monsieur from Bordeaux my enthusiasm for her beloved Paris. Then one Saturday morning, when in May Paris breathed the scent of the flowering horse-chestnuts, Madame invited me to her villa in the country.

The brief hour's ride on the train did not lessen my amazement that Madame, proprietress of a small hotel off the Quai Voltaire, should own such a charming stone cottage hidden from a village road by a brown paling fence.

* * *

Even on her one afternoon's outing, Madame displayed her passion for cleaning, flinging wide each window and dusting pantingly each room, lacking the quiet grace of her "femme de chambre." In the vestibule leading to the garden stood three blue and white bicycles.

"We shall return here soon, Madamoiselle," she cocked her head purposefully. "Monsieur and I, we shall ride to see our friends in the summer evenings."

"Leave Paris, Madame?"

"Yes, Mademoiselle. It is not well for M. Barbier to work so. Soon Robert, our son, will be set up in the 'charcutier' business, and then we will rest so."

In the back garden, bordered by innumerable iris, tulips, and jonquils, we drank our tea.

"Monsieur will come here every Saturday, this summer, and work in the garden," Madame announced, surveying the secluded garden sternly yet proudly.

* * *

As Madame latched each window firmly, I walked again in the back garden to gather a few iris and tulips which would speak to Monsieur of the joy he would soon feel. Each Saturday now he would cease to be the "femme de chambre" and become the proprietor of his own little villa, working in the sun in his black leather cap.

I hope, I pray, that in the changes that have come to France Madame Barbier and Monsieur have been able to find refuge in the secluded little cottage that was the fruit of their life's labor. Some day, I am going to make sure.

TWANET EVANS

So It Will Be That Day

I may not find it in my heart
To speak to you of joy that day—
When silence comes and the last bomb
Severs the sky.

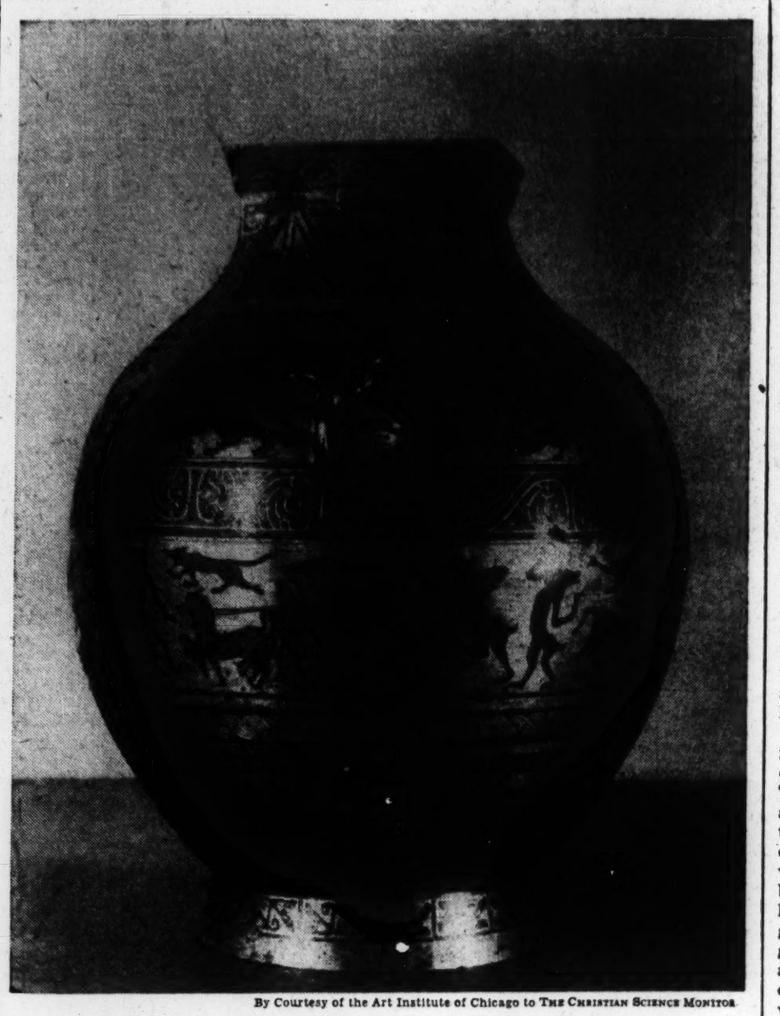
(For us the laughter children know
May waken tardy from its sleep
Under the coverlet of care,
Silent a while for the world's woe—)

But in that moment we shall stand apart
With wonder as the echoes go
And wait the quiet tread of peace
Across the land.

Until at last the jubilant brave cry
Shall reach us, saying: "Come!
"Let us all build together—now!"

And we shall go, knowing the way—
Hand helping hand—
All of us building together—
So it will be that day.

ELIZABETH LAY



By Courtesy of the Art Institute of Chicago to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

A GILT BRONZE VASE FROM THE HAN DYNASTY (206 B. C.-229 A. D.)

UNUSUAL BOTH in form and decoration is this handsome bronze ceremonial jar from the China of 2,000 years ago, now in the Buckingham Memorial Collection at the Art Institute of Chicago. The story goes that it was part of an altar set found in an imperial tomb, but such tales can hardly ever be authenticated, even though they may be easy to believe. We have reason for thinking that it was part of an altar set, however, for it is almost an exact duplicate of a jar in the Boston Museum of Fine Arts. The measurements are identical, and the only differences are that the Boston piece has four handles instead of two, and one of the decorative bands runs in the opposite direction.

A square mouth on a round jar is almost unheard of; but the ingenious patterns on the neck, making an easy transition from round to square, are entirely successful.

There has been much speculation as to the exact meaning of the decoration. It seems to represent the journey of important personages through strange lands, populated (in their own imaginations at least) with weird creatures not to be found in nature.

The original appearance of the jar must have been almost the reverse of its present state. The figures are in silver on a gold ground and appeared light, while now they are in dark silhouette. Actually the silver color was produced by painting mercury on the heavy gold plating, producing a silver-colored amalgam. This type of decoration resulted from the attempt to produce the effect of inlaid precious metals by more direct and simple means.

Objects of this type give us a glimpse of the splendor that reigned in the court of China when imperial Rome was in its glory.

CHARLES FABENS KELLEY

Putting the Captain Ashore

PROBABLY THE MOST salient recollection in my memory of the old ships was my sense of shock on first meeting a sea captain, a Sunday dinner guest at our house. To the boy of eleven or so sailors meant blue coats and brass buttons, sou'westers and oilskins, and captains were irrevocably associated with gold lace. To my utter bewilderment this particular captain wore a frock coat and what was then known as a stove-pipe hat.

As time wore on and more ship masters came to call, and I accompanied my parents on visits to ships, I accepted such garb as the ceremonial bill of dress for Sundays in port. In these debunking and cynical days what jeers and cat calls would greet the skipper who came ashore under a silk hat! They were more gracious days then, back in the eighties when the famous Scots and English ships of the Shire Line, Ben Line, Loch Line, City and Falls Lines, to name but a scant few, were such a familiar sight in the old San Francisco. There was a constant flow of these great Cape Horners, each with officers and apprentices keenly proud of their own vessel and the rest of their company's ships. Many captains put on a great deal of swank in the matter of their private boats or "captains' gigs." Some went in for all mahogany boats, glossy with varnish and carefully wrapped in tarpaulin while at sea. Others affected special colors on gunwale and oar blades. The crews of these gigs were the ship's apprentices, and on Sundays and special days like the Queen's birthday, these young hopefuls washed behind their ears and donned their best uniforms to row the "Old Man" ashore for social visit or church, or to bring off guests for Sunday dinner in the cabin. . . .

The arrival of guests, particularly if ladies were included, was the signal for hurried readjustment of caps, collars and ties and the surreptitious licking of skinned knuckles. Between two or more boats shoving off simultaneously a race was inevitable. With admiring and hungry glances at the girls and the effort to outdo the other boats in swank, oar tossing, and watermanship, the result was often much splashing and the dousing of summer finery in the stern sheets. . . .

The swagger gigs have long given way to gasoline tenders. The granddaughters of the sweet young things who took the spray from blue-bladed oars turn up their pretty noses at mere "pull away" boats . . . for them, bless their hearts, nothing less than monoplanes at two hundred miles per hour.—From "'I Remember,'" by GORDON GRANT, in "Cornell's Sea Packet, 1942," edited by W. M. WILLIAMSON. (New York: Cornell Maritime Press.)

That Gateway To New China

THE NORTHERN SHAN STATES were mine to wander in, but all that really mattered was the reddish ribbon of road winding northwards into the hills, for nowhere else is there a road so romantic, so tragic as this Highway which has materialized from the vision of that grand old man, Sun Yat Sen. He saw it as a trade route between Southwestern China and Burma; it has become, through Japan's war of aggression, the life cord linking China with the outer world and the history of its growth should be a lesson to every Western race. Money is the least thing it has cost; for its completion thousands upon thousands of men have lived and laboured . . . their desire for the road a clear flame within them. Men of high culture, graduates from Oxford, Cambridge, Harvard and Yale, engineers who have gained experience in many places, and humble coolies who toil uncomplainingly through bitter winters and under tropic summer suns—all these have struggled equally that their country may have this sorely needed route.

They call the road "The Gateway to New China"; it is more than that, it is the epitome of an age-old philosophy, it is the very spirit of unconquerable China. Almost you believe that if you stoop down and put your hand on its rough red surface you will feel the pulse which has beat so steadily through centuries of disruption.—From "Into China," by EILEEN BIGLAND. (New York: Macmillan.)

Spiritual Authority

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

WHEN CHRIST JESUS had ended his great sermon, known as the Sermon on the Mount, according to Matthew's account (7:28, 29), "The people were astonished at his doctrine: for he taught them as one having authority, and not as the scribes." Christ Jesus possessed spiritual power which he demonstrated in overcoming sin, disease, and death. Whereas the scribes taught the people that they must submit to certain traditions, Christ Jesus, through his spiritual understanding, proved the value of demonstrating man's God-given authority over all error.

As proved in the works of the Master's followers, the utilization of spiritual authority was not limited to Christ Jesus. In the fourteenth chapter of the Acts of the Apostles it is recorded that Paul healed a man who had been a cripple from his birth, and that when Paul himself was stoned and dragged from the city apparently dead, he rose up again and entered the city. By what authority were these instantaneous healings accomplished? By the power of God, divine Love, which blesses, heals, and regenerates. To bring to the world salvation from sin, disease, and death was the purpose of Christ Jesus' life and works.

Reasoning from the false basis of belief in the so-called laws of sin, disease, and death, mortals are subject to these errors. The Master knew that man's God-given authority over all forms of evil would, in time, be more generally understood and demonstrated; that the spiritual facts which he had come to reveal could never be lost. He said (John 16:13, 14): "When he, the Spirit of truth, is come, he will guide you into all truth. . . . He shall glorify me: for he shall receive of mine, and shall shew it unto you." This "Spirit of truth" is Christian Science, which, when understood and applied, gives authority over evil.

In the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" by Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, we read (p. 14): "Entirely separate from the belief and dream of material living, is the Life divine, revealing spiritual understanding and the consciousness of man's dominion over the whole earth. This understanding casts out error and heals the sick, and with it you can speak 'as one having authority.'"

The same spiritual authority which Christ Jesus taught and demonstrated, which enabled Paul to heal the cripple and himself to recover from what were believed to be fatal injuries, came to Mrs. Eddy when through "the Spirit of truth" she experienced her healing from injuries received in an accident. She arose from what mortal belief would have accepted as her deathbed, completely and permanently healed. Thereafter, she taught and healed with God-given authority.

The healing message in the Christian Science textbook is available to all to read, to understand, and to utilize. This Science shows that dominion over sin, disease, and death may be exercised by all, through spiritual understanding.

Showing the falsity of the claims of material existence and power, Christian Science reveals God, divine Love, to be the only power. The truth of this teaching is proved by instances of the healing of sin and disease in almost every part of the world. These healings prove that the exercise of spiritual authority over sin, disease, and death, here and now, is the result of a better understanding of God, the creator of the universe, inclusive of man in His image and likeness.

Christian Science shows that sin, disease, and death arise from a false concept of existence as mortal and material, whereas real being is spiritual and good. The cure, therefore, consists in replacing the false concept of life in matter with the facts of spiritual being.

Christian Science is demonstrating again the spiritual power which the Master revealed. In the Christian Science textbook, Mrs. Eddy writes (Science and Health, p. 227): "Citizens of the world, accept the 'glorious liberty of the children of God,' and be free! This is your divine right. The illusion of material sense, not divine law, has bound you, entangled your free limbs, crippled your capacities, enfeebled your body, and defaced the tablet of your being." The scribes believed in the so-called power and intelligence of the material senses, but this false concept of the real, or spiritual man, is in opposition to the omnipotent and omnipresent power of Spirit. Through the authority exercised by Christ Jesus and his followers, "the illusion of material sense" was destroyed, and it is through the realization of the true facts of spiritual being that we can exercise the same authority in our individual experience, and so prove our true sonship with God, divine Love.

To exercise spiritual authority over all that is evil, debased, and harmful is legitimate, for God, the only creator, has given man, made in His likeness, dominion over all the earth. To use this God-given dominion is therefore in accord with divine law and order, and, as demonstrated through Christian Science, it restores health and harmony, and gives an understanding of spiritual existence which can be gained in no other way.

(In another column will be found a translation of this article into French)

L'Autorité spirituelle

Traduction de l'article anglais de Science Chrétienne paraissant sur cette même page

QUAND JÉSUS LE CHRIST eut achevé l'admirable prédication qu'on appelle le Sermon sur la montagne, les foules, nous dit Matthieu (7:28, 29), "restèrent frappées de son enseignement. Il les enseignait, en effet, avec autorité, et non pas comme leurs scribes." Le Christ Jésus possédait un pouvoir spirituel qu'il démontrait en vainquant le péché, la maladie, la mort. Tandis que les scribes enseignaient avant tout l'obéissance aux traditions, Jésus le Christ, par sa compréhension spirituelle, prouvait l'autorité que Dieu donne à l'homme et qui rend possible la victoire sur toutes les erreurs.

Les œuvres accomplies par ceux qui suivirent le Maître montrent que l'application du pouvoir spirituel n'était pas le privilège exclusif du Christ Jésus. Au chapitre quatorze, les Actes des Apôtres relatent que Paul guérit un homme infirme de naissance; qu'ensuite lorsque des Juifs eurent lapidé Paul et l'eurent traîné hors de la ville, pensant qu'il était mort, l'apôtre se releva et rentra dans la ville. Par quelle autorité se faisaient ces guérisons instantanées? Par le pouvoir de Dieu, de l'Amour divin qui répand les bénédictions, guérit et régénère. Apporter au monde ce qui sauve du péché, de la maladie, de la mort, tel était le but dont s'inspiraient la vie et les œuvres du Christ Jésus.

Parce qu'ils appuient leur raisonnement sur une fausse base — sur la croyance aux prétendues lois du péché, de la maladie, de la mort — les humains sont sujets à ces erreurs. Le Maître savait qu'avec le temps, l'on comprendrait et démontrerait davantage l'autorité dont Dieu revêt l'homme, le pouvoir permettant de vaincre toutes les formes du mal; il savait que les faits spirituels révélés par lui ne pouvaient se perdre. Il déclara (Jean 16:13, 14): "Quand lui, l'Esprit de vérité, sera venu, il vous conduira dans toute la vérité... C'est lui qui me glorifiera, parce qu'il prendra de ce qui est à moi, et qu'il vous l'annoncera." Cet "Esprit de vérité," c'est la Science Chrétienne, donnant à ceux qui la comprennent et la mettent en pratique la maîtrise sur le mal.

Dans le livre de texte Scientiste Chrétien, *Science et Santé avec la Clef des Ecritures (Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures)*, par Mary Baker Eddy, Découvreuse et Fondatrice de la Science Chrétienne, nous lisons, à la page 14: "Absolument séparée de la croyance à une existence matérielle et du songe de cette existence, est la Vie divine, qui révèle l'intelligence spirituelle et la conscience de la domination qu'a l'homme sur toute la terre. Cette intelligence chasse l'erreur et guérit les malades, et, la possédant, vous pouvez parler 'comme ayant autorité.'"

L'autorité spirituelle que Jésus le Christ enseignait et démontrait, le pouvoir par lequel Paul guérit l'infirme et se guérit lui-même de ce qu'on tenait pour des blessures fatales — voilà ce qui vint en aide à Mrs. Eddy lorsque, grâce à "l'Esprit de vérité," elle obtint sa guérison après un accident jugé très grave. Selon la croyance, elle était sur son lit de mort; mais elle se leva, complètement rétablie. Dès lors, elle put enseigner et guérir avec l'autorité que Dieu lui donnait.

Le livre de texte Scientiste Chrétien renferme un message de guérison que tous peuvent lire, comprendre, mettre à profit. Cette Science montre que grâce à la compréhension spirituelle, chacun peut exercer la maîtrise sur le péché, la maladie ou la mort.

Montrant combien sont fausses les prétentions d'existence et de pouvoir matériels, la Science Chrétienne nous révèle que Dieu, l'Amour divin, est le seul pouvoir. Ce fait est confirmé par la guérison du péché et de la maladie, guérison dont on a des exemples dans presque toutes les parties du monde. Les œuvres ainsi accomplies prouvent qu'une meilleure compréhension de Dieu, créateur de l'univers dans lequel est inclus l'homme à Son image et à Sa ressemblance, permet d'exercer ici même et dès maintenant la maîtrise spirituelle sur le péché, la maladie et la mort.

La Science Chrétienne nous apprend que ces maux ont leur source dans un faux concept de l'existence, qui passe pour mortelle et matérielle, tandis qu'en réalité l'être est à la fois spirituel et bon. Pour obtenir la guérison, il faut donc remplacer le faux concept de vie dans la matière par les faits de l'être spirituel.

La Science Chrétienne démontre à nouveau le pouvoir spirituel que le Maître avait révélé. Dans le livre de texte Scientiste Chrétien, Mrs. Eddy écrit (p. 227): "Citoyens du monde, acceptez la 'liberté glorieuse des enfants de Dieu,' et soyez libres! Tel est votre droit divin. C'est l'illusion du sens matériel, non la loi divine qui vous a liés, qui a entravé la liberté de vos membres, paralysé vos facultés, affaibli votre corps, et défiguré la tablette de votre être." Les scribes croyaient au pouvoir et à l'intelligence des sens physiques; mais cette fausse notion de l'homme qui est en réalité spirituel, ne s'accorde pas avec l'omnipotence et l'omniprésence de l'Esprit. L'autorité qu'exerçaient le Christ Jésus et ses disciples faisait disparaître "l'illusion du sense matériel;" et c'est en réalisant la vérité de l'être spirituel que chacun de nous peut exercer la même autorité et prouver qu'il est vraiment fils de Dieu, de l'Amour divin.

La maîtrise spirituelle sur tout ce qui semble mauvais, vil ou nuisible, est un pouvoir légitime, car Dieu, le seul créateur, a fait l'homme à Sa ressemblance en lui donnant l'empire sur toute la terre. Exercer cette maîtrise qu'on tient de Dieu, c'est donc agir conformément à la loi, à l'ordre divin; comme le démontre la Science Chrétienne, cette action rétablit la santé, l'harmonie; mieux que toute autre méthode, elle apporte la compréhension de l'existence spirituelle.

Pour tous renseignements sur les publications Scientistes Chrétiennes en français, écrire à La Société d'Edition de la Science Chrétienne. (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.)

The Masquerader

You mummer March, forbear your art.
We know how swift your clouds will pass;
For yesterday we saw your heart—
A crocus in the waking grass.

S. B. B.

Indispensable

to Individual Progress

A great inspiration and help are the Christian Science periodicals established by MARY BAKER EDDY, Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science. They are the organs of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts.

The Christian Science Journal

"Designed to put on record the divine Science of Truth" (The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany, 353, by Mary Baker Eddy). Each monthly issue brings metaphysical articles, editorials, testimonies of healing, and an authoritative directory of Christian Science Churches, Societies, Reading Rooms, Practitioners, and Nurses. Price, one year, $3.50; single copy, 35c.

Christian Science Sentinel

"To hold guard over Truth, Life, and Love" (Miscellany, 353). Published weekly. Carries short articles, editorials, testimonies of healing, and timely information about the Christian Science movement. Price, one year, $3.50; single copy, 10c.

Christian Science Quarterly

Contains the Lesson-Sermons, studied daily by Christian Scientists, and read at the Sunday services throughout the world. Published four times a year in English; and in seven languages with English on alternate pages. Price one year, $1.00; single copy, 25c. Monthly in Braille. Price, one year, $2.50; single copy, 25c.

The Herald of Christian Science

"To proclaim the universal activity and availability of Truth" (Miscellany, 353). Published monthly in German and in French editions, alternate pages of English. Price, one year, $2.00; single copy, 20c. Also quarterly in Scandinavian, Dutch, and Braille editions, $1.00 a year; single copy, 25c.

The Christian Science Monitor

"To spread undivided the Science that operates unspent" (Miscellany, 353). A daily newspaper for all the family. Price, one year, $12.00; three months, $3.00; single copy, 5c.

These periodicals may be purchased at any Christian Science Reading Room, or ordered direct. Use coupon for the Special Introductory Offer, $1.

The Christian Science Publishing Society
One, Norway Street, Boston, Mass., U. S. A.

Please send me your Special Introductory Offer of 6 issues of the Christian Science Sentinel and 2 issues of The Christian Science Journal, for which I enclose $1.

Name .....
Street .....
City .....
State .....
CSP-2

SCIENCE AND HEALTH

with
Key to the Scriptures
by
Mary Baker Eddy

PUBLISHED BY THE TRUSTEES UNDER THE WILL OF MARY BAKER EDDY

The original, standard, and only textbook on Christian Science Mind-healing is published in the following editions:—

Sunday School Edition, blue or brown cloth, stained edges	$2.00
Library Edition, black cloth only, marbled edges	3.00
Vest Pocket Edition, black, blue, or brown semiflexible morocco leather, gilt edges	3.00
Stiff Leather Edition, black only, gilt edges	4.00
Pocket Edition, black, blue, or brown morocco leather, Oxford India Bible paper, gilt edges	5.00
De Luxe Edition, black, blue, or brown levant morocco, special Bible paper, wide margins, gilt edges	6.00
Cleartype Edition, large type, black cloth only, gilt edges	7.00
Thumb-Indexed Pocket Edition, black, blue, or brown morocco leather, gilt edges	7.50
Readers' Edition, large type, black levant morocco only, gilt edges	11.50
Braille Edition, Grade One and a Half, interpointed, 5 vols.	12.50

FRENCH OR GERMAN TRANSLATIONS

Cloth editions only, black only, marbled edges, each $2.50

This textbook, as well as other writings by Mrs. Eddy, may be purchased at Christian Science Reading Rooms throughout the world, or will be sent postpaid to any address on receipt of remittance payable to:

HUDSON C. BURR
Publishers' Agent
One, Norway St., Boston, U. S. A.
Catalogue will be sent upon request

Catalogues showing prices in sterling will be sent upon request on application to the Emergency Book Department of The Christian Science Publishing Society, Burwood House, Caxton Street, London, S. W. 1.

Intimate Message: Washington

Mr. Lewis Is Looking In ..... ***By R. L. S.***

There is just one difficulty with Mr. Roosevelt's so-called War Labor Cabinet. John L. Lewis is not a member of it. Mr. Lewis was partly responsible for the formation of the Cabinet. And Mr. Lewis is very ostensibly left out. This is at once a source of strength and weakness to the Cabinet, and it may be the making of one of the biggest labor news stories in the Capital.

Mr. Lewis came out with his ill-starred proposal for "accouplement" of the American Federation of Labor and the Congress of Industrial Organizations without telling his C. I. O. superior, Philip Murray, anything about it in advance. Mr. Murray is in an anomalous position. He is at once Mr. Lewis' superior, as head of the C. I. O., and his subordinate in the United Mine Workers.

Mr. Lewis had been getting ready with what in effect was a third labor movement well before his "accouplement" proposal was issued. This was a program for a big drive to make the Mine Workers, through their District 50, the host of dozens of other organizational drives. Mr. Lewis, in effect, was saying to A. F. of L. and C. I. O.—"accouple yourselves—or else." Neither Mr. Murray nor William Green of the A. F. of L., accepted the Lewis proposal. So the United Mine Workers has been going on its own independent course of organizing new groups and bringing them into the fold. It is still a member of the C. I. O., and it has just reminded its parent organization that it owes the U. M. W. well over $1,000,000. This was advanced when C. I. O. was young. Now Mr. Lewis is branching out on his own, and dunning C. I. O. at the same time.

Labor Cabinet Meetings

Meanwhile, President Roosevelt invited Mr. Green and Mr. Murray in to confer with him. From these informal gatherings has grown the setup of the so-called Labor Cabinet. It meets once a week. Included are three high-ranking members of the A. F. of L. and three members of the C. I. O. Not included is Mr. Lewis.

Mr. Roosevelt feels that he is able to get closer co-operation with labor through these friendly, informal conferences than he could if Congress passed restrictive legislation. Mr. Roosevelt made a head-on counterattack against the campaign to repeal the overtime provisions of the 40-hour week. This was obviously a result of protests from labor leaders which no doubt jibed with Mr. Roosevelt's own convictions. Incidentally, it is a good guess that Mr. Roosevelt's frontal assault, which is relatively rare in White House procedure, has succeeded in heading off the attack on the 40-hour overtime provisions. Labor, on its side, will probably give up all or most double-time pay.

We spoke just now of Mr. Roosevelt's own labor convictions. These probably are represented as follows: Labor is patriotic. It is silly to believe that the working classes are any less loyal than the rest of the nation. Strikes are few. A succession of high-ranking Army, Navy, labor and war production officials in the past week has testified to this fact. Labor is not chiefly responsible for lags in war production. Here again strong evidence to support the view was put in the record last week. The 40-hour week, contrary to widespread popular impression, does not limit workers to 40 hours. What it does is to provide a boundary above which overtime pay is given. Mr. Roosevelt supports this overtime pay. It would take too long to go into the argument here, but Mr. Roosevelt takes the position that it would be unrealistic to try to untangle the mesh of wage contracts based on time-and-a-half overtime, which is standard in collective-bargaining agreements over the country. The average worker thinks of his weekly pay envelope as a whole, overtime and all. His pride is enlisted in being a $50-a-week man. To try to cut those wages to $45 a week, and to do it over the nation by abolition of overtime pay, would be a terrific task.

Newspapers Considered Unfair

So far, Mr. Roosevelt and Messrs. Green and Murray see alike. It might be added, too, that Mr. Roosevelt feels the newspapers have been unfair to labor. It is possible he may take the matter to the public by radio, just as he did in his last election, when he found 70 or 80 per cent of the press against him.

But having said this, the unpleasant figure of John L. Lewis intrudes. Mr. Lewis is left out of the White House. He was an isolationist before Pearl Harbor. His vendetta against Mr. Roosevelt continues now. He is a formidable foe, as each of the three men, Roosevelt, Murray and Green, know.

Mr. Murray is head of the Steel Workers Organizing Committee, and as such he must demand higher steel wages and the closed shop. He is demanding them now. If he withholds his demand, Mr. Lewis will roar at his betrayal of labor. But if he continues his demand, he runs against the will of Mr. Roosevelt. That is where Mr. Lewis intrudes. Meanwhile, he is raiding other unions, C. I. O. and A. F. of L. alike.

The likelihood of a Murray-Lewis showdown becomes stronger. It may even be taking shape now, in the emergency executive meeting of the C. I. O., summoned here this week. Mr. Roosevelt seems prepared to back Mr. Murray to the limit. The chief uncertainty about the battle is its time and place.

South America Speaks: Rio

Adventure on Tijuca ..... ***By Roland Hall Sharp***

Highest of Rio's many granite peaks, sheer and rounded above tropical forests—all within city limits—is Tijuca. Seen from in front of Itamarity Palace where the consultations of American Foreign Ministers were held, Tijuca terminates in a diminutive Sugar Loaf set atop the main ridge of this mountain reserve that fills the center of Rio and drops precipitately into the sea.

On previous visits my photographic jaunts had taken me to the lower elevations—Sugar Loaf, Vista Chinesa, Alto do Boa Vista, and Corcovado. This time someone remarked that the place to take pictures of Rio was Tijuca. Also, that the time was afternoon.

So, on a day when the afternoon was relatively free, we set out, we being camera and clicker of same.

There had been heavy rains, so the car had to leave us short of road's end. On foot the going was easy, and we reached the top by way of a woods path that ended in stone steps up the last hundred feet or so.

Fully Up to Expectations

Tijuca came up to expectations with a lingering persuasiveness that led on to sunset and the prospect of seeing stars kindle land and sky simultaneously. We recalled that other night view of Rio, from Corcovado, and knew this broader setting must be even more splendid.

There was, of course, the question of getting down the mountain. One of the left-behinds on this sudden flying trip had been the handy fountain-pen size flashlight, and another had not been picked up en route. Without a flashlight, could we follow the trail? It was plain, broad, lined with cut banks, but zig-zagged a bit.

The final decision was to start down while there was still some overtone of the sunset, just after the city lights had come on and the first stars appeared.

Everything came through as anticipated, and in the reflected city lights which cast shadows behind us, so strong is Rio's illumination even to this height, we started down the plain trail. It was as easy as we had expected until those last pale embers faded in the sky. Then we learned what darkness can mean on Tijuca.

Not that this was our first introduction to tropical forests. But something about the slopes of this mountain gathers the darkness in like a cloak. The plain trail was there. We could feel it underfoot, but trail and feet might as well have been in another world so far as seeing them was concerned.

Numerous thoughts, and numerous devices, filled the silence as glowworms came out in the spicy dampness. The first concrete woodslore to be adopted was to wave a light branch from side to side. As long as it hit nothing, the trail must be there, for trees crowded in on both sides. That was fine until we stepped into a small hole. Lest the picture become too skittery, let us hasten to add that there were no precipices, no deep places. All of that had been passed while there still was light.

After the forward-waving-wand had fallen short, we hit upon the device of keeping always in contact with the cut bank. There was the unmistakable evidence of human hands that had gone before. While the bank was with us, we were on the trail.

Never have I felt such darkness. You literally felt it. It was not oppressive, but velvety and all-concealing, balmy and alive with perfumes and warm sounds of the tropical night.

A Test of Woodmanship

The first test of woodsmanship came when the trail seemed literally to have vanished. We knew it was there. Just after stepping in the small hole we had adopted the rule—applicable elsewhere than in the dark woods—of never lifting one foot from a firm position until the other had been planted in a position equally firm. So we explored in every direction, and after a half hour unravelled this tricky turn in the trail.

After two such tests we came out onto the open space where we had admired a single great tree, standing almost alone. He reminded us of the Jeffrey Pine on Sentinel Dome in Yosemite, but was larger and not so bent by the wind.

Before that descent had ended near midnight, we passed at least three turns where there seemed nothing to do but sit down and wait for day. But always a glowworm would wink past, or a firefly, or a star would break through the roof of leaves. Often the city lights came into full view, giving momentary impetus to the journey.

So we came out into the clearing at Bom Retiro, with its stream of singing water, cool and cheerful. But we bought a flashlight.

To Change the Subject:

"Fifth Columnists" Among Weeds ..... ***By Jessie Ash Arndt***

"Weeds in Kansas," reads the title of a 360-page volume, published by the Kansas State Board of Agriculture. Below the title is an artistic group of white blossoms like morning glories, smiling from a green background.

"Pretty," I murmur as I look at them—but that comment is treason, for the blossoms are the top "fifth columnists" of the field, in the eyes of the midwest farmer. The flowers look innocent enough to lure the unsuspecting to plant them along the back fence. But underground, the roots reach down and form a network of their own, crowding out other plants and making this one difficult to eradicate. Its name is bindweed. Thousands of dollars and as many hours of time have been spent to root it out.

Countless other weeds are illustrated in the Kansas weed book, nearly all of them pretty enough to grace a garden if they only weren't so plentiful. The worst offenders among them are illustrated in color.

One of these is the Russian knapweed which has a thistle-like flower—the kind you'd stop by the roadside to gather, providing the driver was obliging.

Another "featured" flower, artistically illustrated in color, is hoary cress. This is also called perennial peppergrass. "It was first noted in the City of Emporia, Lyon County, in 1892 by Queen Gillette," says the bulletin, "but the patch was completely destroyed and nothing further was reported on the weed until 1921, in northern Kansas." Now, under the State seed law, the presence of more than one hoary cress seed in 1,000 of crop seed makes such seed unsalable unless the name and number of seeds a pound are stated on the label.

This, evidently, is the Sunflower State's method of registering "enemy aliens" that would sabotage its crops. Certainly they have all been photographed and finger-printed if the bulletin may be taken as fair evidence. Some have bad records, which accompany their pictures. Others are minor offenders—the more minor the less attention is given them in the publication. Only a notorious character in the weed colony is accorded anything like a full page in color.

This fact brings me to my point, for it puts my friend the dandelion 'way down in the list of offenders. It is not completely overlooked but its picture is only in black and white and it is well back in the book.

Now, this seems somewhat of an oversight. Ever since I can remember I've heard about dandelions being pests, although I've always taken secret delight in seeing their bright little heads pop up with the first green grass in the spring. But here's a whole book devoted to weeds and the dandelion standing near the foot of the list. It hardly seems possible but then it could be, of course, that the weed authorities know best.

It hardly seems fair, however, that in 360 pages of weeds so little space should be given to this gay and determined intruder on lawns and parkways.

It has always been my contention that the dandelion should be considered a flower, and used in bouquets (except for its inconsiderate habit of going to sleep, once inside the house). Its golden brightness and the delicacy of its formation would certainly make it highly prized were it not so abundant.

My contentions have fallen on dull ears and lifted eyebrows. Subsequently I have lapsed into silence and been content with picking the largest dandelions I've come upon each season and wearing them in my buttonhole as long as they could keep their eyes open. I have ceased to rise in an effort at contradiction when they have been called weeds.

But now, along comes a learned volume on weeds—the category to which they have been relegated—and knapweed, bindweed and perennial peppergrass get their pictures in full-page size and color, while the yellow dandelion is condemned to unromantic black and white!

As a friend, I desire to speak in its behalf. Let it be considered a flower or a wicked enough weed to appear in color in the Kansas weed book.

Back Home in Indiana: Quickened Tempo of '42

Wartime demands transform countryside as mills and powder plants markedly step up production; pioneer spirit that conquered Indians recalled in battle against Axis.

Americans at War
Twentieth of Forty-eight Articles

By R. H. Markham
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CLINTON, Ind.—I experienced a thrill on reaching Terre Haute, Ind., even though I arrived very late at night and after a rather tedious ride in a crowded bus. The weather was cold, a fierce wind was blowing and the streets were deserted. I wondered if I would find any place to sleep at that time of night, for I had again entered the region of a large war project, which strong-willed men were pushing through with all possible speed, and which was attracting many persons.

At the midnight hour in an empty street, with a blizzard blasting at one's face, making one hold his disloyal hat with one hand as he carries a heavy suitcase with the other, one may find it easy to experience cosmic feelings. At any rate, I felt a ponderous sentiment. I seemed to be at a war front. All Indiana seemed a war front.

Up at Gary, mills were pouring out torrents of steel for guns, down at Charlestown men were making explosives, at Columbus they were speeding the production of diesel motors, over at Franklin they were preparing a 50,000-acre camp for an army, in a county nearby was an extensive subterranean arsenal city, up by Lake Michigan a whole hamlet was being removed for a munitions factory, and not far from the street along which I was pressing another new project was taking form.

The wind sweeping through the city shrieked that all Indiana, that idyllic, secure, isolated Indiana had become a forger of weapons to fight the battle of the world.

Prophetic Site

And the setting of Terre Haute made that seem decidedly prophetic, a kind of unintended prophecy come true. Terre Haute has a French name because it was a French settlement. Not far away was a still older French city, Vincennes. This same Indiana has a Switzerland County, a Pulaski, a Kosciusko, a De Kalb and a Steuben County. On the ride that was just finished, I had seen a sign "10 miles to Brazil," then had passed through Brazil. At that time I had looked at the map again and seen Montezuma, Petersburg, Morocco, Warsaw, Paris, Dresden, and Universal.

Men and dreams and ideals from all nations and all ages had made Indiana. The world had made Indiana; how had it ever imagined it could remain aloof from the world! Every raging steel furnace and pounding riveter and growling steam shovel for hundreds of miles around cried that Indiana and the United States are an inseparable part of the world forever.

Early the next morning I took a bus from Terre Haute to the city of Clinton, half an hour to the north, on the euphonious Wabash River. As I got into the bus, a very robust, cheerful man in his thirties asked, "Going to the powder plant?"

"Yes," I said.

"You'll get a job, all right," he said, in a tone that seemed to carry a little condescension along with much good will.

"Sure," I replied with an assurance meant to imply that I also was no weak baby.

"You can make good money!" he went on.

"Think so?" I asked.

"If you're good at anything. What's your line?" he responded very confidentially.

"Several," I said evasively and then decided to take the offensive with, "What's yours?"

"Dynamiter. Boss dynamiter. Made 95 bucks a week regular salary, rain or shine, at a plant in Ohio. Goin' to hit 'em for a hundred here. You any good at dynamitin'?"

"Not so hot," I confessed. "What are the other good jobs?"

"Why, I've seen carpenters pull down 125 a week, iron workers even more; they're 'the easy come, easy go' boys for you," he exclaimed. He covertly admired the iron workers.

He made me feel as though I were a bell hop or office boy, and by the time we got to Clinton I had about decided to be an iron worker.

Barbers or Builders?

That little coal mining city was starting its day's work more leisurely than I had expected. After eating a little breakfast I went into a three-chair barber shop, anticipating the luxury of a store shave. The barbers were all there, but not one offered to serve me. They seemed to be interested in everything but razors.

One said to another, "If I could just scrape some money together and build three of four $3,000 houses for the powder plant workers, I'd make money. I'd sell them and with the profit build more houses." I could see he'd already said that a hundred times or more. I hear lots of people say things like that. Though not wishing to disturb any rosy capitalistic dreams, I meekly inquired, "Holiday?"

"Always holiday here, till 9 o'clock," they said.

"New Deal reform?"

"Naw, barbers' agreement. Nobody in this town wants to be shaved before nine; not many after."

"Well, I can't wait till nine. Do you know of any driver who might take me out to the new plant site?" I asked.

"Sure, we'll call Fred."

It was as though a jinni was at work. Presto, chango, and there appeared Fred, a short, alert, wiry man, eager for action.

"Good morning, want to go out to the project?" Fred asked.

"I should be pleased to."

"Can't get in."

"I know that."

"Road's blocked. They keep us taxi men out."

"Of course."

"Still you can see a lot, they've just begun work."

"I thought so."

"It's a long ways out and back."

"So I heard."

"It'll cost you something."

"I hope you won't profiteer on me!"

"Oh, no; standard price."

"How much?"

"Two and a half."

"O. K."

Journalist at Work

We left at once.

"Selling something?"

"No."

"Hunting a job?"

"No; journalist."

"Where from?"

"Boston."

"What paper?"

"The Christian Science Monitor."

"Know that fellow Harsch?"

"Yes; do you?"

"I read his stuff about the Nazis. They're tough babies! Well, come on, I'll show you the works."

I had certainly picked the right driver. He didn't show me all "the works," because some roads to the areas under construction were blocked and strictly guarded. But he showed me a great deal and told me still more. He said he'd always wanted to be a journalist and I'm sure he'd have been a good one.

This new powder plant, one might say, has blown Vermillion County to pieces. Through the center of this long, narrow county much of which is arid, stretches a fertile region comprising about 40 per cent of the total surface. There the war project has taken 22,000 acres belonging to 170 farmers. This site cuts the county in two and when all the high fences are up, with lookout towers installed every few hundred yards, civilian traffic from one end to the other will be impossible. In addition to this, the chief source of the county's income will disappear, so the pieces that are left may be assimilated by neighboring counties.

Fair-like Atmosphere

As we passed along the road beside the area that is to be taken, I saw crews putting up new electric cables, many borers with high derricks digging wells and many carpenters hastily erecting little tourist cabins. It made me think of preparations for a state fair. But it is not for a fair. It is for war. Tens of thousands of workers are converging on Vermillion County, and trailer camps will gather round all those wells, families will live in those frail, uncomfortable cabins, every room in every neighboring hamlet will be taken.

Already I saw piles of lumber in a number of fields. Lines of loaded trucks were running down the trails among the farms, a newly laid railroad track was bringing in long trainloads of material, clusters of fine, old trees were crashing down, the derricks of motor shovels, excavators and scoops lifted their profiles into the sky. Empty houses and barns seemed to be mourning the first spring in all their history, when no land would be plowed and no seed planted.

But not all homes were yet completely deserted. One of the finest, not far from the highway, was surrounded by furniture and farm implements. The owner having been pushed out by the war plant, was holding a sale. We stopped a moment to watch, sitting in our auto parked beside the road. We saw rocking chairs, mirrors, sofas, cupboards, beds, also mowers, plows, drills, tractors and other excellent farm machinery. There were cattle in the corrals, pigs in the pens, chickens in the coops. All for sale.

A gray-haired man moved about among the things.

"What'll he do after the sale?" I asked my driver.

"Move into town. He's through. He's the last of the line. The boys left years ago."

"Do you know him?"

Fame of the Arnolds

"Grandpa Arnold. Everybody knows him. His grandfather was one of the first settlers. They know all the history. I guess the family was a part of it. Over there is Boone County, and up north a little way is Tippecanoe County, named for President Harrison and his Indian fights. The Arnolds took part in those things. They were fighters. They were here at the beginning; now today you see the end."

The driver paused and then went on, "Old man Arnold says we drove off the Indians; now we're drove off. I guess there's not much sense in that, but maybe those old pioneer days have come back. One hundred years ago men were fighting for this very land. The French and German and English and Scotch and Poles came here and fought and took these fields. Now the Japs and Nazis are out for taking what they can from us!"

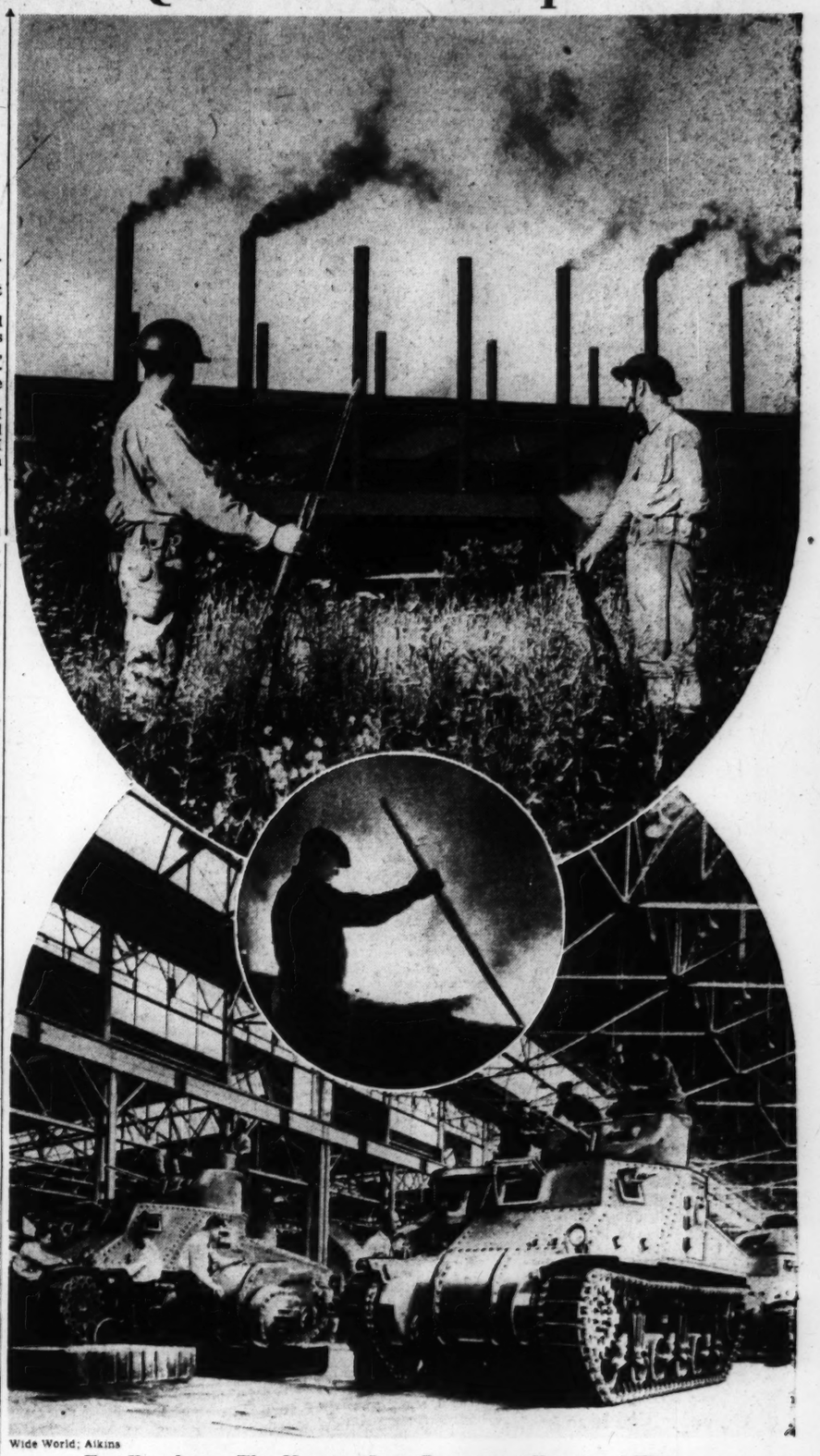
Buyers gathered and the auctioneer began to call.

"That poor empty house!" the chauffeur exclaimed. "It's been a land-mark. And that good old furniture! Everybody wanted chairs like the Arnolds! Now soft chairs are out. We're makin' guns again like those first old Hoosiers. We've got to do that fightin' all over again."

"Shall we drive back?" he asked.

"Yes."

"If the Arnolds could do it, I guess we can," he sighed, "but I hate the job."



Wide World; Aikins

For Freedom—The Hoosier State Becomes a Forger of Weapons

Aroused Indianans are determined that America's battle of production will be won if they have anything to say about it. In the accompanying article Mr. Markham presents a picture of how these Americans in the land of the Wabash are helping to win the fight for liberty on the Home Front.

FOR THE PRESS
HEIL HITLER! THE PRESS IS HERE, HERR FÜHRER— THEY WANT YOUR COMMENTS ON THE LATEST MOVE OF GENERAL MACARTHUR
DON'T QUOTE ME, BUT I'M GLAD IT'S THE JAPS WHO HAVE TO FACE HIM
U.S.
DNB
L.F. VAN ZELM

By a Staff Artist

You'll Get Your Chance, Adolf!

Bruins in Attempt to Make It Two Straight Over Black Hawks at Garden Tonight

Roy Conacher Gives Credit To Heavier Stick for Goals

By Gordon Campbell
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Theodore Roosevelt's famous political advice to "walk softly and carry a big stick" has been adapted with just a slight variation to ice hockey by the Boston Bruins' Roy Conacher, who firmly believes that the best way to get around in the big league is to skate fast and carry a heavy stick.

Ever since he put this theary into practice several weeks ago, young Roy has been clicking on all cylinders, and he intends to keep right on with the idea as the Bruins attempt to make it two straight over the Chicago Black Hawks at the Garden tonight. If the B's win, the Hawks are eliminated from the Stanley Cup play-downs, and the Bruins advance to meet the winner of the Detroit-Montreal series, the second game of which is being contested in Montreal tonight. The Red Wings won the first game in Detroit 2-1 Sunday.

Theory Paid Off

Conacher's theory really paid off in a big dividend last Sunday as the Bostonians won their first game from the Hawks in Chicago. Roy not only scored the Bruins' first goal but also had a hand in setting up the winning marker in overtime.

"You remember I had quite a stretch when no matter what I did I couldn't get a goal," he said last night as he arrived back in Boston by plane with the rest of the squad. "I guess I tried everything, but nothing worked. It finally got so bad that I couldn't even hit the net any more.

Old Feeling

"Along came March and I began to get some of the old feeling back. But although I clicked for goals in three games in a row, I still felt something was needed, and when we went to Montreal for the last time I picked up a couple of heavier sticks. I don't know the exact weight of the one I'm using now, but I do know that my arm gets tired from poke-checking with it."

Roy probably wouldn't care if the shillelagh weighed a ton and he had to use both hands to hold it, for since he first used it against Chicago here in Boston March 10, he has not failed to figure in at least one of the Bruins' goals per game. He has scored six times and had six assists in five games for 12 points. Put another way he personally has had a hand in nearly one half of the Bruins' total of 25 goals during these five games. Conacher believes it was due to the heaviness of the stick that he was able to steal the puck to set up both Boston scores last Sunday.

Has Another

So far this youngest member of Canada's Royal Family of sport has used just the one stick. As he looks down the Stanley Cup trail he's making a fervent wish that it holds together, but just in case it doesn't, he has another in reserve.

That big stick idea is O. K. with Roy, but never mind that speaking softly business. "Change that to skate fast and you're in," he says.

Over the Blue Line

Bruins arrived in two sections at East Boston Airport last night . . . Gronsdal and Martin were the only players in the second plane, which also carried the writers and team attendants . . . Asked if he was tired, Capt Johnny Crawford said, "Not a bit. But then I guess I never am when we win" . . . All the players expressed disappointment that Bremsek was robbed of a shutout in the last 70 seconds of play . . . "The bottom of my stomach fell out," was the way Des Smith put it.

* * *

The Hawks will be minus Earl Seibert at defense tonight, and without him Chicago loses much of its punch . . . Witness the last game of the regular season here when without him the Hawks lost 9-1 . . . The Bruins are definitely in the driver's seat . . . Should they fail to make a couple of curves tonight, however, they can try again here Thursday . . . New York and Toronto go at it again tonight in Madison Square Garden, with the Maple Leafs two games up . . . Lester Patrick is benching either Alf Pike or Clint Smith in favor of rookie Hub Macey . . . Pike has been injured while Smith has not scored in his last 19 games.

Great Lakes Eleven Will Battle Pitt

CLEVELAND (AP)—The Great Lakes (Ill.) Naval Training Station and the University of Pittsburgh will play a football game in Cleveland Municipal Stadium Oct. 10, it was announced with the signing of a contract.

The American Legion Club of Cleveland will sponsor the event and net proceeds will be turned over to the Naval Relief Fund. The game will replace the annual contest between the Cleveland Rams of the National Professional Football League and a team of Midwest All-Stars, which has been sponsored in the past by the club and the Cleveland News.

Naval officials also disclosed the Great Lakes will play the University of Missouri on Oct. 31 at a location to be determined later, possibly Columbia, Mo., Kansas City or St. Louis.

The naval spokesman declined to confirm a report their team would play Notre Dame at Soldiers Field, Chicago, on Sept. 5, but indicated confirmation may come later from Notre Dame.

Goal by Schmidt Proves Clincher For RCAF Sextet

OTTAWA, March 24 (AP)—A brilliant second-period goal by center Milt Schmidt, formerly of the Boston Bruins, gave the Royal Canadian Air Force Flyers the liff they needed last night and enabled the Ottawa and District champions to subdue the Hamilton Majors, 3-1, in the first game of an Eastern Canada Allan Cup semifinal series before 6,834 fans.

Schmidt's goal, scored on a breakaway, smashed down a stubborn blockade thrown up in the Hamilton nets by 21-year-old Jack Eley and snapped a 1-1 tie which had lasted since midway through the first period.

Buddy Hellyer tipped in a pass at 18:42 of the third period to clinch the game for Flyers.

Largest Crowd

LOUISVILLE, Ky. (AP) — The 9,000 fans who recently witnessed Great Lakes Naval Training station's basketball victory over Kentucky made up the largest crowd ever to see a cage game in the South.

The Thrill of a Stanley Cup Goal

Associated Press

Scoring Winning Marker for Boston

This was the scene as the Boston Bruins, after nearly seven minutes of overtime, netted the goal that gave them a 2-1 victory over Chicago Black Hawks in the first game of their Stanley Cup play-off series in Chicago Sunday night. Hawk goalie Sam Lo Presti sprawls in his net as Bill Cowley (10), Boston center, leaps in the air after getting an assist on the play along with Roy Conacher (9), who expresses jubilation. Between Conacher and Cowley are Mush March and Doug Bentley, Chicago wingmen. Des Smith, Bruins defenseman who scored the goal, is not shown.

Four Golf Tournaments Left May Climax Season for Pros

By A. Linde Fowler
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Beginning today at Pinehurst, N. C., the leading golf professionals face the first of four open tournaments, wondering the while whether these events may climax the entire year regarding titles and prestige. All the pros know that the outlook is obscure. They know that the national open is canceled; they have reason to believe that the P. G. A. championship will be played, but that is a "closed shop" affair, open only to qualified members of the organization and, somehow, it never has yielded prestige to the winner equal to the national open or the Masters' tournament.

The tournaments which mean most to professionals in the winter and early-spring schedule would appear to be the Miami open in December, the $10,000 Los Angeles, the North and South at Pinehurst, and the Masters', beginning April 9. Between the North and South and the Masters' come the Greensboro, N. C., March 27-30, and the Asheville, N. C., April 2-5. These two, in prize money, are the same as the North and South and the Masters', $5,000 each; but in the matter of prestige it is something else again, for the Masters', with its Bobby Jones tinge and its importance in the eyes of the professionals themselves, has risen to an importance little behind the national open itself, while the North and South at Pinehurst has held a high spot for years, both as a pioneer southern attraction, dating back to the earlier days of important tournament golf in this country and, of later years, because of the super-excellence of its championship No. 2 course, rated among the best in the world and well worthy of the mettle of the modern-day experts.

Breather Period

The professional leaders should be ready for the North and South, the Masters' and the two other tournaments immediately ahead on the docket. They have been through what might well be termed a "breather" period; for since they completed the "winter circuit" they have been indulging in that "lean-on-me" type of tournament, so popular in Massachusetts, known as "four-ball, best-ball," that laissez faire arrangement in which one partner is out when the other is in, where one partner "goes" for a putt when his partner is there for a half and where the strain is not a tithe of what it is where the individual knows that every stroke he makes is important.

Since they completed the "winter circuit," the professionals have had their annual let-down in these four-ball affairs, starting with the international four-ball at Miami, continuing with the amateur-pro best-ball at the Seminole course of West Palm Beach and, lastly, with the similar event at St. Augustine, Fla., just won for the second successive year by Sam Snead and his amateur partner from Racine, Wis., Wilford Wehrle. It is interesting to note that the last hole of this 36-hole encounter was a duel between the amateurs, Wehrle and Fred Haas, Jr., of New Orleans, Haas doing his part to stave off an early defeat by contributing a birdie at the 13th hole of the afternoon round, but Wehrle nullifying that by chipping in at the same hole for an eagle 3. But, in the previous round, Sam Snead cracked off a 67 on his own ball.

Halved Holes

To hark back to that international four-ball at the Miami Country Club, your correspondent was interested in going over the best-ball scores in the first round, involving 16 pairs, or eight matches. The writer's curiosity was whetted over figuring out how many holes were halved, how many won or lost, in that first day's play involving so many of the world's greatest experts.

Normally, one might expect that there would be an overwhelming preponderance of halved holes; even though many might be halved in birdies as well as pars. The truth is that there were 176 holes halved as against 103 won and lost. The greater percentage of holes won or lost came in the afternoon play, when the pressure was greatest. Ky Laffoon and Johnny Revolta and Sam Snead and Ralph Guldhal halved no fewer than 27 out of 36 holes. Jack Grout and Ben Loving halved 25 holes against Lawson Little, Jr., and Jimmy Demaret, before eliminating that pair of greats.

Real Thriller

Jimmy Hones and Willie Coggin, and Paul Runyan and Horton Smith had the real thriller, for in 36 holes these two pairs halved 18 and won or lost 18. So evenly did they play that they had to go an extra hole, which Hines won with an eagle.

It was my good fortune to see the spectacular match won by Byron Nelson and Henry Picard over Marvin Harbert and Sammy Byrd, in which they halved 20 holes of the 35 played, but in which seven out of eight consecutive holes changed hands in the afternoon play, including one where Harbert on his tee shot hit the pin at the eighth before dropping a deuce, and in which birdies were scored successively on the eighth, ninth, tenth and eleventh holes of the afternoon, three of these by Nelson and Picard.

Whole Team

COLORADO SPRINGS, Colo. (AP)—Twelve Canadian members of the Colorado College hockey team will enter their country's armed forces at the end of the school year.

Bill Coughlin, an old time star with the Detroit Tigers, has started his 22nd year as Lafayette College baseball coach.

In the Dugout
with Rumill

Hemsley Likes Cincy Staff

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SANFORD, Fla.—Rollie Hemsley, whose big league career reads like a travelog, is back with the Cincinnati Reds. Starting his 15th campaign under the big top, it is his job to fill the gap in Bill McKechnie's outfit created by the sale of Ernie Lombardi to the Boston Braves. Rollie has not been the easiest fellow to handle down through the years, but Bill thinks he can do it.

Hemsley calls his purchase by the Reds the greatest break of his life, and promises to catch 130 or 140 games if his manager wants him to. After about three weeks in training camp, Rollie tabbed the Cincy mound staff the best he had ever seen.

Better Than Yanks

"Taken as a whole, I think this is the best staff I've ever looked at," said Hemsley, as he warmed up big Paul Derringer. "It's way ahead of the Cleveland staff of the past few years. It's better than anything the Yankees have shown me. Whether McKechnie pitches Derringer here, Walters, Vander Meer, Riddle, Thompson, Moore or Starr, he knows that the percentage is in favor of him getting a good ball game. Every one of those boys can pitch.

"The one who has surprised me," Hemsley continued, "is Vander Meer. I never realized he had so much stuff. Why, he's got a better curve ball than Feller. He's not as fast as Bob, but I think his control is a little better. I don't see how they can stop John from winning 20 games. Every ball he throws does something.

"This Starr, too, will win a lot of games. He's not as young as some of the others, but he knows how to pitch. Derringer had a bad year in 1941. Remember the injury he had in spring training? He, Walters, Riddle and Thompson are as good as ever. I can't understand what keeps this Moore from having a big year. With a little better control, he'd be one of the leading pitchers in baseball."

* * *

One of the sensations of the Grapefruit League is Augie Galan, who almost became a forgotten man with the Cubs and Dodgers a year ago. Released outright to Los Angeles on Aug. 20, the veteran outfielder was bought five days later by Larry MacPhail. But Augie played only a minor role in the Brooklyn pennant drive and finished the race with a .218 batting average. In two World Series appearances as a pinch hitter, he went hitless.

But Galan this spring has shown flashes of his former greatness and Leo Durocher may have to make room for him in the outfield. Twice the Californian has led the National League in stolen bases. Once he made 203 hits for the Cubs. Always he has been a good clutch hitter. And Augie is still a young man. A switch batter, he may replace Durocher's pal, Joe Medwick, in left field when the bell rings in April.

* * *

No one has enjoyed Whit Wyatt's lengthy holdout session with the Dodgers as much as Bill McKechnie and Billy Southworth, Brooklyn's leading opponents in the next National League flag race. Both Bill and Southworth will tell you on the slp that unless the ace right-hander is ready to pitch a few of those April games, the Ebbets Field entry will face an unlooked-for obstacle.

This approaching 1942 race figures to be close all the way, with perhaps the so-called breaks deciding. Such a break as Wyatt out of condition through the first three weeks might be the edge either the Cards or Reds need to sneak in. A win is just as big in April as it is in September.

Cleveland Seeks Trade for Walker

CLEARWATER, Fla. (AP)—The Cleveland Indians have decided to trade holdout outfielder Gerald Walker to some other club, Vice-President Roger Peckinpaugh announced.

Walker fell off in batting last year to .283 and drove in only 48 runs. He has been operating his store at Orlando, Fla., and never appeared at the Indians' spring training camp here.

"From my telephone conversations with Walker it is quite apparent he will be dissatisfied even if he finally decides to sign with us," declared Peckinpaugh. "Rather than have a dissatisfied player on the team, I have decided to trade him. I have informed Walker of this decision."

Western Kentucky Enters Final For Basketball Title

NEW YORK, March 24 (AP) — Western Kentucky State continued the wave of upsets in the National Invitation Basketball Tournament last night, defeating Creighton, 49 to 36, to enter the finals against West Virginia at Madison Square Garden.

Western Kentucky's victory, coming after West Virginia had eliminated Toledo, 51 to 39, before a crowd of 17,935, sent the seventh and eighth-seeded teams into the championship round. The Kentuckians, chalking up their 15th-straight victory, were seeded seventh and West Virginia eighth among the teams that started play last Tuesday.

Sports Around the Hub

Intramural Baseball for Tufts

In order that Tufts' athletes may keep their hands in baseball Chester K. Delano, Director of Intramural Athletics, has announced that leagues will be formed from fraternity, club, and dormitory entries. Competition between these teams will fill in the gap left by the suspension of a regular Tufts nine for the duration.

Intramural baseball will be conducted on the same basis with other Intramural sports. One of its chief purposes is to have a nucleus for varsity baseball if, and when, intercollegiate baseball is renewed.

* * *

Boston University and Tufts football squads reported yesterday for spring practice. Coach Walt Holmer of the Terriers, taking over where Major Pat Hanley left off, plans no drastic change in the system B. U. has used during the past several years. About 32 men drew equipment with more expected today.

Out at Tufts Coach Lew Manly greeted 47 candidates among whom were 10 lettermen. The first week of practice for the Jumbo squad will consist of conditioning drills with light scrimmages scheduled to begin early next week.

* * *

The national women's indoor tennis singles championships which opened at Longwood's covered courts yesterday ran true to form. The four top seeded players had little difficulty in winning. Hope Knowles, seeded No. 1, defeated Gilda Ciccone of Newton, 6—2, 6—0; Mrs. Richard Todd of New York eliminated Mrs. Philip Theopold of Dedham, 6—1, 6—1; Mrs. Edward Rihbany of New York won over Mrs. George Cabot of Brookline, 6—2, 6—4, and Katharine Winthrop of Hamilton blanked Mrs. William Russell of New York, 6—0, 6—0.

* * *

Sport Shorts—Tufts basketball team, extending their regular season several weeks, meets the Chelsea Naval Unit at the Cousens gym tonight . . . Brown's football candidates reported for spring practice yesterday . . . Colby has chosen Joseph Wallace of Hamden, Conn., to captain its 1942 hockey team . . . The New England Independent Baseball League will meet Thursday night at the Copley Square Hotel to elect officers and formulate plans for the coming season.

* * *

The Boston Olympics play the Washington Eagles in a U. S. Amateur Hockey Association play-off game at the Garden tomorrow night. The 'Pics, who have yet to win one of the post-season contests, lost to Washington, 4-0, in the Capital last week.

Prospective Bid

WILLIAMSBURG, Va. (AP)—William and Mary accepted the challenge of a football team which doesn't yet exist when it agreed to play the Chapel Hill, N. C., Navy Flyers here on Nov. 21.

The team, to be coached by Jim (Fordham) Crowley, will represent a naval training base to be established at the University of North Carolina.

Play-Off Results For Stanley Cup

Series A
(Best of Seven)
At Toronto: Toronto 3, New York 1.
At New York: Toronto 4, New York 2.

Series B
(Best of Three)
At Chicago: Boston 2, Chicago 1. (6.51 overtime.)

Series C
(Best of Three)
At Detroit: Detroit 2, Montreal 1.

Three-Cornered Duel For Third Base at Sanford

By Ed Rumill
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SANFORD, Fla., March 24—Among the more interesting phases of this Braves' spring training base is the three-cornered struggle for third base. Sibby Sisti, the Buffalo speed boy, played there most of last season. And despite a weak .259 batting average, he impressed critics with his speed and occasional power as one of the National League's future greats. But this spring Sisti is not alone when he stands near the hot corner. Nanny Fernandez and Johnny Dudra are are at his elbow.

"The more the merrier," is the way Manager Casey Stengel describes the third base situation. "Let a ball player be too sure of his job and nine times out of ten he'll loaf.

Moved to Right

The most publicized member of the trio this spring is Fernandez, the dark-eyed Castilian from the San Francisco club. With 129 runs batted in, a .327 average and 19 homers, he was the clouting sensation of the Pacific Coast League a year ago at the shortstop berth. But with a fellow like Eddie Miller around, a short fielder in this camp has about as much chance of regular employment as a woodsman without his ax.

The strange berth has given the Californian a little trouble down here in the sunny South. There are times when he has looked very bad on ground balls. Too, his hitting has not been up to the standard suggested in the Coast League in 1941. But boys who saw him play out there claim he will settle down before long.

Practing Throws

Sisti, who can set the pace when it comes to work, has lingered in the background during the early days of conditioning, filling in at shortstop until the arrival of Eddie Miller. But Sibby is not the boy to lose his regular '41 job without a run. He spends his spare time working out at third base, practicing keeping his nose to the dirt on ground balls and taking better aim on throws across the diamond.

Sisti, too, is working to increase that .259 batting average. "I'm now trying stance number 99," said the young infielder. "Lombardi and Waner have been giving me pointers and maybe I'm on the right track. I think I was gripping the bat too tight. I suppose you'd call it fighting the ball. But now I'm trying to keep my grip loose until the moment the ball meets the bat."

Learning Hard Way

For youth, speed, strength and you might say undeveloped natural ability, Sisti has few equals in the big leagues. And, as hinted before, no player works harder to improve himself. He has, however, been handicapped by lack of sufficient minor league schooling—the sort of everyday schooling a boy gets in a double-A minor. Because of necessity, the Braves had to keep him last year, when he should have been playing every day where the pitching is not so tough.

Few give Johnny Dudra a chance to beat out Fernandez and Sisti in the battle for third base. Yet this Slovak boy from mid-Illinois has real power at the plate, and as long as Fernandez continues to have trouble with his fielding and Sisti slumps at the plate, John must be considered in the race.

Dudra has something on both of his rivals. He has hit over .300 in the National League. Joining the Braves last September, fresh out of Bridgeport, he got into 14 games and finished with a neat .360 average—nine hits in 25 official tries. Although his defensive work is not usually up to his clouting standard, he made only one error in those 14 engagements.

* * *

The Braves take a three-hour-plus bus ride south to Sebring tomorrow for an exhibition with the Newark International League club. It is the first minor league date of the spring. However, being a Yankee farm, the Bears may give the big leaguers a little trouble.

* * *

At various times Casey Stengel has worked Buddy Gremp, Bill Heltzel, Al Roberge and Whitey Wietelmann at third base in inter-club games. But Gremp will concentrate on first base as Max West's relief, Roberge will spell Tony Cuccinello at second, and neither Heltzel nor Wietelmann will hit enough to play the far turn regularly.

* * *

Wietelmann, a nice boy and a good type to have around your ball club to boster the morale department, has looked somewhat improved at the plate this spring as a switch hitter. However, the coaches feel he will not hit enough against good pitching to stay in the majors.

* * *

Stengel has had Fernandez, Sisti and Dutra practicing on ground balls with their gloves on the ground, like Eddie Miller. This keeps their heads down and their eyes on the ball until it is in their hands.

Cronin Taking Grapefruit League Defeats Seriously

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DAYTONA BEACH, Fla., March 24—The Red Sox are here today making their only East Coast visit of the spring training season to play the Brooklyn Dodgers in a return game. These teams played in Sarasota only last Saturday, and the Sox won, 8-1. In their Grapefruit League contests with other National League teams thus far, the Red Sox have split even with the Giants, Cardinals, and Reds. They still have two games to play with the Cards and 10 with the Reds.

Manager Joe Cronin is taking Red Sox reverses in these training season games to heart more than he ever has before. In his seven previous seasons he has been content to shrug off defeats by saying, "These are only exhibitions. We haven't been going all out to win. Wait until the season starts."

Psychological Value

And generally the Red Sox have started fast in the pennant race, and thus upheld the theory that Grapefruit League games prove nothing. Now, however, Cronin believes that spring training victories can have a psychological value.

"I like to win the close ones down here, and I like to win those games in which we come from behind in the late innings," he says. "That's a good habit for a club to get into. It gives them confidence and makes them keep fighting when they are behind."

Bench Manager

As a bench manager, Cronin may change in other respects this season. One of his chief handicaps as a manager has been his inability to criticize players for making mistakes which he probably has made himself. As a shortstop, Cronin for several years was one of the weakest defensive units on the Red Sox, and it hardly became him to censure his teammates.

Moreover, on the bench he will be able to take a more objective view of proceedings. He will be able to judge players more fairly from a seat on the sidelines, and he will be able to see the game as a spectator and not as a participant. As a shortstop, Cronin could see mistakes only when they occurred and were costly.

Fewer Instances

Red Sox pitching may be better with Cronin on the bench. He will be in closer touch with the bull pen, for one thing. He may be better able to judge when a pitcher is faltering and needs relief. There should be fewer instances of a Red Sox hurler folding up and nobody in the bull pen ready to take his place.

There is reason to believe that Cronin will only come into his own as a manager when he directs his team from the bench. He has admitted that the job of playing-manager is too big for any one man. Now that his brilliant playing career is virtually ended, a truly successful managerial career may be beginning.

The Southern Exposure

Mickey Harris and Joe Cronin correspond frequently. Harris is a private stationed in the Panama Canal Zone. Cronin has advised the southpaw to get ready to pitch the 1943 American League opener. . . . Henry Johnson, former Red Sox and Yankees pitcher, says Bobby Doerr reminds him of Bill Cissell. That's on the field, of course.

Timely Fashions *for* Men

What choice has the man in wearing apparel and accessories this spring? For correct answers, read the Spring Fashion Section of The Christian Science Monitor. It will present authoritative articles and photographs, as well as advertisements from many retailers, tailors, and manufacturers of men's wear.

THE Spring Fashion Section
OF THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
Coming March 26

An Operatic Novelty 180 Years Old—Radio Prospects—Art Shows

Gluck's 'Orfeo ed Euridice' Revived by the Metropolitan

By L. A. Sloper

Gluck's "Orfeo ed Euridice," oldest opera in the current repertory, had not, until last night, been heard in Boston for 50 years. The present revival by the Metropolitan Opera is therefore an important musical event.

Yet the sale for "Orfeo" has been the poorest of the season. We New Englanders are notoriously slow to spend our money for a product whose quality we are not sure of. Gluck is noted in the music histories as the forerunner of Wagner, as a man who because of his reforms, notably the introduction of realism, stands as a landmark in the history of opera. All that is true. It is also true that his operas are works of art that deserve hearing.

No one has a right to scold the public for staying away from a performance it does not care to hear. But one may perhaps attempt a little enlightenment. Because a composition is 180 years old, it does not follow that it is a museum piece. Not all the great musical works have been written in the last century. A symphony by Sibelius is not necessarily greater than a symphony by Haydn, nor a piece of linear counterpoint by Hindemith superior to a fugue of Bach, nor a chorus by Kodály greater than a motet from Byrd's collection, merely because the contemporary works are contemporary.

* * *

In fact, the time when a work was composed has nothing to do with its musical quality. A mass by Josquin des Prés is as valid now as it was in the fifteenth century. New instruments, elaborated harmonic devices, new forms have been invented, but the fundamentals of music, which are melody and rhythm, have not changed.

Indeed, to talk of old and new music is misleading. There is only good music or bad music. If a contemporary work is good music, it is not because of its volume of sound, or its instrumental timbres, or because it is written in three keys, or in none at all; it is good because it has beauty of line, rhythmic vitality, and form. Noisiness and harmonic acidity not infrequently conceal aridity of thought.

"Orfeo" is good music. It has arresting melody, supple rhythm, and harmonic charm. Its means are simple, to our ears, but great things are accomplished with them. Parts of the score and more of the action seem naive to us; but is Gluck's realism more absurd than the verism of Mascagni and Puccini, or the naturalism of Charpentier, or, for that matter, the Nordic symbolism of Wagner?

* * *

The great aria, "Che faro senza Euridice," is all that survives of "Orfeo" in common use. But there are marvels of beauty elsewhere in the score. Consider especially the mourning of the first act, the prelude to the scene of the Elysian fields, the music marking the meeting of the lovers, and the prelude to the Temple of Love scene. These are all notable for purity of line, harmonic charm, and descriptive and expressive power.

The music depicting the infernal regions and that of the Coronation and the Chaconne are tame compared with the outbursts of later composers in such cases, but they are appropriate to the time and place of the action, and effective in their setting. Effectiveness is less a matter of much sound than of dynamic gradation, as Chopin is said to have proved in his piano playing, and as De Pachmann certainly did in his.

Of course we were peculiarly fortunate in the performance last night, which, under the masterly direction of Bruno Walter, and with the superb singing of Kerstin Thorborg, brought out the full loveliness of the score, in spite of one or two instrumental slips. The flute and oboe solos were exquisitely rendered.

Jarmila Novotna was a charming vision, and the edge in her voice seemed more fitting in the nagging Euridice (forerunner of Elsa) than it had in the Violetta of Saturday. Marita Farell and Annamary Dickey were also visually pleasing, but Miss Farell was insecure vocally.

* * *

The setting of the first act and that of the Inferno scene were illusive, but I confess I found the Elysian fields a disappointingly barren-looking place, and the wall of the cavern in Hades waved in the Stygian winds. The dances were choregraphically uninteresting, but pictorially appropriate.

The performance had a tremendous success, despite the public apathy. By one means or another an audience of respectable size had been lured to the theater, and there was cordial applause throughout, with many curtain calls at the end.

The public indifference to novelty, by the way, has a practical result that is detrimental to the musical welfare of the community. It tends to restrain still further the timid adventurousness of the Metropolitan Opera and of the local association.

Under present conditions, this company can be brought to Boston only if pledges are secured guaranteeing expenses. If there is a deficit this year, it may be difficult to find guarantors for another season, and if they are found there will be a tendency to stick to sure-fire repertory.

Granted that there are other ways of providing opera, such as a subsidy, or a more modest set-up without "names." Still, this is what we have now; and if we are able to continue at all, under present stringencies, it may have to be on a diet of Gounod, Puccini, and stale Verdi.

Screen News

A report from Hollywood states that Olivia de Havilland will appear opposite Jack Benny in "George Washington Slept Here," screen adaptation of the Kaufman-Hart comedy.

* * *

Edmund Gwenn, recently seen in "The Wookey" on the New York stage, is returning to Hollywood for the role of a jovial headmaster of a British public school in "A Yank at Eaton," starring Mickey Rooney.

* * *

"Crossroads," co-starring William Powell and Hedy Lamarr, has been completed at M-G-M.

* * *

Pat O'Brien is to be starred in "Bombardier," second of three films he will make under a new contract with RKO-Radio. Robert Stevenson will direct. Mr. O'Brien's first film under his new contract will be "Pay to Learn."

* * *

"Three Smart Girls Join Up," Deanna Durbin's next film for Universal, is to be a story of girls in defense production work.

* * *

From its annual sales convention in Chicago, United Artists last week announced the following national release dates for its spring offerings:

April 3—"The Jungle Book," from the Kipling stories, with Sabu. In technicolor.

April 17—"The Gold Rush," for which Charlie Chaplin has prepared a musical background and written a commentary which he speaks.

April 24 — "Twin Beds," with George Brent and Joan Bennett.

May 15—"Ships With Wings," with John Clements and Leslie Banks.

Billie Rogers and Woody Herman

Miss Rogers is a soloist in Herman's "Band That Plays the Blues," scheduled for "Spotlight Bands" on March 25, MBS-WAAB, at 9:30 p. m.

Times Studio

Lily Djanel

To sing title role in "Carmen" at the Metropolitan Theater, Wednesday afternoon.

Lotte Lehmann

In "Der Rosenkavalier," to be presented by the Metropolitan Opera Company Friday evening.

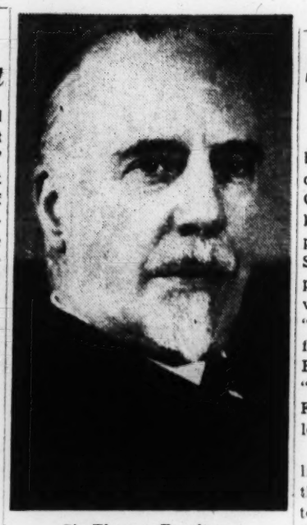
Beecham in Local Operatic Debut

Sir Thomas Beecham, who will make his Boston operatic debut when he conducts "Carmen" Wednesday afternoon was born at St. Helens, Lancashire, the son of Joseph Beecham. He began to reveal his musical proclivities at the age of 5, and a few years later studied the piano. Later, at Rossall School and at Wadham College, Oxford, he received lessons in composition. Some songs and small orchestral works composed by him were performed at Oxford under his direction, and, on leaving Oxford he founded an amateur orchestra at his native town of St. Helens.

At about that time, the famous Halle Orchestra visited the town. Its conductor, Dr. Hans Richter, was suddenly indisposed. This gave Beecham, then in his twenty-first year, his opportunity, and he conducted the concert with conspicuous success. This experience, added to that acquired with his local orchestra, seems to have decided him to take up conducting professionally.

Early in 1900, Beecham went to London for a course of study, and in 1902 got an engagement to conduct a three-months suburban and provincial tour as conductor of the Imperial Opera Company. At this time he also composed two operas, some choral and instrumental works, and a large number of songs. The following year he went to Paris to continue his studies, where he developed an extraordinary facility for counter-point, writing the most recondite canons and fugues. He traveled through Italy, Switzerland, and other countries, ransacking the libraries at every town he visited in a quest for old orchestral music.

Sir Thomas recently has conducted concerts all over the United States with success. His appearances throughout the season of 1941-42 comprise concerts with orchestras in New York, Philadelphia, Detroit, Vancouver, Seattle, etc., a series of concerts for the Ford Hour, and eight weeks at the Metropolitan Opera in New York.



Sir Thomas Beecham

To conduct "Carmen" Wednesday afternoon.

Tonight's Opera

Die Walkure

Siegmund	Lauritz Melchior
Hunding	Emanuel List
Wotan	Friederich Schorr
Sieglinde	Lotte Lehmann
Brünnhilde	Astrid Varnay
Fricka	Kerstin Thorborg
Helmwige	Maria Van Delden
Gerhilde	Thelma Votipka
Ortlinde	Maxine Stellman
Rossweisse	Lucielle Browning
Grimgerde	Mary Van Kirk
Waltraute	Doris Doe
Siegrune	Helen Olheim
Schwertleite	Anna Kaskas

Conductor—Erich Leinsdorf

Fredric March is to co-star with Veronica Lake in "I Married a Witch," film version of Thorne Smith's last novel. Production is scheduled to begin next month, with Rene Clair as director and Preston Sturges as associate producer.

Stokowski to Conduct NBC Symphony Tonight

By the Radio Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Leopold Stokowski takes up the baton tonight for the first of four concerts with the NBC Symphony Orchestra, Blue-WBZ, 9:30. In keeping with his promise to emphasize American works, Mr. Stokowski has programmed a composition by Carlton Cooley, first violist of the orchestra, entitled "Promenade," one of three sketches for strings depicting life at an English coast resort. Beethoven's "Pastoral" Symphony, No. 6, in F major is the standard work selected.

For FM (frequency modulation) listeners, earlier in the evening, the complete concert by the Boston University Concert Orchestra, conducted by Arthur Fiedler, will be aired from the auditorium of Hayden Memorial, School of Business Administration, beginning at 8:15 p. m. Michael Haydn's "Turkish Suite," from the incidental music of Voltaire's "Zaire," Joseph Haydn's Concerto No. 2, in D major, for Horn and String Orchestra, Dankevich's Symphony No. 1, in C minor, Palmgren's "Cradle Song for Strings," and De Filippi's "Raftsman's Dance," are on the program. W43B and W39B, Yankee FM stations, and FM stations in Schenectady, N. Y., and Alpine, N. J., will also relay the concert.

The work of the Board of Economic Warfare, which deals with such tasks as plotting bombing objectives for our "Flying Fortresses," controlling exports, acquiring strategic war materials, and allocating materials to Latin America, is to be the subject of "Report to the Nation," CBS-WEEI, 9:30 p. m. Representative Charles L. Faddis, Penn., a member of the House Committee on Military Affairs, is to discuss the shortage of scrap iron in the United States, CBS-WEEI, 10:30 p. m. Rear Admiral Emory S. Land, chairman of the U. S. Maritime Commission, is to be heard in a talk, "We Need Ships," Blue-WBZ, 10:45 p. m.

Una Merkel is to be featured in a comedy skit with Bob Burns, CBS-WEEI, 8:30 p. m. Fibber McGee and Molly are to be back on the air after their first absence in seven years, NBC-WNAC, 9:30 p. m. The arrival of spring engages the attention of Red Skelton and company, NBC-WNAC, 10:30 p. m.

Wednesday

Eddie Cantor is to have Charles Atlas as his guest, NBC-WNAC, 9 p. m. Mistaken riches is the theme of Ransom Sherman's "Crestfallen Manor," CBS-WEEI, 9:30 p. m. Louis Armstrong, Negro trumpeter, is to be one of the guests of "Tune Up, America," MBS-WAAB, 11:30 p. m.

Señor D. Rodolfo Michels, Chilean Ambassador to the United States, is to be heard speaking from the exhibition of Contemporary Chilean Art at the Toledo Museum of Art, and Nelson Rockefeller, Co-ordinator of Inter-American Affairs, will be heard speaking from Washington, Blue-WBZ, 4:15 p. m. Theodore Granik, radio forumist, is to have Mr. Rockefeller as his guest in his "What Price Victory?" series, MBS-WAAB, 8:15 p. m.

Jean Tennyson and Jan Peerce are to sing the principal airs from Massenet's "Manon," in the "Great Moments in Music" program, CBS-WEEI, 1015 p. m.

Shirley Temple as "Judy Graves" of "Junior Miss" rescues her sister's beau and becomes a radio quiz contestant in the next installment of the Sally Benson story, CBS-WEEI, 9 p. m.

Thursday

Pearl Buck, author; Krishnalal Shridharani, Indian author; Sir Willmot Lewis, Washington correspondent, and Henry C. Wolfe, author, are to debate "What Are We Fighting for in the Orient?" in America's Town Meeting, Blue-WBZ, 9 p. m. Representatives of industry, labor and government are to discuss "New Taxes and the War" in the People's Platform dinner table forum, CBS-WEEI, 9:30 p. m.

Robert Preston of the screen, and the Ink Spots, Negro Quartet, are to be the special guests of Bing Crosby, NBC-WNAC, 9 p. m. Hal Peary, "Great Gildersleeve" of the air, and Cesar Romero of the screen are to be the guests of Rudy Vallee, NBC-WNAC, 10 p. m. The "Hello, America" program of the Veterans of Foreign Wars will bring Undersecretary of War Patterson and V. F. W. officials to the microphone, with a varied program of entertainment from New York, Youngstown, Ohio, Washington, and Hollywood, Blue-WBZ, 11:30 p. m.

The harp is heard in a modern setting when Gail Laughton plays "St. Louis Blues" on it during the Al Pearce show, NBC-WNAC, 7:30 p. m., and in its traditional setting when Laura Newell is heard as soloist in Debussy's "Dance Sacre et Profane," as the high light of Alfred Wallenstein's "Sinfonietta" concert, MBS-WAAB, 8 p. m.

The Mid-Week Dialer

Providence Water Color Exhibition

By Dorothy Adlow

The forty-sixth exhibition of the Providence Water Color Club is currently on exhibition at the Providence Art Club.

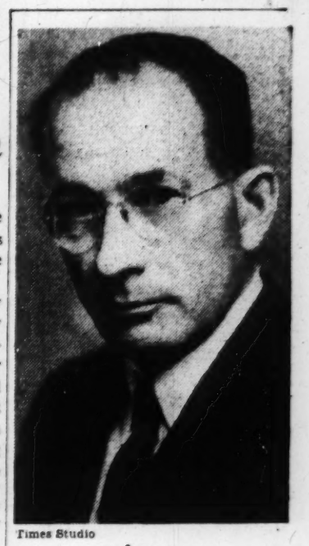
The display shows the many styles which are favored today by painters who practice in this popular medium. In general, water color encourages the spontaneous and summary handling of color. It lends itself to sketches made on the spot and to informal recording of familiar scenes. The Providence painters have made a great many pleasing depictions of city scenes and views of the countryside. They seem eager to paint with clarity. There are some painters who work with a meticulous brush and who shape details with clarity. Dorothy Holt, Pearl F. Ashton, and Bill Sullivan. Others like Edgar Cordridge impart a "finish" to their pictures as though an air brush were used to achieve the uniform surface effect. But these trends are exceptional, for the majority of Rhode Island painters work with fluid color and swift and allusive handling. They show rather uniformly an enthusiasm for the brush and a delight with its responsiveness to the mood of the moment. Among exhibits which hold our interest for some special quality are those contributed by John Fontaine, Henrietta Cook, Fred Whitaker, Herbert A. Murphy, Ralph C. Scott, Jean L. Concordia, Hannah D. Carpenter, Louise Cole and Edna W. Lawrence.

Prints and drawings are also exhibited and among them are some commendable contributions from Hazel Allenson, William Drury, Margaret Patterson, and John H. Wells. The lithographs of Stow Wengenroth show his versatility in creating a variety of textures in the black and white medium on stone.

At the Faunce House Art Gallery, Brown University, there are now on exhibition two displays: a group of canvases of modern painters lent by the Museum of Modern Art, New York City, and the etchings, "The Disasters of War" by the Spanish master, Goya.

The Modern Museum canvases seem to be carrying into universities and outlying centers original material of modern art. People are familiarized first hand with those undertakings of the advance guard which have proved perplexing. Every departure of modern tendency is exemplified from the formal designs of Cezanne to the fantasies of the surrealists, from the primitive to the abstract. The modern Museum sends along carefully composed notes with its exhibits, knowing that these works still require elucidation.

At Faunce House there are works of Picasso, Paul Klee, Pierre Roy, Max Ernst, Braque, Rouault, Redon, and Derain. Some of the pictures have vigor, some glow like live coals, some look like the academic or sophisticated meanderings they are. Time proves the best critic, the safest winnower.



Times Studio

Paul Breisach

To conduct the Metropolitan Opera Association performance of "Bohème," Wednesday evening.

Entertainment Timetable for Today in Greater Boston

Theaters

Colonial—
"Watch on the Rhine," by Lillian Hellman. Presented by Herman Shumlin. With Lucile Watson, Paul Lukas, and Mady Christians. 8:30. Matinees, Thursdays and Saturdays at 2:30. (Last week.)

Majestic—
"New Hellzapoppin," by Olson and Johnson, presented by Messrs. Shubert. Featuring Jay C. Flippen and Happy Felton. 8:30. Matinees, Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

Opera

Metropolitan Theater—
"Die Walküre," by Wagner presented by the Metropolitan Opera Association. Mmes. Lehmann, Varnay, Thorborg, Van Delden, Votipka, Stellman, Browning, Van Kirk, Doe, Olheim, Kaskas. Messrs. Melchoir, Schorr, List, Conductor, Erich Leinsdorf. 7:45.

Music

Charles Hayden Memorial Auditorium, 685 Commonwealth Avenue—
Concert program by the Boston University's seventy-piece student orchestra. Arthur Fiedler, conductor. 8:15.

Longy School of Music, One Follen Street, Cambridge—
Open House Concert presented by the Longy School of Music. Elmer Schoettle, pianist. 8:15.

Films in Boston

Esquire—
"Gunga Din," Joan Fontaine, Cary Grant, and Douglas Fairbanks, Jr. 2:30, 5:35, 9:30. "Life With Henry," Jackie Cooper. 1, 4:25, 8.

Exeter—
"The Chocolate Soldier," Nelson Eddy. 2:15, 5:45, 9:15. "Kathleen," Shirley Temple. 4, 7:45.

Fenway—
"Playmates," Kay Kyser, John Barrymore and Lupe Velez. 12:45, 3:45, 6:45, 9:40. "Young America," Jane Withers, Jane Darwell, Lynne Roberts and William Tracy. 11:30 a. m., 2:25, 5:25, 8:25.

Keith Memorial—
"How Green Was My Valley," Walter Pidgeon and Maureen O'Hara. 9:15 a. m., 12:20, 3:30, 6:40, 9:50. "Niagara Falls," Marjorie Woodworth, Tom Brown, and Zasu Pitts. 11:20 a. m., 2:30, 5:40, 8:45. "March of Time," 12:05, 3:10, 6:20, 9:30.

Kenmore—
"Bahama Passage," Madeleine Carroll and Sterling Hayden. 3, 6:30, 10. "Rise and Shine," Jack Oakie. 1:45, 4:45, 8:15.

Modern—
"Shanghai Gesture," Gene Tierney. 10:30 a. m., 2, 5:10, 8:25. "Song of the Islands," Betty Grable and Victor Mature. 9:30 a. m., 12:40, 3:50, 7, 10:15.

Orpheum—
"To Be or Not to Be," Jack Benny and the late Carole Lombard. 10:40 a. m., 1:30, 4:30, 7:15, 10:05. "Brooklyn Orchid," William Bendix, Joe Sawyer and Marjorie Woodworth. 9:45 a. m., 12:38, 3:25, 6:15, 9:10.

Paramount—
"Playmates," Kay Kyser, John Barrymore and Lupe Velez. 9:30 a. m., 12:30, 3:35, 6:40, 9:45. "Young America," Jane Withers, Jane Darwell, Lynne Roberts and William Tracy. 11:45 a. m., 2:20, 5:20, 8:30.

RKO-Boston—
"Valley of the Sun," Lucille Ball and James Craig. 10:45 a. m., 1:35, 4:30, 7:25, 10. Stage Show: 12:25, 3:20, 6:10, 9:05.

Scollay—
"Shanghai Gesture," Gene Tierney. 10 a. m., 1:25, 4:50, 8:15. "Song of the Islands," 11:30 a. m., 3:15, 6:40, 10:05.

South Station Theater—
"Information, Please." Yellowstone National Park Travelogue." "Cavalcade of College Champions." Badminton and Table Tennis." "Stranger Than Fiction." "Excursions in Science," latest newsreels and other shorts.

State—
"To Be or Not To Be," Jack Benny and the late Carole Lombard. 11:30 a. m., 2:10, 4:55, 7:35, 10:15. "Brooklyn Orchid," William Bendix, Joe Sawyer and Marjorie Woodworth. 1:15, 3:55, 6:40, 9:20.

Trans-Lux—
"Our Russian Front," commentary by Walter Huston. 9:30, 11:42 a. m., 1:54, 4:06, 6:18, 8:30, 10:40. "Pardon My Stripes." 10:34 a. m., 12:46, 2:58, 5:10, 7:20, 9:30.

Uptown—
"Dangerously They Live," John Garfield. 2:40, 5:45, 8:45. "Louisiana Purchase," Bob Hope and Vera Zorina. 1, 4, 7, 10.

Washington Street Olympia—
"Louisiana Purchase," Bob Hope and Vera Zorina. 9:45 a. m., 12:15, 3:20, 6:25, 9:35. "Pacific Blackout," Robert Preston. 10:50 a. m., 1:55, 5:05, 8:10.

Films in Suburbs

ALLSTON—Capitol: "Louisiana Purchase," Bob Hope and Vera Zorina. "Pacific Blackout," Robert Preston. 1:45, 8.
Allston: "Wings Over Honolulu," Ray Milland and Wendy Barrie. "Kid from Kansas," Dick Foran. 1:45, 8.

ARLINGTON—Capitol: "Sullivan's Travels," Joel McCrae. "Bombay Clipper," William Gargan and Irene Hervey. 2 and 8.
Regent: "They Died with Their Boots On," Errol Flynn and Olivia de Havilland. 2 Evenings, 6:45-11.

BRAINTREE—Braintree: "They Died with Their Boots On," Errol Flynn and Olivia de Havilland. "Sing Another Chorus," Johnny Downes. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

BRIGHTON—Egyptian: "Kathleen," Shirley Temple. 1:30, 4:44, 8:03. "Son of Fury," Tyrone Power and Gene Tierney. 3:34, 9:44.

BROOKLINE—Coolidge Corner: "We Go Fast," Lynn Bari. 2, 5, 8:08. "Shanghai Gesture," Gene Tierney, Victor Mature and Walter Houston. 3:15, 6:20, 9:25.
Brookline Village: "Son of Fury," Tyrone Power and Gene Tierney. 3:30, 6:25, 9:30. "Marry the Boss's Daughter," Brenda Joyce. 2, 5:10, 8:05.
Cleveland Circle: "Sergeant York." Gary Cooper. "Minstrel Days," Eddie Cantor and Al Jolson. 1:45, 8.

CAMBRIDGE—Central Square: "Louisiana Purchase," Bob Hope and Vera Zorina. "Pacific Blackout," Robert Preston. 2 and 8.
Harvard: "The Perfect Snob," Lynn Bari. "Babes on Broadway," Mickey Rooney and Judy Garland. 2 and 8.
University: "Man Who Came to Dinner," Bette Davis, Ann Sheridan and Monty Woolley. 2:35, 5:55, 9:15. "Steel Against the Sky," Lloyd Nolan. 1:30, 4:45, 8:05.

CHARLESTOWN—Thompson Square: "All Through the Night," Humphrey Bogart. "Marry the Boss's Daughter." 2 and 8.

DORCHESTER — Dorchester: "Ball of Fire," Gary Cooper and Barbara Stanwyck. "The Carter Case." 2. Evenings 7:30-11.
Strand: "Louisiana Purchase," Bob Hope and Vera Zorina. 3:17, 9:17. "Pacific Blackout," Robert Preston. 1:54, 7:54.
Codman Square: "Corsican Brothers," Douglas Fairbanks, Jr. "Tarzan's Secret Treasure," Johnny Weissmuller. 1:45, 8.

EGLESTON SQUARE — Egleston: "Sundown," Gene Tierney. "Sullivan's Travels," Joel McCrea and Veronica Lake. 1:45, 7:45.

EVERETT—Capitol: "Confirm or Deny," Don Ameche. 3:14, 7, 9:54. "Married Bachelor," Ruth Hussey and Robert Young. 1:44, 5:23.
Park: "Blondie in College," Penny Singleton. "The Perfect Snob," Lynn Bari. 1:30 and 7:30.

HINGHAM—New Lering Hall: "Remember the Day," Claudette Colbert and John Payne. "Night of January 16th." 1:50, 7:45.

HYDE PARK — Fairmount: "Sullivan's Travels," Joel McCrea and Veronica Lake. 1:53, 8:08. "Kathleen," Shirley Temple. 3:28, 9:43.
Hyde Park: "The Carter Case," James Ellison. "North to the Klondike," Andy Devine. 2 and 8.

JAMAICA PLAIN—Jamaica: "Kathleen," Shirley Temple. "Dr Kildare's Victory," Lew Ayres and Lionel Barrymore. 1:45, 7:45.

LEXINGTON — Lexington: "All That Money Can Buy," Anne Shirley and James Craig. 2:30, 8:15. "Week End for Three," Dennis O'Keefe. 4:15, 10.

MALDEN—Granada: "Pacific Blackout," Robert Preston. 1:45, 4:53, 8:01. "Louisiana Purchase," Bob Hope and Vera Zorina. 3:05, 6:13, 9:21.
Maplewood: "Bahama Passage," Madeleine Carroll and Stirling Hayden. "The Great Lie," Bette Davis and George Brent. 1:45, 7:30.
Mystic: "Mr. and Mrs. North," Gracie Allen. 1:55, 7, 9:55. "Paris Calling," Randolph Scott and Elisabeth Bergner. 3:15, 8:15.
Strand: "Lady for a Night," Joan Blondell and John Wayne. 1:55, 5. "Tarzan's Secret Treasure," Johnny Weissmuller. 3:25, 6:35, 9:30.

MEDFORD—Fellsway: "All Through the Night," Humphrey Bogart. "The Perfect Snob," Lynn Bari. 1:30, 7:30.
Medford: "Corsican Brothers," Douglas Fairbanks, Jr. 3:25, 8:10. "Right to the Heart," Brenda Joyce. 2:30, 8:45, 10.

MELROSE—Melrose: "Men in Her Life," Loretta Young. "Miss Polly," Zasu Pitts. 1:30, 7:30.

NATICK—Colonial: "Johnny Eager," Robert Taylor and Lana Turner. 3:15, 9. "What's Cooking," Gloria Jean and Leo Carrillo. 2, 7:45.

NEEDHAM—Needham: "Sullivan's Travels," Joel McCrea and Veronica Lake. "Confirm or Deny," Don Ameche, Joan Bennett. 2 and 8.

NEWTON—Paramount: "Corsican Brothers," Douglas Fairbanks, Jr. "Dangerously They Live," John Garfield. 1:30, 8.

NORWOOD — Norwood: "The Man Who Came to Dinner," Bette Davis and Ann Sheridan. 2:05, 6:30, 9:25. "Steel Against the Sky," Lloyd Nolan and Alexis Smith. 1:45, 8:10.

QUINCY — Quincy: "Lady for a Night," Joan Blondell. "East Side Kids," with the Dead End Kids. 2 and 8.
Strand: "Shanghai Gesture," Gene Tierney and Victor Mature. "Mr. and Mrs. North," Gracie Allen. 3 and 8.

REVERE—Revere: "Ball of Fire," Gary Cooper and Barbara Stanwyck. "North of the Klondike," Broderick Crawford. 2 and 8.
Broadway: "Ball of Fire," Gary Cooper and Barbara Stanwyck. "North of the Klondike," Broderick Crawford. 2 and 8.

SOMERVILLE—Central: "They Died with Their Boots On," Errol Flynn and Olivia de Havilland. "Never Give a Sucker an Even Break," W. C. Fields. 2 and 8.
Davis Square: "Little Foxes," Bette Davis. "Duke of the Navy." 2 and 8.
Strand: "Swamp Water," Walter Huston and Walter Brennan. "You're in the Army Now," Jimmy Durante. 2 and 8.

SOUTH BOSTON — Broadway: "Unholy Partners" Edward G. Robinson. "Gentlemen from Dixie," Jack La Rue. 1:45. Continuous from 6:15.
Strand: "All Through the Night," Humphrey Bogart. "Highway West." 1:45. Continuous from 6:15.

SOUTH WEYMOUTH — Cameo: "They Died with Their Boots On," Errol Flynn and Olivia de Havilland. "Sing Another Chorus," Johnny Downs. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

WAKEFIELD—Wakefield: "Secrets of the Lone Wolf," Warren William. 2:09, 7:54. "Son of Fury," Tyrone Power and Gene Tierney. 3:31, 9:06.

WALTHAM — Embassy: "Louisiana Purchase," Bob Hope and Vera Zorina. "Pacific Blacout," Robert Preston. 2 and 8.

WATERTOWN — Coolidge: "Sundown," Gene Tierney and Bruce Cabot. "Cadet Girl." 1:30 and 7:30.
Watertown Square: "Nothing But the Truth," Bob Hope and Paulette Goddard. "Mob Town," with the Dead End Kids. 1:45, 7:43.

WAVERLEY — Strand: "Sundown," Gene Tierney and Bruce Cabot. "Nine Lives Are Not Enough." Ronald Reagan. 2 and 7:45.

WELLESLEY Hills — Community Playhouse: "Ball of Fire," Gary Cooper and Barbara Stanwyck. "March of Time." 2:15 and 7:45 daily except Sundays.

WEST NEWTON—West Newton: "Sullivan's Travels," Joel McCrea and Veronica Lake. "Confirm or Deny," Don Ameche. 1:45, 7:45.

WINCHESTER—Winchester: "Babes on Broadway," Mickey Rooney and Judy Garland. 3:31, 8:01. "Unexpected Uncle," Anne Shirley. 3:14, 6:40, 10:07.

AMUSEMENTS

NEW YORK (STAGE)

"A streak of genius in it."—Atkinson, Times
A LUISE RAINER in J. M. Barrie's A KISS FOR CINDERELLA
with Ralph Forbes & Cecil Humphreys
MUSIC BOX, 45 St. W. of B'way. Circle 6-4636
Evs. $2.75-$1.10. Mats. Thurs. & Sat., $2.20-$1.10
SUNDAY PERFORMANCE at 8:40

"Enormously exciting."—Brown, World-Tel. "Everything one could hope for"—Watts, Her Trib.
ANGEL STREET with VINCENT PRICE JUDITH EVELYN LEO G. CARROLL
GOLDEN THEA., W. 45 St. Cl. 6-6740. Evgs. 8:40. Evs. 55c-$3.30. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 55c to $2.20.
Seats for next 6 weeks. Mail Orders Now.

"A honey for your money."—Winchell
George Abbott's New Musical Hit
BEST FOOT FORWARD with ROSEMARY LANE
Book by John Cecil Holm
Music & Lyrics by Hugh Martin & Ralph Blane
BARRYMORE THEA., 47 St. W. of B'way. Cl. 6-0390
Evgs. 8:40. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:40

"Wittiest, gayest, most sagacious comedy to hit Broadway in years."—Walker, News
JOHN C. WILSON presents
BLITHE SPIRIT with Clifton WEBB, Peggy WOOD, Leonora CORBETT, Mildred NATWICK
NOEL COWARD'S BEST COMEDY
MOROSCO Thea., 45 St. W. of B'way. Cl. 6-6230
EVGS. 8:40. MATS. WED. and SAT. at 2:40

"I am still laughing"—Robert Benchley
"Genial, comic and original."—Atkinson, Times
CAFE CROWN with MORRIS CARNOVSKY & SAM JAFFE
CORT, 48th St. E. of B'way. BR. 9-0046. No. Mon. Perf.
Evs. incl. SUN. 8:40. Mats. Sat. and Sun. 55c-$2.20

"'Junior Miss' is a joy."—Watts, N.Y. Trib.
JUNIOR MISS The New Comedy Smash
LYCEUM THEA., 45 St. E. of Broadway. CH. 4-4256
EVENINGS 8:40. MATS. WED. & SAT. 2:40
250 SEATS EVERY PERFORMANCE AT $1.10

"A Perfect Comedy"—BROOKS ATKINSON, N. Y. Times
LIFE WITH FATHER with HOWARD LINDSAY, DOROTHY STICKNEY
Empire, Broadway and 40 St. 269 Seats at $1.10
Evs. 8:40. Matinees Wed. and Sat. 2:40

"Belongs on your must list"—Brown, World-Tel
CHERYL CRAWFORD presents George Gershwin's PORGY AND BESS with TODD DUNCAN—ANNE BROWN
ALEXANDER SMALLENS, Conductor
MAJESTIC Thea., W. 44 St. Cl. 6-0730. Evs. 8:30
Evgs. Incl. Sun. $2.75-55c. Mats. Wed., Sat., $2.20-55c

NEW YORK (MOVIES)

RADIO CITY MUSIC HALL
Fredric March • Loretta Young
"BEDTIME STORY"
with Robert Benchley
A Columbia Picture
Gala Stage Revue. Symphony Orchestra
1st Mezzanine Seats Reserved. Circle 6-4600

CAMBRIDGE, MASS.

UNIVERSITY HARVARD SQ. KIR. 4500
Davis Sheridan Woolley
THE MAN WHO CAME TO DINNER
also "Steel Against the Sky"

BOSTON (MOVIES)

KEITH MEMORIAL 6th WEEK
THE BEST PICTURE OF THE YEAR
HOW GREEN WAS MY VALLEY
WALTER PIDGEON • MAUREEN O'HARA
CO-FEATURE
NIAGARA FALLS
Latest MARCH OF TIME

STATE Formerly ORPHEUM
Carole LOMBARD • Jack BENNY
"TO BE OR NOT TO BE"
Plus "Brooklyn Orchid"

PARAMOUNT FENWAY
NOW
Kay KYSER, John BARRYMORE
Lupe VELEZ, Ginny SIMMS
"PLAYMATES"
Plus "YOUNG AMERICA"

BOSTON (STAGE)

MAJESTIC • TONIGHT, 8:15
MATINEE TOM'W. 55c-$2.20
OLSEN & JOHNSON'S
New Scream-lined Stage Revue
HELLZAPOPPIN
Stage Show That Dynamited Broadway with Jay C. Flippen & Happy Felton
N. Y. Cast & Production of 100 Funatics
EVES. $3.30 to 55c. WED. MAT. $2.20 to 55c.
SAT. MAT. $2.75 to 55c.

COLONIAL LAST WEEK EVES. 8:30 MATS. THUR.-SAT.
THE GREAT PLAY OF OUR TIME
LILLIAN HELLMAN'S
WATCH ON THE RHINE
LUCILE WATSON • PAUL LUKAS • MADY CHRISTIANS

BOSTON (OPERA)

METROPOLITAN THEATRE
MARCH 19 TO MARCH 28
METROPOLITAN OPERA
TONIGHT, DIE WALKURE, at 7:45
TICKETS AT BOX OFFICE
(Knabe Piano Used Exclusively)

Managers of theaters advertised in The Christian Science Monitor appreciate your identifying yourself as a Monitor reader.

Wondering What Clothes to Buy This Spring, When Every Purchase Must Count?

Spring Fashion Section

Reports What's New for Smart Wardrobes

March 26

There's a general feeling in the air of "Let's get some new spring clothes, but let's be sure they're right." Especially the women in uniform, who will be buying fewer things, want those few to accomplish as much as possible in smartness.

The Monitor has assigned fashion reporters in the important style centers to get the fashion facts so that we can serve them up to our readers in a special Spring Fashion Section. News about clothes designed in California, in New York, and points in between—a feature story on what to wear (and what NOT to wear) in Mexico—what to buy for a southwest vacation—what's news in men's wear, children's clothes, accessories—and photographs to illustrate them—all are included. It is easier to choose clothes when you know the outstanding trends. We are packing the Spring Fashion Section with facts to make it as helpful as possible. An unusually large display of local fashion advertisements will make this a complete, compact, and useful aid for building a smart spring wardrobe.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Complete List of Odd Lot and Inactive Issues on New York Stock Exchange Are Published Tuesdays and Fridays

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est.)	400,000
Previous day's sales	281,410
1942 volume to date	27,565,239
1941 volume to date	29,387,849

Stock Market Is Moderately Higher Today

NEW YORK, March 24 (AP)—Stocks took their cue from a seething secondary railway bond market today and leading issues pushed up fractions to more than a point.

Some hesitancy at the start soon was replaced by bidding for motors and specialties. Dealings, active for a while, slowed later but gains were well maintained in most cases near the final hour. Transfers were at the rate of about 400,000 shares, best turnover in a week.

The war news again was a neutral factor, brokers said. Buyers seemed a shade more confident, however, on the idea many stocks had more than discounted reduced dividends because of mounting taxes and other costs.

In the stock department, Chrysler, General Motors and Vultee Aircraft went into new high ground for the year while Westinghouse posted a new low before steadying.

Supported issues included U. S. Steel, Santa Fe, American Telephone, U. S. Rubber, Union Carbide, Homestake, Texas Co., and Kennecott.

Among forward leaners in the curb were Bell Aircraft, Gulf Oil, Republic Aviation, and United Gas. Inclined to falter were N. J. Zinc, Niagara Hudson Power, St. Regis Paper, Glen Alden Coal, Electric Bond & Share, and American Light & Traction.

Bond Market Busy

The Bond Market in the New York Stock Exchange experienced one of its busiest days since the spring of 1937 today as huge blocks of low-priced railroad securities changed hands, mostly at fractionally higher prices.

Sales in the first four hours reached the unusual total of $12,739,000, par value, against $11,289,000 on Monday, and fully 75 per cent of the total was in the rail group.

Going into the final hour, top gains of fractions to more than a point were shaded somewhat as profit taking appeared in the wake of the sustained forward movement over recent days but on average the list was still higher.

Among the more active issues were St. Paul 5s, North Western 4¾s, Illinois Central 4¾s, St. Louis-San Francisco 4½s, Denver, Rio Grande & Western 5s, and Chicago & Alton 3s.

Other corporate bonds kept in the background with minor changes either way the rule, but the undertone was steady.

U. S. Governments were mostly a little higher while most foreign bonds reflected the absence of interest either way.

Plants Not Running At Capacity Assert Shortages the Cause

NEWARK, N. J. (AP)—Northern New Jersey manufacturers of war materials acknowledged today that in some instances plants were not running at capacity, but blamed the situation on a shortage of materials rather than unwillingness to operate at greater speed as charged by Irving Abramson, president of the State C. I. O. Council.

Mr. Abramson said Saturday in a letter to Donald M. Nelson, war production chief, that 77 plants in eight vital war industries in the area were averaging only 49 per cent of productive capacity, primarily because of the "failure, refusal or inability of industry to fully utilize the second and third shifts."

This was shown, he said, by a C. I. O. survey covering shipbuilding, automobile and aircraft, steel, aluminum, metal, rubber, smelting and chemical industries.

Stanley M. Tracy, executive vice-president-treasurer of Driver-Harris Co., Harrison Steel concern, said:

"We are using all the manpower possible with the strategic metals which are available to us in our line of business."

W. F. Nally, office manager of National Bearing Metals Co., Jersey City, said the plant was not in full operation and added:

"We would like to have three shifts, but we haven't got the materials. For a while we were faced with such a shortage of tin that we were afraid we would have to shut down."

U. S. May Get Sugar From Australia

CANBERRA (AP)—More Australian sugar may be sent to the United States and Canada if the shipping facilities are available, Commerce Department officials said.

Because of war-restricted markets Australia has a surplus. Fairly large consignments already have been sent to the United States, but officials believe more could be shipped.

Australia's surplus sugar formerly went mostly to the United Kingdom.

The figures for 1939 showed that of a total production of 928,000 tons, 383,000 was consumed at home and 545,000 exported.

Cotton Spinning Activity

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Census Bureau reported that the cotton spinning industry operated during February at 135.9 per cent of capacity on a 2-shift, 80-hour week basis, compared with 136.9 per cent during January this year, and 115.4 per cent during February last year.

—1942— High	Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
49⅛	37¾	Abbott (1.60a)	1	40¾	40¾	40¾	+ ¼
108¼	105	Abbott 4% pf (4)	1	104	104	104	−1
48¾	46	Acme Steel (4)	1	46¼	46¼	46¼	M'r 14
7½	6¼	Adams Ex (.60g)	3	6⅝	6½	6⅝	+ ⅛
20½	19	Adams-Mills (1)	1	19½	19½	19½	M'r 23
11¾	10½	Addressog (½e)	1	10⅜	10¼	10⅜	+ ⅛
39¼	30½	Air Reduct (1a)	16	32¼	32	32½	+ ⅛
2⅜	1⅞	Alaska Juneau	10	1⅞	1¾	1¾	− ⅛
⅜	A	Alleghany Corp	13	A	¼	A	+ A
5⅞	3⅞	Alleg pf xw	1	4	4	4	M'r 21
6	4	Alleg pf $30 ww	1	4¼	4½	4¼	+ ⅛
17	11¾	Alleghany pr pf	1	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	M'r 23
22¾	19¾	Alleg Lud Stl ½e	4	20	19⅝	19⅝	− ⅜
5½	3⅞	Allen Industr (1)	1	4	4	4	
149	119	Al Ch&Dye (6a)	3	125	124¼	124¼	M'r 23
12⅛	10⅞	Allied Kid (1)	2	11	11	11	M'r 6
14¼	13	Allied Mills 1¼g	2	13½	13½	13½	
6⅛	5	Allied Strs (.15e)	2	5⅛	5	5	
81	71	Allied Str pf (5)	1	71	71	71	M'r 19
30⅛	25⅛	Allis-Ch M (¾e)	8	26½	26¼	26½	
18¾	17½	Alpha P Cem ¼e	4	16¾	16⅜	16¾	M'r 23
1½	⅞	Amal Leather	6	1	1	1	M'r 21
18⅞	16½	Amal Lea pf 1½g	3	16¾	16½	16¾	M'r 6
56	44⅛	Amerada Pet (2)	2	44½	44½	44½	+ ⅜
23⅝	19	Am Ag Ch (1.20)	6	22¾	22	22¾	+ ¼
48¼	32½	Am Airlines 1½g	9	31⅞	31	31½	− ½
7¾	5⅞	Am Bk Note .20e	1	6¼	6¼	6¼	
5¼	3⅜	Am Bosch (¼e)	9	5	4⅞	5	− ⅛
33	26⅜	Am Br Shoe (¼e)	1	28⅛	28⅛	28⅛	+ ⅜
1¾	1¼	Am Cable & R	5	1½	1½	1½	
65¼	58	Am Can (4)	7	61	60	61	+ ⅝
166	159	Am Can pf (7)	1	160	169	160	M'r 23
33	29¼	Am Car&Fy(1g)	2	30½	30⅜	30⅜	+ ⅜
73¾	68	Am C & F pf(7)	1	69½	69½	69½	M'r 21
20½	18	Am Ch & C (1⅝e)	3	18⅛	18	18	− ¼
110	108	Am Ch&C pf (5)		108½	108½	108½	M'r 12
95	69	Am Chicle (4a)	2	71	71	71	M'r 17
53⅜	41⅛	Am Colortyp .15e	2	5⅛	5	5	M'r 23
8¾	7½	Am Comm Al	15	8⅛	8¾	8⅞	+ ⅛
22¾	18	Am Crys S (1e)	3	17½	17½	17½	− ½
⅜	⅜	Am Encaus Til	1	⅛	⅛	⅛	
6	4½	Am Europ (.40g)	6	4½	4⅜	4½	
⅜	A	Am & For Pow	1	⅜	⅜	⅜	M'r 23
24½	16¼	A F P $6pf(.30k)	2	19½	19½	19½	
28	18⅞	A F P $7pf(.35k)	3	24¾	24½	24¾	M'r 23
2⅜	1½	Am & F P 2 pf	1	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	M'r 13
32	26½	Am-Haw SS ¾e	4	27½	27½	27½	
31½	23⅜	Am Hide & Lea	1	24⅝	23⅝	23⅝	− 1⅛
35½	33½	Am H & L pf (3)	1	35½	35½	35½	M'r 18
46½	37	Am Home(2.40a)	7	39½	39	39½	+ ⅛
1½	1⅛	Am Ice	5	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
28	25	Am Ice pf	2	28	28	28	M'r 23
4	3⅛	Am Internat'l	7	3½	3⅜	3⅜	M'r 17
7	6½	Am Inv Ill (.80)	4	6½	6½	6½	M'r 11
10¼	8	Am Locomotive	9	8⅞	8⅝	8⅞	+ ⅛
89½	83½	Am Loco pf 1¾k	3	84¼	84¼	84¼	M'r 21
11½	9⅞	Am M & Fdy .80	2	11	11	11	+ ¼
5¼	4⅛	Am M & Met	2	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
233¼	193⅜	Am Metal (¼e)	3	20	19⅜	20	+ ¼
⅛	⅛	Am Power & Lt	7	A	A	A	− A
26¼	17	APL $6 pf (17⅜k)	1	173¼	173¼	173¼	− ¼
22	14⅜	APL $5 pf(1.56k)	1	14¾	14¾	14¾	+ ⅛
4⅞	4⅛	Am Rad & S .15e	4	4½	4⅜	4⅜	− ⅛
12	10⅜	Am Roll Mill ¼e	5	11⅜	11⅛	11⅜	+ ¼
5½	4¾	Am Saf R (½g)	1	5½	5½	5½	+ ⅛
7⅝	6¾	Am Seating (1g)	1	6¾	6¾	6¾	M'r 23
43	38⅛	Am Smelt (½e)	8	40	39½	39½	− ⅜
147	139⅞	Am Sm&R pf(7)	1	140	140	140	M'r 20
34¼	29¾	Am Snuff (1.60e)	2	29½	29½	29½	− ¾
20⅞	18½	Am St Fdrs(½e)	8	19½	19	19	− ⅜
12	9⅝	Am Stores (¼e)	1	11¼	11¼	11¼	M'r 20
8½	7½	Am Stove (1.20)	2	8	8	8	M'r 13
21¼	16½	Am Sugar (2e)	2	16	16	16	M'r 21
97½	83	Am Sugar pf (7)	1	82	82	82	−1½
21½	17¼	Am Sum Tob (1)	2	19	18⅝	19	M'r 11
134¾	117¼	Am Tel & Tel(9)	15	118¾	117⅞	118	
49¾	38	Am Tob (1e)	2	38⅛	38¼	38½	+ ¼
50¾	38¼	Am Tob B (1e)	4	39½	39½	39½	
143⅜	125	Am Tob pf (6)	4	126	125¼	125¼	M'r 23
5	4⅛	Am Type Fdrs	1	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	+ ⅛
27	22½	Am Viscose(½e)	15	24¼	23⅝	24¼	+ ½
116½	111	Am Viscose pf(8)	1	111	111	111	M'r 21
3¼	2¼	Am Water Wks	7	2½	2⅜	2⅜	
70¼	55	Am WW 1pf (6)	1	50½	50½	50½	−5½
5⅝	4⅛	Am Woolen	3	5¼	5	5¼	+ ⅜
76⅜	69¼	Am Wool pf(2k)	2	72¼	72	72¼	+ ¾
5⅞	3¾	Am Zinc L & S	2	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	M'r 21
50	43½	Am Z pr pf 1¼k	1	43½	43½	43½	M'r 14
28⅜	15½	Anaconda (½e)	13	26⅜	26½	26⅜	+ ⅛
17	12⅝	Anchor H (.15e)	4	13¼	13⅛	13¼	M'r 23
10	8¼	Andes Cop (1)	1	9	9	9	M'r 2
1⅜	1	A P W Paper	2	1⅜	1¼	1⅜	+ ⅜
35	31½	Arch-D-M (½e)	1	31⅞	31⅞	31⅞	M'r 20
111⅜	109⅜	Arm Del pf (7)	1	110	110	110	M'r 23
4⅛	3	Armour Ill	16	3½	3	3	
67½	61	Arm Ill pr pf 3k	1	61¼	61¼	61¼	+ ¼
66	66	Arm Ill pf	1	66	66	66	Jan 28
26¼	21	Armstrong C ¼e	10	23¾	23¾	23¾	
7¼	6	Arnold C (⅜e)	4	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	M'r 20
4	3¼	Artloom (.77½g)	1	3¼	3¼	3¼	M'r 21
6¾	4¾	Assd Dry Goods	14	5	4⅞	4⅞	+ ⅛
77½	69½	Assd DG 1pf (6)	2	61½	61½	61½	− 8
83	73	Assd DG 2pf5¼k	1	70	70	70	M'r 5
25	20	Associates (2a)	2	25	25	25	Feb26
39	27½	Atch T&SF-(1e)	24	29	38¼	38¼	− ¼
70	60½	Atch T&SF pf 5	6	69	68½	68½	− ⅜
26	20⅜	Atl Coast L (5g)	16	24¼	23⅝	24	+ ½
34	20	Atl G&WI (3g)	2	22	21¾	21¾	M'r 18
45½	33	Atl G&WI pf 5g	1	33½	33½	33½	M'r 20
23½	18	Atl Refining (1)	6	18⅜	18⅛	18⅜	+ ⅛
109¼	104½	Atl Refin pf (4)	1	104½	104½	104½	M'r 18
7	6½	Atlas Corp (¼e)	1	6½	6½	6½	− ⅛
50¾	45	Atlas Cp pf (3)	1	49½	49½	49½	
70	51¾	Atlas Powd (¾e)	1	53	53	53	M'r 18
9⅛	7⅞	Atlas Tack(.30g)	1	8	8	8	M'r 17
2⅝	1½	Austin Nichols	1	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	M'r 6
4⅛	3¼	Aviat Corp (.15g)	16	3⅜	3½	3½	− ⅛
B							
14⅜	12¼	Bald Loco ct	3	12¾	12½	12¾	+ ¼
4⅛	2¾	Balt & Ohio	8	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	+ ⅛
7½	4¾	Balt & Ohio pf	3	6¼	6¼	6¼	
6½	4¼	Bangor & Ar	1	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	M'r 21
9⅞	7½	Barber Asphalt	4	7½	7¼	7¼	− ¼
6	5	Barker Bros (1g)	1	5¼	5¼	5¼	M'r 19
11⅛	8⅜	Barnsdall O (.60)	1	8¾	8¾	8¾	
18⅜	14⅞	Bath Ir W (½e)	2	16½	16	16½	+ ½
19½	17⅜	Bayuk Cig (1½)	1	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	M'r 20
24½	22	Beat Cream (1a)	1	23¼	23¼	23¼	
104⅜	104	Beat pf ww (5)	1	104	104	104	Feb 5
106	102⅜	Beat Cr pf (5)	1	103	103	103	M'r 20
100¾	79	Beech-Nut (4a)	1	79	79	79	M'r 13
7⅜	6¾	Beld-Hem (.80)	1	7	7	7	M'r 17
39⅞	32½	Bendix Av (1e)	5	36¼	36⅛	36¼	+ ¼
14	11¼	Benef Ind (1.40e)	2	12	12	12	M'r 23
52	46½	Benf Ind pf (2½)	1	46½	46½	46½	M'r 18
24¼	19¼	Best & Co (1.60a)	1	19½	19½	19½	
66⅞	58⅛	Beth Steel (1½e)	20	61	60	60¾	+ ⅛
121	115¼	Beth Steel pf (7)	1	116⅛	116⅛	116⅛	M'r 23
22½	19½	Bigelow-S (½e)	1	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	+ ½
19¾	16½	Black & D (1.60)	3	17¼	16¾	17⅛	+ ⅛
7⅜	6	Blaw-Knox (.60)	7	6⅜	6¼	6⅜	+ ⅛
14½	10	Bliss & Lau (¼e)	1	13½	13½	13½	M'r 17
21⅛	16⅝	Boeing Airplane	22	18¼	17⅝	17⅞	+ ⅛
31¾	26	Bohn A&B (½e)	1	28½	28½	28½	
17¼	13½	Bond Strs (1.60a)	1	13¾	13¾	13¾	M'r 20
20⅝	18⅞	Borden Co (.30e)	5	19⅛	19	19⅛	+ ¼
24	19¾	Borg-Warn (.40e)	16	24	23½	23¾	− ⅛
2½	1⅞	Boston & Maine	3	2	2	2	+ ⅛
30⅝	25	Bower Roll B (3)	1	25½	35½	25½	M'r 16
18½	17⅛	Brewing Cp (½e)	1	18½	18½	18½	Feb 18
9¼	8⅛	Bridgeport B (1)	3	8¼	8⅛	8⅛	− ⅛
18½	15¼	Briggs Mfg (½e)	6	18⅜	17¾	18¼	+ ⅜
29½	26	Briggs & S (3)	1	27¼	27¼	27¼	M'r 13
43	31	Bristol-My 2.40a	2	34¼	34¼	34¼	+ ⅝
½	A	Bkly & Q Trans	2	⅛	⅛	⅛	M'r 5
1¼	1⅛	Bkly-Man Tr	1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	M'r 21
9¾	7¾	Bkl Un Gas(¼e)	2	9	8⅞	8⅞	
35	31⅛	Brown Shoe (2)	1	32½	32½	32½	M'r 5
14	10⅜	Bruns-Bal (¾e)	2	11½	11½	11½	
8⅞	7	Bucyrus-E (.15e)	2	7¾	7¾	7¾	+ ¼
3⅝	2½	Budd Mfg	5	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	+ ⅛
7⅛	6¼	Budd Wheel ¼e	2	7	7	7	+ ⅛
23	19	Bullard Co (2)	2	19¾	19½	19½	M'r 18
26	23½	Bulova Wat (2)	3	23¼	23	23	− ½
19¼	16	Burling M (1.40)	1	16¼	16¼	16¼	− ¾
55½	54	Burling pf (2¾)	1	54½	54½	54½	M'r 18
7½	6¼	Burr Ad Ma .15e	13	7	6¾	7	+ ⅛
3½	2⅛	Bush Terminal	6	3⅛	3	3	
6¼	5⅛	Butler Bros .60a	5	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
20⅜	19⅜	Butler Br pf 1½	1	20½	20½	20½	
3⅞	2¾	Butte Cop&Zinc	1	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	M'r 21
8¼	6½	Byers (AM) Co	4	7½	7½	7½	+ ¼
11¾	10	Byron Jack ¼e	2	10½	10½	10⅝	
C							
19¾	16½	Calif Pack (1½)	2	16½	16½	16½	− ⅛
50⅞	50¼	Calif P pf (2½)	1	50⅝	50⅝	50⅝	Feb25
1¼	⅝	Callahan Z-Lead	1	¾	¾	¾	+ ⅛
7⅛	5⅞	Cal & Hecla (1)	2	6¼	6¼	6¼	
13¾	11⅞	Campbell W ⅛e	8	14⅛	13⅝	14	+ ⅛
12½	10⅝	Canada Dry (.80)	12	10⅜	10⅝	10⅜	M'r 23
4⅞	3⅜	Canadian Pacific	2	4¼	4¼	4¼	
37½	33¼	Cannon Mills ½e	2	35	34⅝	35	M'r 20
2⅛	1¾	Capital Adm A	4	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	M'r 11
27⅜	24⅞	Carpenter S ½e	2	26	26	26	M'r 20
3	2½	Carriers&G(.05e)	2	2½	2½	2½	M'r 19
69	61	Case (JI) (7g)	1	62	62	62	+ ½
42	33½	Caterpil Tr (2)	2	34	33¾	34	
21¼	17	Celanese (½e)	6	17½	17½	17½	+ ⅛
8¼	6⅞	Celotex (1)	3	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
23⅜	17	Cent Aguirre 1½	3	17	16⅝	16⅝	− ¼
2¼	1⅝	Cent Foundry	16	2¼	2	2⅛	+ ¼
3⅜	1⅝	Cent RR NJ	5	3⅛	3	3	
18	15⅜	Cent Violetta 1g	1	17	17	17	M'r 23
3¼	2⅜	Century Rib M	3	2½	2⅜	2⅜	M'r 11
31⅜	27	Cerro de Pas(1e)	9	29¾	29	29⅝	+ ⅝
2½	1⅞	Cert-teed Prod	1	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
19	16½	Chain Belt (¾e)	1	16½	16½	16½	M'r 18
17	15¾	Champ P&F(1¼e)		15¾	15¾	15¾	M'r 23
7½	5⅞	Checker Cab	1	6	6	6	
6¾	28½	Ches & Ohio (3a)	21	29¼	28⅝	29½	+ ⅝
98	93¼	Ches & O pf (4)	2	95	93¼	93¼	M'r 11
4	3¼	Ches Corp	1	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	M'r 19
1⅝	1	Chi & E Ill	7	1⅝	1	1⅛	+ ⅛

—1942— High	Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
5	3¾	Chi & E Ill A	1	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	+ ⅛
2¾	1⅝	Chi Great West	2	2½	2⅜	2½	
13½	9⅛	Chi Great W pf	19	13⅛	13	13	+ ⅛
4⅝	4⅛	Chi Mail Or (¼g)	1	4¾	4¾	4¾	
17½	15	Chi Pn Tool (1e)	2	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜	+ ⅛
39¾	36¼	Chi P A cv pf (3)	1	38½	36½	38½	M'r 23
52	50	C P T pr pf (2½)	1	50	50	50	M'r 21
⅜	A	Chi Rock Is & P	2	¼	¼	¼	M'r 14
⅜	⅛	C R I & P 6% pf	4	A	A	A	+ A
¾	¼	C R I & P 7% pf	1	⅜	⅜	⅜	M'r 21
9¼	8⅜	Chi Yel Cab	1	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	M'r 18
13¾	11⅞	Chickasha (1)	1	12½	12½	12½	M'r 19
2¼	1½	Childs Co	1	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
54⅜	43⅞	Chrysler Cp (1e)	43	55¾	54⅜	55½	+1¼
10¼	9	City I & F (1.20)	5	9½	9¼	9⅜	− ⅛
2⅜	2⅛	City Stores	1	2¼	2¼	2¼	M'r 23
34½	29½	Clark Equip (¾e	1	33¾	33¾	33¾	
29	25	Clev Gr Br(¼e)	1	25⅞	25⅞	25⅞	M'r 17
44	32⅝	Climax M (1.20a)	1	35¾	35¾	35¾	− ⅛
36½	30¾	Cluett Peab ¾e	2	31¼	31¼	31¼	+ ¼
78½	56⅞	Coca-Cola (3¾e)	3	57¼	56½	57¼	+ ¼
63½	55½	Coca-Cola A (3)	2	59	59	59	M'r 17
13⅜	11½	Colgate-P (½)	1	12	12	12	+ ⅛
105½	102¼	Colg-P pf (4¼)	1	102¼	102¼	102¼	M'r 11
14¼	12	Collins & A (¼e)	4	13	13	13	+ ⅜
18½	14⅜	Col Fuel & I (1a)	2	15¾	15¾	15¾	+ ⅜
13⅜	9	Colum Br A .30e	2	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	+ ⅛
13½	9	Colum Br B .30e	4	9¼	9¼	9¼	+ ⅛
1⅜	1¼	Col G & E (.10g)	6	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	+ ⅛
54	36½	Col G&E pf A (6)	1	40	39	40	M'r 23
6¾	5⅛	Columbia Pict	4	6¾	6¾	6¾	
27	24	Colum P pf (2¾)	2	27	27	27	
72	51	Colum Carb (1e)	3	57⅛	57⅛	57⅛	M'r 21
18⅞	16⅛	Coml Credit (3)	7	16⅜	16⅜	16⅛	− ⅛
100	94	Coml Cr pf (4¼)	1	97	97	97	M'r 19
25	20¼	Coml Inv Tr (3)	12	22⅛	21⅞	22	
103½	100¼	Com T cv pf(4¼)	1	101	101	101	M'r 23
9¾	8⅛	Coml Solv (.55g)	6	8¼	8⅛	8⅛	M'r 23
A	A	Com'th & South	18	A	A	A	
44½	28¼	Com&Sou pf (3)	3	30	30	30	− ½
23¾	18⅜	Com Edis (1.80)	23	18¾	18½	18½	+ ¼
3⅜	2⅜	Conde Nast .40e	4	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	M'r 20
16½	13¾	Congoleum (1a)	4	14⅜	14	14⅜	M'r 23
21½	16½	Consol Airc (1e)	57	21¼	20⅜	21¼	+ ¾
11¾	9⅞	Consol Cig (1½g)	1	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	M'r 23
7⅜	6	Cons Cop (¾g)	6	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
14	11½	Cons Ed (1.60)	12	12⅛	12	12⅛	+ ⅛
94	81⅞	Cons Ed pf (5)	4	82¾	82¾	82¾	+ ¼
A	⅛	Cons Film Ind	1	⅛	⅛	⅛	M'r 23
9	7½	Cons Film pf ¼k	1	8	8	8	M'r 23
2½	1½	Cons Laundries	1	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	M'r 19
6¼	5	Consol Oil (⅛)	4	5⅛	5	5⅛	+ ⅛
8¼	6¼	Cons RR Cuba pf	1	7½	7½	7½	M'r 23
5⅝	4⅜	Consol'n Coal	1	4¾	4¾	4¾	M'r 23
29	22	Consol'n Coal pf	3	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛	M'r 19
94¼	86	Con Pow pf(4½)	2	86	86	86	M'r 18
13½	12	Container (½e)	4	13	13	13	+ ⅛
3¼	2⅜	Cont Baking	13	2½	2⅜	2½	
103½	83	Cont Bak pf (8)	1	83	83	83	M'r 21
27¼	23¼	Cont Can (½e)	13	24⅜	23¾	23¾	− ¾
8¼	7¼	Cont Diam F (1)	1	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	− ⅛
42	33⅞	Cont Ins (1.60a)	4	35	34¾	34¾	− ½
33¾	31⅛	Cont Motors .10e	11	31½	31⅜	31½	
24	18⅝	Cont Oil Del ¼e	27	19¼	18¾	19	+ ⅛
19⅞	18	Cont Steel (¾e)	2	17½	17½	17½	M'r 20
12½	9¾	Cop'weld S (.80)	4	10¼	10	10	M'r 18
51½	45	Cop'weld pf(2½)	1	46½	46½	46½	M'r 18
55¾	47	Corn Prods (3)	7	49½	48	49½	+1⅞
3⅜	2⅞	Coty Inc (⅛g)	2	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
A	A	Coty Internat'l	1	⅛	⅛	⅛	
14	12¼	Crane Co (1g)	1	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	
14⅞	12½	Cr of Wneat 1.60	1	13¾	13¾	13¾	− ⅛
8	6¼	Crosley (.30g)	1	7½	7½	7½	− ⅛
19½	16½	Crown C&S ¼e	1	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	M'r 21
41	37	Crown C pf 2¼g	1	37	37	37	M'r 12
11⅞	10⅝	Crown Zel (½e)	1	10¾	10¾	10¾	
36	29¾	Crucible Stl (1g)	3	31⅜	31⅛	31⅛	+ ⅛
79¼	74½	Crucible pf (5)	1	75⅜	75⅜	75⅜	− ⅜
9	7¼	Cuban-Am Sug	2	7¼

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Federal, Foreign and Domestic Bond Quotations—Curb Market

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Quotations to 2:00

New York Bonds

United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	2:00
3 2½s 52-47	113.23	115.23	115.23
3 2½s 56-46	110.8	110.8	110.8
2 3s 55-51	110.26	110.26	110.26

New York City Bonds

10 3s '80	103¼	103⅛	103¼

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	2:00
6 Alleghany 5s '44 Mod	80	80	80
3 Alleghany 5s '49 Mod	64	64	64
15 Alleghany 5s '50 Mod	55¼	55¼	55¼
13 Alleghany Inc 5s '50	51⅝	50⅜	51
7 Allis Chalm cv 4s '52	107	107	107
1 Am IG Chem 5½s '49	103¾	103¾	103¾
7 Am T & T 3¼s '66	107	106⅞	107
14 Am T & T 3¼s '61	107⅛	106¾	107⅛
21 Am T & T 3s '56	106⅛	106⅛	106⅛
3 Am W W & E 6s '75	93½	93½	93½
6 Arm Del 4s '55	104¾	104¾	104¾
12 AT & SF 4s '95	108⅛	108⅛	108⅛
1 AT & SF adj 4s '95 st	91	91	91
1 AT & SF 4½s C-A '62	110	110	110
10 Atl & Birm 4s '33	27	26½	27
15 A C Line 1st 4s '52	81	80⅛	81
20 A C Line cfc 4s '52	71¼	70¾	71¼
61 A C Line 4½s '64	65⅝	65	65⅝
94 A C Line 5s '65	68¾	68¼	68¾
3 Atl & Dan 1st 4s '48	98¼	98¼	98¼
9 Atl & Dan 2d 4s '48	36¼	36	36¼
24 B & O 1st mtg 4s '48 st	32¼	32	32⅛
24 B & O '95 st A	64⅝	64½	64⅝
27 B & O '95 st C	38⅝	38½	38½
39 B & O 2000 st D	43⅜	43	43¼
51 B & O '96 st F	38½	38¼	38½
112 B & O cv '60 st	38½	38¼	38⅜
43 B & O 4s '48	42	41¾	41⅞
78 B & O PLE&WV 4s '51	61¾	61¾	61¾
27 B & O E W '50 st	54	53⅞	54
2 B & O T C 4s '59	47½	47½	47½
6 Bang & Ar cv 4s '51 st	53	52½	53
1 Bang & Ar 5s '43	54½	54½	54½
11 Beth Stl 3½s '52	97½	97½	97½
1 Beth Stl 3½s '52	104	104	104
27 Boston&Me 4½s 70	40⅞	40½	40⅞
16 Bos&NY AirL 4s 55	75¾	75¾	75¾
2 Bkly Edis 3½s 66	20⅝	20⅜	20⅝
1 Bkly Un Gas 5s 45	107¾	107¾	107¾
4 Bkly Un Gas 5s 57 B	105¼	105¼	105¼
12 Buf R&P 5s 57 st	98	97⅞	97⅞
4 Bur CR&No 5s 34	40⅝	40¼	40¼
18 Bur CR&No 5s 34 ct	8⅜	8	8⅜
1 Bush Term 5s 55	75⅜	75⅜	75⅜
2 Cal Ore Pow 4s 66	62½	62½	62½
2 Can Nat 5s 69 Jly	106⅞	106½	106½
1 Can Nat 5s 69 Oct	110	110	110
1 Can Nat Ry 4½s 56	105¾	105¾	105¾
1 Can Nat Ry 4½s 57	105⅞	105⅞	105⅞
23 Can Pac 5s 54	98⅛	98⅛	98⅛
1 Can Pac 4½s 46	95	95	95
36 Can Pac 4½s 60	84⅜	83¾	84⅜
3 Can Pac 5s 55	97⅜	97⅜	97⅜
38 Cen of Ga 5s 59	77⅛	77⅛	77⅛
38 Cen of Ga 5s 59 C	73¾	73¾	73¾
3 Cen of Ga cn 5s 45	20⅝	19¼	19¾
4 Cen Ga Chat 4s 51	23	23	23
4 Cen Ga Mobile 5s 46	18½	18	18½
21 Cen New Eng 4s 61	74¼	74	74¼
61 Cen Pac 5s 60	88½	87⅞	88⅛
4 Cen Pac 1st 4s 49	58½	57⅞	58⅜
1 CRI&P Cons Gas 5s 42	88	88	88
15 Cen RR N Y 5s 87	20¾	20½	20½
11 Cen RR NJ 4s 87 Reg	18⅜	18	18¼
1 Certain-td 5½s 48	19	19	19
Chp P&F 3⅜ 4¾s 50	86	86	86
1 CMO rfg 3½s 96E	102½	102½	102½
178 Chi & Alton 3s 49	20¾	19¾	20⅛
8 CB&Q rfg 5s 71	79	79	79
8 CB&Q rfg 5s 71 A	78	78	78
14 CB&Q 4½s 77	72	71⅞	71⅞
6 CB&Q gen 4s 58	81	81	81
4 CB&Q 4s '81 49	94½	94½	94½
41 Chi & E Ill inc 97	89⅜	89¾	89¾
20 ChGtW inc 4½s 2038	40	39¾	40
7 Chi Gt West 4s 88	66	65¾	66
15 Chi I&L 6s 47	10⅜	10	10⅜
36 Chi I&L 5s 47	32¼	32¼	32¼
30 Chi I&L 5s 66	33¼	33¼	33½
703 CMStP&Pac 5s 75	16⅛	15¾	16⅛
611 CMStP&P adj 5s 2000	3	2⅞	3
2 CM&SP 4½s 89F	53	53	53
35 CM&SP 4½s 89C	53	52¾	52¾
37 CM&SP 4½s 89E	53¼	53	53
7 CM&SP gen 4s 89	51¼	51	51
5 CM&SP 3½s 89 B	51½	51	51
3 CM&SP 3½s 89 A	48	48	48
31 Chi&NW 6½s 36	42	41½	42
19 Chi&NW gen 5s 87	24	23¾	23¾
36 Chi&NW 4¾s 87	34¾	34¾	34¾
422 Chi&NW 4½s 2037C	23¼	23¼	23⅜
3 Chi & NW 4 s 87	24	2	24
60 Chi&NW 4½s 2037C	23½	23¼	23⅜
3 Chi & NW 4 s 87	23½	23½	23½
10 Chi & NW 3½s 87	24½	24½	24½
12 CRI&P 4½s 52A	34	34	34
48 CRI&P cv 4½s 60	16¾	16¾	16¾
8 CRI&P 4s 88	23¼	23¼	23¼
366 CRI&P rfg 4s 34	25½	25½	25½
3 Ch Un Sta 3¾s 63	15⅜	15½	15½
21 Ch Un Sta 3¾s 63	106¾	106¾	106¾
1 Ch & W Ind 4½s 62	101½	101¼	101¼
96 Ch & W Ind 4s 52	99	99	99
1 Childs Co 5s 43	96	96	96
1 Choc Okl & G 5s 52	43	43	43
60 CCC&StL 4½s 77	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛
1 CCC&StL gen 4s 93	51¾	51¾	51¾
72 CCC&StL CWM 4s 91	52½	52	52
31 Clec Elec Ill 3s 70	106	105⅝	106
1 ClevUnTerm 5½s 72	80⅞	80⅞	80⅞
2 ClevUnTerm 5s 73	70	70	70
2 ClevUnTerm 4½s 77C	65½	65½	65½
45 Col & So 4½s 80	22¾	22¼	22½
3 Columbia G 5s 52 May	95½	95½	95½
16 Columbia G 5s 1961	92¼	92	92¼
8 Col&So Oh El 3¼s 70	107¼	107	107¼
1 ComlMack Inc 69ww	25½	25½	25½
1 Comwlth Ed cv 3½s 58	109¾	109¾	109¾
4 Comwlth Ed cv 3½s 58	108	108	108
14 Con Edis 3¼s 46	102⅞	102⅞	102⅞
4 Con Edis 3½s 48	105¼	105	105
2 Con Edis 3½s 58	106¼	106¼	106¼
1 Con Edis 3½s 56	106¼	106¼	106¼
10 Con Oil cv 3½s 51	103¾	103¾	103¾
1 Con Rys 4s 55 Jan	34¾	34¾	34¾
3 Consum Pow 3½s 65	108⅜	108⅜	108⅜
5 Crucible Stl 3½s 55	92½	92½	92½
8 Cuba No Ry 5½s 52	31	31	31
49 Del & Hud rfg 4s 43	59¼	58¾	59¼
37 D & R G 4½s 36	18	17¾	18
83 D & R G 4s 36	18	17⅝	17⅝
11 D & R G 5s 55 Asd	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
110 D & R G est 5s 78	18	17⅝	17⅝
19 Det Ed 3½s 70	103	102⅝	103
9 Duluth SS&A 5s 37	27¾	27¾	27¾
3 Duquesne Lt 3½s 65	106¾	106¾	106¾
10 Erie 4s 95	91	90¾	91
64 Erie 4½s 2015	55½	54⅞	55½
4 Fairbanks Morse 4s 56	107	106⅛	107

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
10 Firestone T&R 3s 61	93⅛	93	93½
104 Fla E Cst 5s 74	10⅜	10	10¼
36 Fla E Cst 5s 74 ct	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛
4 FondaJ&G2-4s82fd	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
4 FondaJ&G2-4s 82 ct	2¼	2¼	2¼
2 Food Mach 3s 56	100½	100½	100½
2 Francis Sug 6s 56	78¾	78¾	78¾
8 Gen Stl Cast 5½s 49	96⅞	96⅝	96⅝
3 Ga&Ala cn 5s 45	21	21	21
3 Ga Car&Nor 6s 34	31¾	31¾	31¾
17 Goodrich 4¼s 56	99½	99	99¼
3 Gt Nor Ry 5½s 52	101⅜	101¼	101⅜
3 Gt Nor 5s 73	96¼	96¼	96¼
5 Gt Nor 4½s 77 E	86⅝	86⅜	86⅝
3 Gt Nor 1st 4¼s61	107⅝	107⅝	107⅝
2 Gt Nor 4s 46 G	97½	97½	97½
17 Gt Nor 4s 46 H	96½	96½	96½
2 Gt Nor 3½s 67	78⅛	78	78⅛
16 Gulf M&N 5s 50	92¼	91¾	92¼
11 Gulf M&Oh 4s 75	73	73	73
3 Gulf M & Oh inc 2015	58¼	58¼	58¼
6 Gulf StlSti 4½s'61	103	103	103
2 Houst5n OilTex4½s'54	103	103	103
11 Hudson Coal 5s '62 A	39⅞	39¾	39¾
18 Hud&Man rfg 5s '57	48⅛	48	48
48 Hud&Man inc 5s '57	13¼	12¾	13
3 Hud&Man rfg 5s 81	101	101	101
4 Ill Cen 3½s '52	45	45	45
25 Ill Cen 4s '52	53¾	53½	53½
2 Ill Cen 4s '53	49	48¾	48¾
52 Ill Cen rfg 4s '55	48¾	48¼	48⅝
151 Ill Cen 4½s '66	48¾	48	48¼
10 Ill Cen 5s '55	57¼	57	57
5 Ill Cen L 3½s'53 reg	53	53	53
1 Ill Cen Omaha 3s '51	45⅞	45⅞	45⅞
3 Ill Cen S 3s '51	48	48	48
1 Ill Cen StL 3½s '51	53	53	53
132 IC&CSL&NO 5s '63A	51¾	51¼	51⅜
54 IC&CSL&NO 4½s '63	46⅞	46½	46⅞
3 Ind Ill & Iowa 4s '50	78	78	78
15 Indpls & Lou 4s '56	26½	26½	26½
145 Int Gt Nor aj 6s '52	53	52½	53
71 Int Gt Nor 1st 6s '52	2	2	2
35 Int Gt Nor 5s '56 B	19½	19	19¼
9 Int Gt Nor 5s '56 C	18	17¾	18
8 Int Hydro El cv 6s '44	25¾	25⅜	25¾
1 Int Paper 6s '55	105⅜	105⅜	105⅜
2 Int Rys C Am 5s '72	93	93	93
63 Int T&T 4½s 52	51⅞	51½	51½
103 Int T&T 5s '55	84½	83¾	84
7 Iowa Cen rfg 4s '51	1¼	1¼	1¼
23 C F St & Mem 4s '36	53⅜	53⅜	53⅜
3 K C South 5s '50	73¾	73½	73¾
25 K C South 3s '50	64	63¾	63⅞
11 Koppers Co 3½s '61	83	82½	82½
2 Kresge Found 3s '50	100½	100½	100½
10 Lac Gas 6s '42 A	92½	92¼	92¼
5 Lac Gas 6s '42 B	93¾	93¾	94
9 Lac Gas 5½s'53	72¼	72¼	72¼
9 Lac Gas 5s '42	73¼	72	72¼
1 Leh C&N 4½s '54 A	96⅛	96⅛	96⅛
2 Leh Val H Term 5s '54	78	77⅞	78
1 Leh Val NY 4½s '50	49¾	49¾	49¾
22 Lehigh Val 5s 2003 st	52½	51⅞	52½
1 Leh Val 4½s 2003 st	42½	41½	42½
7 Leh Val 4½s 2003 st reg	37½	37½	37⅝
7 Leh Val 4s 2003 st	36¼	34⅝	34½
2 Leh Val 4s 2003 st reg	33½	33½	33½
13 Leh Val Term 5s '51	59	58	58⅞
5 Long Isl rfg 4s 49	96½	96½	96½
1 Lorillard Co 5s 51	121½	121½	121½
2 Lou & N 5s 2003 B	83	83	83
10 Lou & N 4½s 2003	104	104	104
1 Louis & N 1st 4s 2003	90	90	90
1 Louis&NSo Jt M 4s 52	88	88	88
1 Maine Cen 4s 45	84½	84½	84½
14 Mathe Cem 5½s 60	55	55	55
1 McCrory Strs 3½s 55	104¾	104¾	104¾
1 Mich Cen 4½s 79	64	64	64
2 Mich Con Gas 4s 63	105½	105½	105½
2 Midland RRNJ 5s 40	40¾	40¾	40¾
18 Mil&Nor 1st 4½s 39	45	45	45
47 MilSparta&NW 4s 47	29	28¾	29
20 M & S-L cn 5s 34 ct	8	7¾	8
3 M & StL rfg 5s 62	15	15	15
31 M & StL Fla 6s 33A ct	8	8	8
12 Sea All Fla 6s 33 B ct	7¾	7¾	7¾
5 Shell Un 2¼s 61	98	98	98
15 Shell Un 2½s 54	96½	96⅛	96⅛
13 Socony-Vac 3s 64	105	104¾	104¾
133 Son Pac 4½s 81	56¾	56¼	56¼
190 So Pac 4½s 69	55⅝	55⅛	55⅝
37 So Pac rfg 4s 55	69⅜	69⅛	69⅜
2 So Pac cfc 4s 49	63	62	62¾
52 So Pac 3½s 46	57⅛	57⅛	57½
71 So Pac 4½s Ore 77	57¾	57½	57½
5 So Pac SFTer 4s 50	85½	85¼	85½
10 South Ry 6½s 56	92⅜	92¼	92¾
34 South Ry gen 6s 56	88½	88	88½
38 South Ry gen 4s 56	90	90⅜	90⅜
4 South Ry Mem 5s 96	84½	84¼	84½
3 Stand Oil N J 3s 61	103¾	103¾	103¾
6 Stand Oil N J 2¾s 53	105	104⅜	105
7 Studebaker cv 6s 45	109¼	109¼	109¼
3 T RR A St L 4s 53	110⅜	110⅛	110⅛
1 Texard&Ft Sm5½s	91	91	91
1 Tex Corp 3s 65	104¾	104¾	104¾
3 Tex&P 1st 5s 2000	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛
2 Tex&Pac 5s 77 B	69¾	69½	69½
2 Tex&Pac 5s 79 C	69¾	69½	69½
16 Tex&Pac 5s 80 D	68⅞	68⅝	68⅝
16 Third Ave 5s 37	101¼	100½	100½
20 Third Ave a-j 5s 60	14¾	14¾	14¾
15 Third Ave 4s 60	12	11¾	11¾
2 T St L&W 4s 50	84	84	84
3 Un Elev Ch 5s 45	73¾	73¾	73¾
10 Union Oil Cal3s 67	96½	96½	96½
6 Un Pac 1st 4s 47	109¼	109¼	109¼
5 Un Pac 3½s 80	105¼	105¼	105¼
3 Un Pac 3½s 71	98¼	98¼	98¼
1 Un Pac 3½s 70	98¼	98¼	98¼
6 Utd Dr Dug 5s 53	92½	92¼	92½
22 Utah P&L 5s 44	97¾	97	97¾
1 Va&SW cn 5s 58	73	73	73
1 Wabash rfg 5½s 75	27¾	27¾	27¾
1 Wabash 1st 5s 39 ct	85¼	85	85¼
1 Wabash 2d 5s 39 ct	43	42¾	43
6 Wabash 5s 80 asd	26⅞	26⅞	26⅞
8 Wabash 4½s 78 asd	27	27	27
8 Wabash 4½s 78 asd	26	26	26
39 Wabash 4½s 91 wi	39	38¾	38¾
3 Walwrth 4s 55	76⅞	76⅞	76⅞
20 Warner Bros 6s 48	85¾	85¼	85¼
5 Warren Bros 6s 41	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛
4 West Shore 4s 2361	95½	95½	95½
1 West Sh 4s 2361 reg	82½	82½	82½
5 West Va P&P 3s 54	45½	45½	45½
2 Westch Lt 3½s 67	114	114	114
2 Westn Md 4s 52	104	104	104
2 Westn Pac 1st 5s 46	108⅛	108⅛	108⅛
32 Westn Pac 5s 46 asd	90	90	90
3 Western Un 5s 51	31¼	31½	31¼
7 Western Un 5s 60	85½	85½	85½
11 Wheel Stl 3½s '66	82¼	82	82⅛
9 Wilson & Co 4s '55	91¼	91¼	91¼
29 Wis Cen 4s '49	50¼	49¾	50¼
16 Wis Cen 4s 'S&D '36	21	20¾	21

Foreign Bonds

8 Argentine 4s '72 Feb	67	67	67
1 Argentine 4½s '48	89	89	89

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
7 NY NH & H 4s '57	8	7¾	7¾
16 NY NH & H 3½s '47	34¼	34⅛	34⅛
35 NY NH & H 3½s '54	34½	34¼	34½
39 NYNH&H cv 3½s 56	34½	34	34½
200 NYO & W rfg 4s 92	7	6¾	6¾
10 NYO & W gen 4s 55	2¾	2½	2¾
3 NY Steam 3½s 63	106	105	105
7 NY S&W gen 5s 40	12	11⅝	12
6 NYW&Bost 4½s 46	110½	110½	110½
1 Nlag Sh cv 5½s 50	102¾	102⅝	102⅝
1 Nor Am Co 4s 59	103¼	103¼	103¼
113 Nor Pac 6s 2047	69	68⅛	69
3 Nor Pac 5s 2047 C	59	58⅝	59
1 Nor Pac 5s 2047 D	58⅝	58⅜	58⅜
43 Nor Pac 4½s 2047	54⅝	54	54
1 Nor Pac 4s 97	76⅛	75⅞	76⅛
1 Nor Pac 4s 97 reg	71	71	71
8 Nor Sta Pow 3½s 67	43¾	43¾	43¾
2 Nor Sta Pow 3½s 64	108⅜	108⅜	108⅜
2 Ogden&LCha 4s 48	116	110	110
3 Ohio Ed 4s 65	8½	8½	8½
3 Okla Gas&E 3½s 66	108⅛	108¼	108¼
1 Oklahoma G&E 4s 46	107¾	107¾	107¾
5 Or-Wash RR&N 4s 61	104½	104½	104½
15 Otis Steel 4½s 62 A	106½	106	106½
2 Pac Gas & El 3s 71	92⅛	91¼	92
1 Pen Co 4s 52 E	99⅛	99⅛	99⅛
16 Pen Co 4s 63	107	107	107
1 Pen Oh&Del 4½s 77	103	102⅜	103
19 Pen P&Lt 4½s 74	102	102	102
1 Pen P&Lt 3½s 69	106⅜	106¼	106⅛
11 Pen RR gen 5s 68	110¾	110⅛	110⅛
1 Pen RR cn 4½s 60	120¼	120¼	120¼
1 Pen RR 4½s deb 70	91	91	91
11 Pen RR 4½s 84 E	98⅞	98⅞	98⅞
1 Pen RR 4s 48	110⅛	110⅛	110⅛
15 Pen RR 3½s 70	92¾	92⅝	92¾
8 Pen RR 3½s 52	86¾	86¼	86¼
2 Peoria & East 4s 60	44½	46½	46½
8 Peoria & E inc 4s 90	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛
18 Pere Marq 4s 56	74	73¾	74
1 Pere Marq 4½s 80	64¼	64	64¼
3 Pere Marq 4s 56	44	44	44
34 Phelps Dodge 3½s 52	105½	104¾	104¾
3 Phila Co 4½s 61	95	95	95
90 Ph Read C&I cv 6s 49	9	8½	8⅞
16 Ph Read C&I 5s 73	28⅞	28½	28⅞
2 PCG&StL 4½s 7	101¾	101¾	101¾
2 Pitt Steel 4½s 50	98	98	98
6 Pitts & WVa 4½s 58A	61	61	61
5 Pitts & WVa 4½s 59B	61	61⅛	61
2 Pitt&WVa 4½s 60C	61½	61½	61½
8 Portl Gen E 4½s 60	81	80⅝	81
8 Prov Sec 4s 57	6	5¾	6
8 Read 4½s 97 A	80½	79¼	80½
7 Rdg Jer Cen 4s 51	76	75½	76
6 Republic Steel 4½s 61	102½	102½	102½
1 Republic Steel 4½s 56	102½	102½	102½
1 Revere Cop&B 3¼s 60	100¼	100¼	100¼
16 Rio Gr West 1st 4s39	51¾	51	51
23 Rio Gr W cit 4s 49	23¾	23¼	23¼
2 Roch G & E 3¼s 69	106½	106½	106½
12 Rl Ark & Lal½s 34	15⅞	15⅝	15⅝
31 Rutland 1st 4½s 41	83	83	83
3 Rutland Can 4s 49	8¾	8¾	8¾
32 StLIM&S4s R&G 33	72	71⅞	72
10 StLPeo&NW5s48	45¼	45¼	45¼
5 StLPub Svc 5s 59	84½	84½	84½
32 St L S F 4½s 50 B	18⅛	18	18
297 St L S F 4½s 78	17¼	17⅛	17¼
42 St L S F 4½s 78 ct st	17¼	17¼	17¼
129 St L S F 4s 50 A	16½	16½	16½
28 St L S F 4s 50 A ct	16	16	16
28 St L SW 5s 32	48⅜	48	48
22 St L SW rfg 5s 90	29⅜	29	29
6 St L SW 1st 4s 89	80	80	80
28 St L SW 2d 4s 89	29⅜	29	29⅜
65 SPacKC ShL4½s41	70¾	70⅝	70⅝
1 SA&A Pass 4s 43	12¼	12	12

	100 1-32	100 1-32	100 1-32
5 Sante Fe P&P 3s 42	101¼	101¼	101¼
226 Seab A L cn 6s 45	11	10¾	10¾
130 Sea A L 4s 45 ct	10⅛	9⅞	10⅛
5 Sea A L 4s 50 unst	17⅞	17⅜	17⅜
41 Sea AL rfg 4s 59	9¾	9¾	9¾
2 Sea AL rfg 4s 59 ct	8	8	8
37 Sea All Fla 6s 33A ct	8	7¾	7¾
12 Sea All Fla 6s 33 B ct	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
15 Shell Un 2¼s 54	98	98	98
15 Shell Un 2½s 54	96½	96⅛	96⅛
105 Socony-Vac 3s 64	105	104¾	104¾
133 Son Pac 4½s 81	56¾	56¼	56¼
190 So Pac 4½s 69	55⅝	55⅛	55⅝
37 So Pac rfg 4s 55	69⅜	69⅛	69⅜
2 So Pac cfc 4s 49	63	62	62¾
52 So Pac 3½s 46	57⅛	57⅛	57½
71 So Pac 4½s Ore 77	57¾	57½	57½
5 So Pac SFTer 4s 50	85½	85¼	85½
10 South Ry 6½s 56	92⅜	92¼	92¾
34 South Ry gen 6s 56	88½	88	88½
38 South Ry gen 4s 56	90	90⅜	90⅜
4 South Ry Mem 5s 96	84½	84¼	84½
3 Stand Oil N J 3s 61	103¾	103¾	103¾
6 Stand Oil N J 2¾s 53	105	104⅜	105
7 Studebaker cv 6s 45	109¼	109¼	109¼
3 T RR A St L 4s 53	110⅜	110⅛	110⅛
1 Texard&Ft Sm5½s	91	91	91
1 Tex Corp 3s 65	104¾	104¾	104¾
3 Tex&P 1st 5s 2000	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛
2 Tex&Pac 5s 77 B	69¾	69½	69½
2 Tex&Pac 5s 79 C	69¾	69½	69½
16 Tex&Pac 5s 80 D	68⅞	68⅝	68⅝
16 Third Ave 5s 37	101¼	100½	100½
20 Third Ave a-j 5s 60	14¾	14¾	14¾
15 Third Ave 4s 60	12	11¾	11¾
2 T St L&W 4s 50	84	84	84
3 Un Elev Ch 5s 45	73¾	73¾	73¾
10 Union Oil Cal3s 67	96½	96½	96½
6 Un Pac 1st 4s 47	109¼	109¼	109¼
5 Un Pac 3½s 80	105¼	105¼	105¼
3 Un Pac 3½s 71	98¼	98¼	98¼
1 Un Pac 3½s 70	98¼	98¼	98¼
6 Utd Dr Dug 5s 53	92½	92¼	92½
22 Utah P&L 5s 44	97¾	97	97¾
1 Va&SW cn 5s 58	73	73	73
1 Wabash rfg 5½s 75	27¾	27¾	27¾
1 Wabash 1st 5s 39 ct	85¼	85	85¼
1 Wabash 2d 5s 39 ct	43	42¾	43
6 Wabash 5s 80 asd	26⅞	26⅞	26⅞
8 Wabash 4½s 78 asd	27	27	27
8 Wabash 4½s 78 asd	26	26	26
39 Wabash 4½s 91 wi	39	38¾	38¾
3 Walwrth 4s 55	76⅞	76⅞	76⅞
20 Warner Bros 6s 48	85¾	85¼	85¼
5 Warren Bros 6s 41	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛
4 West Shore 4s 2361	95½	95½	95½
1 West Sh 4s 2361 reg	82½	82½	82½
5 West Va P&P 3s 54	45½	45½	45½
2 Westch Lt 3½s 67	114	114	114
2 Westn Md 4s 52	104	104	104
2 Westn Pac 1st 5s 46	108⅛	108⅛	108⅛
32 Westn Pac 5s 46 asd	90	90	90
3 Western Un 5s 51	31¼	31½	31¼
7 Western Un 5s 60	85½	85½	85½
11 Wheel Stl 3½s '66	82¼	82	82⅛
9 Wilson & Co 4s '55	91¼	91¼	91¼
29 Wis Cen 4s '49	50¼	49¾	50¼

U. S. to Produce Vital Materials If Necessary, Ickes Says

Officials May Drop Probe Of Guthrie's Case

WASHINGTON, March 24 (AP)—A Congressional investigation of the resignation of Robert R. Guthrie as head of the textile, clothing and leather goods branch of the War Production Board may be quietly dropped.

Several members of a House military sub-committee which started the inquiry last week said privately they expected it would be ended after two witnesses were heard today. The witnesses called were Philip Reed, head of the WPB bureau of industries branches, and Thomas Evans, Philadelphia refrigerator manufacturer.

Two War Production Board officials whose actions had been criticized by Mr. Guthrie following his resignation from a WPB executive post March 14, told a House military subcommittee that Mr. Guthrie's departure improved WPB efficiency.

Glad Guthrie Resigned

They were J. A. Rice, dollar-a-year textile consultant in the division of purchases, and Kenneth Marriner, a wool consultant who said his application to be changed from a non-compensatory status to that of dollar-a-year man "is in the process of being accepted."

Mr. Guthrie had testified that both Messrs. Rice and Marriner had disagreed with his wool and textile conservation program and had been factors in his decision to resign as head of the clothing, textiles and leather goods branch.

"I don't question for one moment" Guthrie's desire "to help the war effort," Mr. Rice told the committee investigating circumstances of the resignation. "I do think that differences of opinion were creating difficulties."

These differences, he added, did not involve any question "of good faith" and to his knowledge did not impede the war effort.

Asked whether the situation had changed since Guthrie left, Mr. Marriner said:

"It's like the sunshine after it's been raining."

"As far as I'm concerned, the case can rest," interposed Representative Fenton (R), of Pennsylvania.

Mr. Rice said there had been "a great deal of dissatisfaction on the part of the commodity men" in Guthrie's branch and "a great deal of difference of opinion" on matters of policy. Mr. Guthrie's resignation, he added, eliminated these differences and the textile branch "is working smoothly today."

No Wool Shortage

Both Mr. Rice and Mr. Marriner told the committee they believed there was no immediate cause for alarm over the wool situation, but Mr. Rice explained he believed conservation, through blending reclaimed wool with new wool for civilian goods, was necessary. Mr. Rice also opposed stock-piling of nylon at the present time because of technical difficulties still to be worked out in the industry.

Mr. Marriner asserted there positively was no wool shortage, and said the wool industry could continue at its present rates of production until the end of 1944 with its worsted output and until the end of 1943 with its woolen output "without another pound of wool being imported into this country."

Mr. Marriner acknowledged that he had opposed mandatory industry-wide wool blending, as recommended by Guthrie, until the mills could submit programs requested by April 30.

"There are many manufacturers who have not had any experience in blending and who would find it very difficult to adapt their machinery to a blanket industry-wide mandatory blending program," Mr. Marriner explained. "There are others who have had considerable experience along these lines. The small allotment of civilian wool is going to compel blending almost automatically in a great many cases. My recommendation was that the matter should be handled on a case-by-case basis, and that when we found a mill that was not co-operating we should work on it."

Mr. Marriner said he knew of no cases in which, as Mr. Guthrie had complained, dollar-a-year men found it difficult to subordinate their private business interests to the general interest.

WHEN AND WHERE TO DEPOSIT YOUR SAVINGS

In the Mutual Savings Banks of Massachusetts

Operated under strict Massachusetts Banking Laws. There are no stockholders. All dividends go to depositors. Interest begins on dates listed.

BANK BY MAIL

BOSTON, MASS.

Brighton Five Cents Savings Bank	Apr. 1
Franklin Savings Bank	Apr. 1
Massachusetts Savings Bank	Apr. 1
Boston Penny Savings Bank	Apr. 10
Union Savings Bank	Apr. 10
Warren Institution for Savings	Apr. 10
Charlestown Five Cents Sav. Bank	Apr. 15
East Boston Savings Bank	Apr. 15
Eliot Savings Bank	Apr. 15
Institution for Savings in Roxbury	Apr. 15
Wildey Savings Bank	Apr. 15
Other Massachusetts Savings Banks	
Somerville Savings Bank	Apr. 1
Brookline Savings Bank	Apr. 10
Cambridgeport Savings Bank	Apr.
East Cambridge Savings Bank	Apr. 15
County Savings Bank, Chelsea	Apr. 20

Coal Industry Viewed in Good Condition; Oil Is Hit Severely

By Harold Fleming

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—While the petroleum industry is suffering from the war, its leading competitor, the coal industry, is going great guns, experiencing more popularity than could have been thought possible two years ago.

A host of troubles have beset the oil people, chiefly due to the submarines along the Atlantic coast. With products backed up from the Gulf coast into the interior, crude production is falling fast and is now below the level of a year ago, a decline such as has not occurred before.

Gasoline consumption in New York and New England (Region Number One) is now cut 20 per cent and is to be subjected to ration cards, though executives of the majors don't think card rationing can be organized until June. The industry is caught between OPA and higher transportation costs due to the record-breaking use of railroad tank cars, and the new rule that consumers' fuel oil tanks can't be serviced until they are four-fifths empty and then can't be entirely filed is a troublesome cause of increased distribution costs. Add to this the industry's loss in sunken tankers and Far Eastern properties destroyed and it is having its troubles.

Coal Industry Thriving

On the other hand, the coal industry, both bituminous and anthracite, thrives by comparison. Soft coal prices are almost universally above the Guffy Act minima. The anthracite people, who did not average four days work a week last year, are currently running at four days, which is unusual at this time of year.

They have the prospect of replacing a good deal of fuel oil consumption, though the public and the authorities have been notoriously slow in preparing for the transportation difficulties which now face oil users.

The public has also been slow in laying in advance coal supplies, as strenuously advised to do by Washington, but considerable pick-up in this is expected from here on because of (1) the continued run of news about tanker sinkings and petroleum product shortages, plus (2) the limits imposed on fuel oil burning installations, plus (3) some anticipated near-term announcement from OPA about a coal price ceiling; consumers are supposed to be quietly hoping that coal prices will decline.

No shortage of coal is possible, nor is there any remote likelihood of a shortage of railroad cars. But a real shortage of railroad locomotives is rapidly developing, so that Diesels and switch-engines are already being put to main-line use in some instances, plus the increasingly crowded condition of the rails, may lead to some kind of difficulty next fall for coal users who do not lay in coal while it can easily be had. In addition to this the submarine menace has severely slowed the movement of coal barges from Pennsylvania by which a large part of New England's fuel requirements are met; the barges have to go into port at night, which lengthens the round trip from two or three days into a week or more.

No such labor shortage is expected to hit coal mining as has affected farming. Though coal wages may be low they are by no means as low as farm wages, and hence there has not been such a movement into defense plants. While many miners have been called into the service, there still remain large numbers who have been unemployed or only partly employed for years. A severe shortage of coal miners in Britain within the last year led to Ernest Bevin's getting several thousand of them returned from the armed services to man the mines.

The anthracite industry is now in much better condition than a few years ago, though still operating far under capacity. Against output last year of round 55,000,000 tons including colliery coal, it is conservatively estimated that the industry could without a dollar of additional investment step up operations to the rate of 80,000,000 tons a year.

The allocation system in anthracite is also a satisfaction. Beset by a narrowing market the industry in recent years went in for repeated price and production wars, and suffered heavy market losses to so-called "bootleg" or illegal coal cut by unemployed miners off the premises of the owners.

The first problem was solved by an agreement between the mines and the United Mine Workers, under which the number of days' mine operation each week is agreed on in advance and a percentage of the total production allocated to each mine on a historic basis.

Thurman Arnold jumped on this agreement, so Governor James of Pennsylvania had a bill passed and now the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania is party to it. The bootleg coal problem has been largely solved, in part by re-employment in soft coal of about 35 per cent of the bootleg miners under an agreement between operators and the union, in part by tighter I. C. C. control of interstate coal movements under the Motor Carrier Act of 1935, and in part by the threatened shortage of truck tires.

Prices Well Handled

The industry is also becoming reconciled and even pleased by the administration of the Guffey Act under Mr. Howard Gray of the Coal Division of Interior, and OPA's handling of hard coal prices is considered fair and informed. Some people in the trade anticipate that OPA's price authority over coal may be switched to Mr. Gray under Section 201(b) of the Price Control Act, which permits such transfers when there is a government agency already authorized to deal with an industry. Under the Guffey Coal Act, though this is little realized, the Coal Administrator has authority to fix maximum as well as minimum prices, though at the time the Act was passed hardly anyone anticipated any such circumstances as would call for maximum prices.

There is talk in Washington of some arrangement in coal to curb cross-hauls, similar to proposals being made for other heavy commodities like sugar, steel, etc. However, coal people don't like the idea very much, because fuel engineering since World War I has, partly by cut-and-try methods and partly by scientific fuel analysis, determined the most efficient coals for different consumer needs, as to ash, flash point, and so on, and to force coal consumers to take from the nearest mines would cause considerable waste and trouble. This is not true of most basic commodities, like sugar, which is chemically and physically the same whether produced in New York from Cuban cane or in Denver from Colorado sugar beets.

Formula Worked Out to Aid Service Stations Determine Gallonage Quota

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Petroleum Co-ordination Office has issued a formula by which each service station operator may determine his gallonage quota for any month under the gasoline curtailment program which becomes effective today in the East and Pacific Northwest.

Using the month of April as an illustration, the office directed this explanation of the formula to more than 100,000 individual station operators:

1. Determine your base gallonage. This is done by totaling the number of gallons of gasoline delivered to you in the three months of December, 1941, and January and February, 1942, and dividing by three. For example: If you received 36,000 gallons in that period, then your base gallonage is 12,000 gallons.

2. Determine your seasonal adjustment. To do this, total the gallonage delivered to you in the three months of December, 1940, and January and February, 1941. Divide this by three, which gives you the average delivered for each of those months. Then, subtract this average figure from the number of gallons you received in the 1941 month which corresponds to the 1942 quota month, in this case, April. (When you come to figure your May quota this year, you will, of course, use May, 1941, in calculating the seasonal adjustment.) For example: If your monthly average for the period December, 1940-February, 1941, was 10,000 gallons, and you received 12,500 gallons in April, 1941, the difference, or increase, of 2,500 gallons is your seasonal adjustment.

3. Take your base gallonage figure of 12,000 gallons and add to this your seasonal adjustment of 2,500 gallons. The total of 14,500 gallons is your normal gallonage—in other words, that amount of gasoline which you would normally expect to be delivered to you in April, 1942, if there were no restrictions on deliveries. (x).

4. Multiply your normal gallonage of 14,500 gallons by the allowable percentage of 80 per cent and the resulting figure of 11,500 gallons is your monthly quota for April, 1942. (x)

(x) In the case of a station whose April, 1941, gallonage was less than the average delivered per month in the period December, 1940-February, 1941, normal gallonage would be determined by subtracting the difference from the December, 1941-February, 1942 figure, instead of adding. In other words: If a dealer received 9,000 gallons in April, 1941, or 1,000 gallons less than his 10,000 gallons average for the preceding three months, he must subtract this figure (seasonal adjustment) from his December, 1941-February, 1942, average of 12,000 gallons. This fixes his normal gallonage at 11,000 gallons. Then, by multiplying 11,000 by the percentage curtailment of 80 per cent he will find his monthly quota for April to be 8,800 gallons.

12 States Adopt Uniform Form for New Securities

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—Securities commissions of 12 states have adopted a uniform form for the qualification of new securities under their respective "blue sky" laws in line with a program worked out by the committee on uniformity of the National Association of Securities Commissioners. This was disclosed in a communication sent by the State Legislation Committee of the Investment Bankers Association of America to all major underwriters of new securities, urging their fullest co-operation with the state commissioners by using the forms in all cases where they are applicable.

States which have approved the proposed form are Alabama, Arkansas, Iowa, Minnesota, Nebraska, New Hampshire, Ohio, Rhode Island, Tennessee, Texas, Virginia, and Wisconsin. North Carolina will adopt the form as of April 1.

Government May Produce Own Materials

WASHINGTON, March 24 (AP)—Congress was informed today the Government is prepared to go into direct production of strategic war materials if it is unable to obtain them through private industry.

This disclosure was made by Secretary Harold Ickes to a House appropriation sub-committee during hearings on the interior supply bill which was reported today.

Discussing preparations to develop and obtain war supplies, Mr. Ickes said:

"In brief, the program calls for new or intensified explorations for copper, zinc, lead, iron, chromite, bauxite, clays and many other materials; for utilization or accelerated development of new processes to get what we need in this war from our domestic supplies of manganese, aluminous clays and shales, chromium concentrates and other materials; for supplying additional sources of power in the Western States needed to develop and process minerals and to fabricate metals; for increasing production of required petroleum products, including aviation gasoline and the components of synthetic rubber; for supplying coal and coke . . . ; for increasing production of helium; and for increasing our output of fishing products and of range products.

"All of these resources and processes we propose to make available to the War Production Board and any other war agency."

And, he added, "If they want the material and can't get it otherwise, we will go into direct production."

Citing manganese as an example of the department's preparation to go into business, the secretary said it was his belief that private capital should undertake this work, but if it failed "we as Government should do it ourselves."

Specifically, he said, the department was ready to begin active development work on manganese, alumina, magnesium, chrome, nickel, iron antimony and, if necessary, cobalt, tungsten and cadmium

Much of the mineral development work, he pointed out, must be done in the West and "there is no reason to kid ourselves about it; the steel industry is not even remotely interested in going into the West"

Federal Reserve Index Rises Two Points in February

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Federal Reserve Board reported that its adjusted index of industrial production rose two points during February and the first half of March to 173 per cent of the 1935-1939 average.

Activity in the durable goods industries—where most of the arms production takes place—accounted for the advance, with output in the non-durable goods and mining industries holding around the levels reached last autumn.

The board commented that conversion of automotive plants to armament production "is apparently being effected much more rapidly than had been anticipated earlier."

Steel production reached 96 per cent of capacity in February and rose to 98 per cent last week, a rate which the board said corresponded to an annual rate of 87,000,000 net tons.

Retail trade remained at high levels and commodity prices continued to go higher.

Output at cotton textile mills and chemical factories increased, while meat packing remained near the January level. Shoe production increased less than seasonally.

Corn Products Co. Prices Declared 'Discriminating'

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Federal Trade Commission has ordered Corn Products Refining Company and its sales subsidiary, Corn Products Sales Company, Inc., New York, to cease what the commission termed "discriminating" in prices and services.

These practices, the commission said, were in violation of the Robinson-Patman and Clayton Acts.

The commission said it had found that the companies:

"Have discriminated in price in the sale of bulk glucose (sold largely to candy manufacturers) by (1) selling at delivered prices based on the price at Chicago plus freight to the purchaser's destination regardless of the point of origin of the shipment; (2) use of container differentials, based upon the type of container used for shipping, added to the railroad tank car price; and (3) allowing certain customers more time than is allowed others after a price increase has been announced within which to purchase glucose at the price in effect before the increase was announced and allowing favored customers more time within which to take delivery of glucose so ordered."

Camelback Allotment

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Office of Price Administration announced that 1,500 pounds of truck type camelback (tire retreading material) would be alloted for each machine capable of recapping or retreading two or more tires simultaneously.

Elected Director

Dr. Paul D. Peterson

Appointed Director of Agricultural Research for the Freeport Sulphur Co. to head the company's development of new agricultural uses of sulphur. Dr. Peterson has specialized in research on agricultural uses of sulphur for the past 10 years.

Sears, Roebuck Net for Year Is $6.35 Share

CHICAGO (AP)—Sears, Roebuck and Company, mail order and retail merchandise firm, reported net income of $36,711,504, equal to $6.35 a share, in the 12 months ended January 31, 1942.

This compared with net income of $36,086,668, equal to $6.32 a share, in the preceding fiscal year.

Sales in the 12 months ended January 31 reached an all-time peak of $915,057,628 against $704,301,014 in the preceding 12 months. Operating income rose to $98,658,759 from $60,714,266.

T. J. Carney, president, told stockholders that mail order selling is not on the wane."

A store was opened in Honolulu during the year, Mr. Carney said, and has been doing an "exceedingly satisfactory" business since the Pearl Harbor attack.

Mr. Carney revealed that 2,699 Sears' employees have been drafted or have enlisted in the military services. He said that between 100 and 150 employees are being inducted into the armed forces every week.

"In view of increased inventories and higher costs, and of the unpredictable future," Mr. Carney said, "it has been considered prudent to establish the earned surplus at $100,000,000 and to add the excess income over this amount to reserve for contingencies. Consequently, $6,777,279 of this year's income has been added to the reserve."

Mr. Carney said that "the shortage of critical materials and the demands of the Government upon manufacturers are beginning to cause important changes in the merchandise we offer our customers. Sears, along with others, will have less goods to sell during the war."

Current assets at January 31, 1942, totaled $255,455,106, including $45,213,743 in cash and $175,258,396 in inventories. Current liabilities amounted to $71,624,819.

Montgomery Ward Profit $4.01 For Year; Sales at Peak

CHICAGO (AP) — Montgomery Ward & Co., mail order and retail merchandise firm, reported net profit of $22,351,716 in the year ended Jan. 31, 1942, after provision of a $5,000,000 reserve for possible future inventory price decline.

In the preceding fiscal year, when no provision was made for inventory price decline, net profit was $23,028,017. Net profit in the year ended Jan. 31, 1942, equaled $4.01 a common share against $4.14 in the preceding fiscal year.

Sewell L. Avery, Chairman, told stockholders that net sales of $632,708,657 were at an all-time high, up 22.6 per cent over sales of $515,910,915 in 1940-41. Approximately one third of the increase was attributable to higher unit prices for merchandise sold, Mr. Avery said, and the balance represented a greater volume.

Shortages made it necessary to return more than $20,000,000 of cash to customers who ordered merchandise that the company was unable to supply, Mr. Avery stated.

Although merchandise inventories on Jan. 31, 1942, at $123,102,953, were up 21 per cent from a year earlier, Mr. Avery said this was attributable entirely to higher costs and did not represent an increase in quantities.

Pan American Airways Stock Offered Public

NEW YORK (AP)—The investment firms of Hornblower & Weeks and Lehman Brothers have offered publicly 88,532 shares of Pan American Airways Corp. capital stock at a fixed price of $14.25 a share net until 10 a. m. March 24.

After that time any remaining shares would be offered at $14.25 a share plus an amount equivalent to New York Stock Exchange commission.

Reports in financial circles said the shares were from the holdings of Cornelius Vanderbilt Whitney, chairman of Pan American, who recently was commissioned a major in the Air Corps.

Oil Men Aver Allowance For Depletion Vital

WASHINGTON (AP) — Former Senator Thomas P. Gore of Oklahoma and other oil state witnesses asked the House Ways and Means Committee to reject the Treasury request for elimination of the present percentage depreciation allowance in computing taxes on oil well and mine owners.

Mr. Gore said the allowance scheme was necessary not only to provide those owners with an annual off-set for worn out equipment but to assure continuance of an adequate flow of oil for the nation's war needs.

Percentage depreciation consists of a certain percentage of gross income, up to 27½ per cent for oil and gas properties, which can be deducted up to 50 per cent of the gross figure.

"The depreciation allowance has been a wise public policy," Mr. Gore said, "It has worked with remarkable success and it is as essential to the public as to the men engaged in the industry.

"Depreciation allowance has become an integral part of the financial structure of these oil companies. To tear it out might bring the whole structure tumbling about your ears in a moment of supreme catastrophe.

"While you are going to increase the income tax rates and propose to double the existing rate on gasoline, the Treasury asks you to withdraw the depreciation allowance, amounting to $80,000,000 annually. The oil people in this country drilled last year 31,000 new wells at a cost of more than $600,000,000. Ten thousand were dry, they were a total loss at a cost of $200,000,000. This $80,000,000, in depreciation should be allowed to compensate them for the inevitable losses."

B. A. Hardey, Shreveport, La., chairman of the Louisiana State Mineral Board, told the committee there was "no valid basis" for contending that Congress "at this hour of crisis" should abandon the percentage depletion policy.

"If any change were to be made," Mr. Hardey said, "it would be wiser to provide an increased incentive for exploration and wildcatting work in order to provide and maintain adequate reserves."

OPA Places Price Ceilings on Eight Scarcity Articles

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Office of Price Administration has put price ceilings on eight major "scarcity" articles—refrigerators, typewriters, vacuum cleaners, washing machines, ironers, radios, phonographs and cooking and heating stoves—to check a "sharp" inflationary price movement.

The price action, broadest yet taken by OPA, covered the principal items whose manufacture has been ordered halted or curtailed in order to convert the industries to war production and conserve critical materials.

It was OPA's greatest incursion into the field of retail price control. Moreover, the orders also set maximum prices on wholesale marketing and in two instances—vacuum cleaners and typewriters—lids were put on manufacturers' prices.

The ceilings apply only to new articles, not to used ones. On six of the articles—typewriters, domestic washing machines, ironing machines, phonographs, radio receiving sets, and domestic heating and cooking stoves and ranges—the price decrees were 60-day "temporary orders," pegging prices at the level of last Thursday, March 19.

The two permanent price ceilings applied to household vacuum cleaners and attachments and to household mechanical refrigerators. In these instances the ceilings were fixed at the manufacturers' recommended retail price lists.

Wholesale figures on the vacuum cleaners and refrigerators were "frozen" at the level prevailing October 1-15, 1941. The wholesale maximums on the other six articles were fixed at the prices of March 19.

The ceilings are effective next Monday, March 30.

WPB Restricts Use Of Certain Oils

WASHINGTON (AP)—The War Production Board has prohibited the use of coconut oil and other oils having a high glycerine yield in the manufacture of margarine, shortening or cooking fat, and restricted their use in soap making to 75 per cent of 1941 consumption.

Another order sharply restricted the use of palm oil after April 1. Because of wartime demand for glycerine in explosive production, palm oil use will be permitted only in manufacturing processes in which all but 1.5 per cent or less of the glycerine is extracted as a by-product. Unrestricted use also is permitted in the manufacture of critically needed tin plate, terne plate, steel sheets and strips, and black steel plate.

The coconut oil order also restricted the use of Babassu oil, palm kernel oil and "other oils with a high lauric acid content." A 1.5 per cent limitation such as that applied to palm oil goes into effect June 1.

Scovill Mfg. Reports Gain

NEW YORK (AP)—Scovill Manufacturing Company, metal products manufacturers, reported for 1941 net profit of $3,639,589, equal to $3.47 a share on the capital stock, compared with $3,218,587, or $3.07 a share, in 1940.

General Classified

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

POSITION WANTED ACCOUNTANT-AUDITOR Willing to go anywhere in the Western Hemisphere; 49 years old, good health, steady, dependable habits; educated and trained for the business world; 20 years' experience in private corporation accounting, 3 years in public accounting. Address X-6, Suite 2000, 333 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

Local Classified

United States and Canada

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rates 35c a line for one insertion; 30c a line for three insertions within seven days; 25c a line for six consecutive insertions. Average six words to a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information, including contract rates.

APARTMENTS TO LET

DORCHESTER, MASS., Codman Square—3-4 room heated apartments, $48-$55; refined tenancy. Gen 8378.

FOR LEASE

A New Modern Hotel in a small, wide-awake city in Georgia; 38 rooms completely equipped; located on Federal and State highways; only Christian Scientists need apply. L. R. HETRICK, 321 Healey Building, Atlanta, Georgia.

DESK SPACE WANTED

CERTIFIED public accountant wants desk space, midtown, N. Y. C. Write Box F-5, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

MOVING AND STORAGE

DEFENSE WORKERS AND GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES, call NOBLE R. STEVES for quick, efficient removal of household goods to any distant city—local moving or storage. 184 Harvard Street, Dorchester, Boston, Mass. Tel. Tal. 2400.

HOMES WITH ATTENTION

R-E-S-T-H-O-L-M

ATTRACTIVE HOME, large veranda, room board, living care if needed; graduate nurse in attendance. JANE WILLIAMS, 769 Washington St., Brookline, Mass. ASP. 4939.

ROOMS AND BOARD

TO RENT—Summer cottage, adults only. $250; also rooms with board, year round—country. Please send replies: MRS. WM. W. HOARE Manchester-by-the-Sea, Mass.

ROOMS TO LET

BEAUTIFUL parlors, 5 windows, Hudson view; 2 closets; water; inviting singles $6.50 to $9.75 (tourists $1.00 daily). IRMA THOMPSON, 255 West 108th St. (Broadway), N. Y. C.

BOSTON, 265 Com. Ave.—Newly decorated attractive rooms; single or double; private bath; sunny; 1st floor for professional.

BOSTON—Front room in quiet, refined home; homey atmosphere; kitchen privileges; a good view. Call Ken. 4743 (Mass.).

N. Y. C., 15 West 67th St.—Sunny room with bath; breakfast if desired; in lady's charming duplex apartment; business woman preferred; good transportation; moderate. (Apt. 5 Main West). Tel. SU 7-0100.

N. Y. C., 70th (3025 Broadway) (S-F)—Attractive, outside single, adjoining bath; double quiet; elev.; refinement; refs. EN. 3-9461.

N. Y. C., East 75th—Unusual living arrangement—business or professional woman; large, sunny room, private bath. BU 8-8532.

AGENTS WANTED

OPENING for 3 women who can devote 4-5 hours a day; experience not essential; profits highest in history. Apply the Fuller Brush Co., 90 Boylston Street, Boston.

HELP WANTED—MEN

MAN to manage insurance department of real estate and insurance office. H. Matz & Co., Inc., 202 W. 40th St., N. Y. C. LA. 4-2004.

WANTED—Two men—one as chauffeur, butler, useful man; the other for general farm work; must understand care of livestock and poultry; white, Protestant, sober, reliable; references; pleasant surroundings. Connecticut. Write Box L-4, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

GOOD home and salary offered woman who will assist with housekeeping and cooking; 2 adults and 4 children; small N. J. town, 50 miles N. Y. C. Write H. STANLEY JUDD, 22 East 40th Street, N. Y. C.

HOUSEKEEPER for business family of 3, in country; good home, time for study; moderate wages. Box F-4, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

ATLAS EMPLOYMENT AGENCY
Efficient Scandinavian and Finnish domestic help. 697 Lexington Ave. (62nd St.), New York Regent 4-2290.

ANTIQUES

WILL BUY anything suitable for old fashioned home; will call anywhere. Box R-8, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston, or Cap. 9007.

AUTOMOBILES FOR SALE

EXCEPTIONAL VALUES—GOOD TIRES

'41 Chev. Sedan, like new	$679
'40 Ford Tudor	$54
Hoover Motors, Park Sq. Boston	Hub. 7100

AUTOMOBILE REPAIRING

AUTO SERVICE SHOP
GOOD WORK FAIR PRICES
R. J. MacDonald, 760 Com. Av., Boston Lon. 7431

FLORISTS

R. D. CURRY
"Flowers in Fashion"
75 So. Orange Ave., So. Orange SO. 2-1812

FURNITURE WANTED

HIGHEST cash prices paid for all kinds of furniture, china and dishes. BRESLAU FURNITURE CO. Bly. 1818, Boston, Mass.

LEGAL NOTICES

Notice to Contractors: Sealed proposals for constructing a section of highway in the Town of HARVARD (DA-WR 8), will be received by the Department at its office, 100 Nashua St., Boston, Mass., until 12 o'clock noon of Tuesday, April 7, 1942, and at that place and time publicly opened and read. Plans and proposal forms $10.00, amount returnable only to bidders. Proposal guaranty $1000. Minimum wage rates $1.00, $0.70, and $0.70 per hour for skilled, intermediate grade and unskilled labor (except water boy). Complete information at office of Department. Right reserved to waive any informality in or reject any or all proposals. An award will not be made to a Contractor who is not equipped to undertake and complete the work. By: HERMAN A. MACDONALD, Commissioner, Department of Public Works, Commonwealth of Massachusetts. March 24, 1942.

OLD GOLD AND SILVER

CASH for Old Gold, Watches, Jewelry Solid Silverware in any condition S. SANDLER & CO., 145 Tremont St., Boston

PEN REPAIRING

FOUNTAIN PENS REPAIRED
While-U-Wait — Boston's Finest Pen Shop
We carry a complete stock of all standard makes pens and pen-pencil sets.
PENCRAFT, INC., 5 Bromfield St. LIB. 3913

PIANOS

STEINWAY PIANO—Used style K, mahogany case, fine tone, only $395. BALDWIN PIANOS, 150 Boylston Street, Boston.

RADIO REPAIRING

RADIO REPAIRING
CROKER-EVANS, 41-27 MAIN ST., FLUSHING N. Y. Authorized Agent for All Standard Brands since 1924. Telephone FL. 9-6056.

TEXTILE MENDING

INVISIBLE MENDING SERVICE
Save that Damaged Garment
26 Little Building, Boston Mail Orders Filled

TYPEWRITERS REPAIRED

RENTING AND REPAIRING ON ALL TYPEWRITERS. ARCADE TYPEWRITER, 120 BOYLSTON ST., BOSTON. HAN. 3121.

UNIFORMS

MAIDS' AND NURSES' UNIFORMS
JOSEPHINE POLEY
59 Temple Place, Boston, 9th Floor LIB 2378

WANTED TO BUY

ART PROPERTIES BOUGHT FOR CASH
We Buy Furniture, Antiques, Silver, Books, Bric-a-Brac, Jewelry, Linens, Pianos, Paintings, Rugs, Carpets, Crystalware. Complete Homes, Apartments and Estates. Will call anywhere. Strictly confidential. Good price paid. Merchandise wanted immediately. CROWN ART, 128 W. 23 St., N. Y. Tel. Chelsea 2-7188

BEST prices paid furniture, rugs, silver, bric-a-brac, books, etc. LAWNER'S, 31 University Place, GRamercy 5-1618, N. Y. C.

BIG cash prices for worn fur coats. Also men's used clothing bought. J. F. CO., 110 W. 34th St., opp. Macy's, N. Y. C. CH. 4-4408.

HIGH CASH! LADIES' WORN FUR COATS ALSO MEN'S USED CLOTHING! I. M. Fur Co., 1 W. 34, nr. 5th, N. Y. WI. 7-7949.

WE PAY high cash prices for silver, bric-a-brac, paintings, furniture, art objects. BOND, 441 Madison Ave., N. Y. C. PLaza 3-1251.

European Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 1/5 a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information. Burwood House, Caxton Street, London, S. W. 1. Tel. Whitehall 9091.

Those answering advertisements where Box Numbers are used have the privilege of posting to the Monitor's monomark address and letters addressed to Box BCM/CSM, London, are ensured prompt delivery to the Monitor office.

BOARD AND RESIDENCE

GLASGOW—Comfortable home near Christian Science Church and tram route; terms moderate. Mrs Calder, 21 Bangford Place Telephone

POST WANTED

WIDOW (over 30) wishes post companion elderly lady or with children; adaptable; time, study, and attend services appreciated; with Christian Scientists preferred. Box W-1461, BCM/CSM, London.

Small Hotels and Pensions in Europe and South Africa

ENGLAND

BISHOPS OFFLEY MANOR.—On Shropshire borders; attractive house; delightful country; nr. Lichfield, Staffs. Adhaston 247.

BOURNEMOUTH (NEAR) BURNBRAE
Mr. and Mrs. Sidney Tite, Gudsbury Road, Ferndown, Dorset. Phone Northbourne 28.

Live in London at
STRATHCONA COURT
128, Cromwell Road, S. W. 5. WES. 2226
A visit to inspect the modern Service Rooms with the atmosphere and charm of home, would be appreciated; terms 3½ gns. with pension. Spacious dining room and lounge. Cuisine specialty.

LONDON — PEMBRIDGE GARDENS RESIDENTIAL HOTEL, W. 2 (close to Christian Science church); passenger lifts and every modern convenience. Free use of private sitting rooms for entertaining, one of the best of its kind in London; inclusive terms from 3½ gns. per week.

London, EARLSFIELD HOUSE HOTEL 31/32, Courtfield Gardens, S. W. 5.—Facing gardens, central to all parts. Comfortable, excellent cooking. H. and C. water. Well appointed. From 3½ gns. Phone Fre. 3357.

TORQUAY, EDENHURST
Magnificent position, facing sea. A really comfortable private hotel. Summer or Winter residence. Centrally heated. Garage. Separate tables. Terms from 4 gns. weekly. Telephone 3718311
Telegrams Edenhurst, Torquay

England

ACCRINGTON

MOFFITT BROTHERS LTD.
General Drapers
COSTUMIERS FURRIERS
SILK MERCERS
HOUSEHOLD LINENS
8-10-12, Church St., Accrington Tel. 2348
Also at 39-41, Scotland Rd., Nelson

Try TIPPING'S
The GROCER
for SERVICE and QUALITY
192 Blackburn Road
and
50 Abbey Street Tel. 2283

BLACKBURN

You Always Buy Better at
SELLERS the food SELLERS

BLACKPOOL

MISS F. L. SPRING
Exclusive Gowns, Coats and Millinery
FUR COATS and FURS
A SPECIALITY
9 QUEEN STREET
BLACKPOOL PHONE 3114

BOLTON

K SHOES
EXTRA COUPON VALUE
C. H. BESWICK
3, Churchgate Bolton

BRADFORD

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Guiseley 272 daily, except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Brown Muff's
of BRADFORD
Yorkshire's Famous Store
Fashions; Fabrics; Furnishings; Decorations; Men's Outfitting
Phone 2890 (Fourteen Lines)

SKELTON'S
A Name Distinguished in
MEN'S WEAR OF QUALITY
GLOVES HOSIERY NECKWEAR
SHIRTS PYJAMAS ETC.
64 MARKET STREET
(Opposite Town Hall)
13 MANNINGHAM LANE
(2 Doors from Regent Cinema)
Telephone 7239

Quality—Freshness—Purity
Purchase Your
Groceries and Provisions
from
ARTHUR RHODES, Ltd.
14 RAWSON PLACE
Telephone 8750-1
Also at Morecambe
Deliveries throughout the West-Riding

Say It With Flowers
ERNEST ALLSOP
Specialist in Flowers and Their Arrangement
Seeds • Bulbs • Sundries
17 NORTH PARADE
Telephone 5535

DERBY

For Reliability and Value
SHOP AT
Midland Drapery Co., Ltd.
DERBY
General Drapers, Gentlemen's Outfitters and Complete Housefurnishers

The Central Educational Co., Ltd.
BOOKS—STATIONERY—GIFTS
PRINTERS
MANUFACTURING STATIONERS
18 St. Peter's Street, Derby

SEE NEXT PAGE

ENGLAND

DERBY (Continued)

Ladies' and Gentlemen's Tailor
FRANK HUGHES
177 Upper Dale Road
DERBY
Best Class Bespoke Work
Moderate Charges

HALIFAX

High-Class Furriers and Costumiers
LINDSAY
Exclusive Furs — Model Coats, Suits and Gowns — Bridal Ensembles
37 Commercial St., Halifax 'Phone 2681

THAT GIFT YOU ARE LOOKING FOR!
You will find that nothing is more acceptable than
CHINA OR GLASS!
Buy at
NEAVERSONS
8, Russell Street and 12, Old Arcade, Halifax
THEY HAVE A WONDERFUL SELECTION

HARROGATE

ACKRILL Ltd.
Printers, Stationers and Bookbinders
TEL. 4001

W. M. MILTHORP
Coal and Coke Merchant
The best of every grade stocked at prices suitable to all.
8, Victoria Avenue Tel. 3461

ENGLAND, ROBINSON & CO., Ltd.
the Modern Firm for
PLUMBING
Central Heating
34, 36 Parliament St., Harrogate Tel. 4661

LEEDS

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Leeds 62963, 1 to 2 p. m. daily except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

BINGHAM
Ladies' and Gentlemen's Tailors
43, Otley Road, Headingley and 189, Woodhouse Lane, Leeds
Tels. 51632 and 26228

GEO. A. JENNINGS LIMITED
HIGH CLASS
Printers and Stationers
10-11-12 Lamberts Arcade, Lower Briggate Tel. 26112
Church and Lecture Work a Speciality
Private notepaper and cards printed at short notice

LIVERPOOL

For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone Great Crosby 3261 daily
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

J. Collinson & Co.
Established 1831
34-36 Bold Street Royal 2618
EXCLUSIVE FOOTWEAR
Agents for Cantilever and Sir Herbert Barker Shoes

CLAY & ABRAHAM, Ltd.
87 Bold Street 46 Castle Street
23 Tithebarn Street
Perfumes. Soap and All Toilet Requirements. Cameras. Photographic Equipment and Supplies

COOPERS
Church Street
Purveyors of Groceries
to His Majesty King George VI

Clean, Sweet and White! It's Just Come from the
SALISBURY LAUNDRY Ltd.
Phone Wavertree 568 193, Smithdown Rd.

WHEN you purchase goods advertised in The Christian Science Monitor or answer a Monitor advertisement—please mention the Monitor

Crossword Quiz Answers

C	H	I	N	A		C	U	B	A	N		
	A	R	A		E		P	U	R	E		
V	I	V	I	A	N	S		R	I	A		
A	R	I	L		G	A	R	N	E	T		
N		N		C		B	A	S	S			
E			R	A	V	E	N			B		
	F	O	U	R		R		F		E		
G	R	U	N	D	Y		A	R	N	A		
O	U	I		S	O	L	D	I	E	R		
D	I	D	O		U		D	A	W			
S	T	A	M	P		M	A	R	S	H		

ENGLAND

MANCHESTER

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone URMston 2642 9 to 12 daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Carpets Furniture
"EVERSOFT" UPHOLSTERY
"HONEST UNDER THE COVER"
Double and Triple Sprung
All Double Hair Stuffing
Divan Chairs from £4.17.6
Settees from £8.19.6
100 Sets of Upholstery on view from £10.10.0 to £97.10.0
86 Model Rooms Two Acres Showrooms
J. & J. SHAW LTD.
70 OXFORD STREET, MANCHESTER

MARSHALL & SNELGROVE
(FRANK DRURY LTD)
Exclusive Fashions
RESTAURANT
St Ann's Place, MANCHESTER

SHOES—
WHICH FIT THE FEET
FINLEY & BABER
28/32, St. Ann St., Manchester 2

KENDALS
Where quality comes first
KENDAL MILNE & CO.
MANCHESTER 3

The Cloister Press Limited
Letterpress Printers
Heaton Mersey, Manchester
RULE BOOKS, BROCHURES
STATIONERY, etc.
Telephone: HEA: 2251-2

Keep in Step with Style
HINDE'S
for fashion shoes
64/66 KING ST. MANCHESTER

NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE

You Can Obtain the Newest
HOLYROOD Knitwear
JUMPERS and CARDIGANS
at
JOHN MOSES
GRAINGER STREET TELEPHONE 20674

CENTRAL STATION GARAGE
Park Your Car at the
Repairs A Speciality
Always Open
Tel. 26779
Neville Street
Newcastle

"BRADBURN"
DYERS and CLEANERS
Established 1832
66, Northumberland Street, Newcastle-on-Tyne, Phone 22787
8, Station Road, Whitley Bay, Phone 388

NOTTINGHAM

AN ELECTRICAL OR RADIO FAULT
The Remedy!
"THE RADIO DOCTOR" (Regd.)
CLAUDE B. BARTON, Ltd.
Qualified Radio, Electrical and Mechanical Engineers
27-29, Union Rd. NOTTINGHAM 41760

SHEFFIELD

THE STORE WITH OVER 100 YEARS REPUTATION FOR QUALITY
COCKAYNES
Y. S. & W. COCKAYNE, LTD. SHEFFIELD

Every Purchase Counts
Monitor advertisers are glad to know even of the smallest purchase that comes in response to their Monitor advertising. Every purchase counts in helping the advertiser appreciate the value of the Monitor.

Subscription
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
DAILY NEWSPAPER FOR ALL THE FAMILY
The Christian Science Publishing Society
One Norway Street, Boston, Massachusetts
I wish to subscribe for The Christian Science Monitor, including the Weekly Magazine Section. Enclosed is $_____ for_____ year, of_____months, beginning with the current issue.
RATES: 1 month $1 3 months $3 6 months $6 1 year $12
NAME
STREET and NUMBER
CITY and STATE
MC-2
Coupon

ENGLAND

SHEFFIELD (Continued)

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 71387, 10 a. m. to 5 p. m. Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

SHOP AT
Walshs
ALWAYS
for Fashions, Men's Wear, Children's Wear, Home Needs and Furnishings
JOHN WALSH LTD.
The Mount Glossop Road, Sheffield
Telephone 62719

S. A. TURVEY
Patrons kindly note
We are shewing lovely
FURS and FUR COATS
48 & 50, London Road Tel. 23541

BAILEY LANE SHEFFIELD 1.
CENTRAL MOTORS (Sheffield) LTD.
FOR COMPLETE OVERHAUL, REPAIRS & ACCESSORIES

ARTISTIC DRESSMAKING
Edith Smith
25 Bosville Road, Crookes

Smart and Artistic
Millinery
IVY DICKENS
The Hat Box
159 Ecclesall Road

Gowns, Knitwear
Hosiery
Smart Styles
Marian G. Naylor
623, Ecclesall Road Tel. 62543

SOUTHPORT

BURSTON & NIXSON LTD.
Family Grocery Stores
41, LONDON STREET
Highest Quality and Efficient Service
Phone 2153 Est. 1881

STOCKPORT

Miss E. Franklin
15, LANGDALE ROAD
Heaton Chapel, Stockport
All Branches of
Ladies' Hairdressing
Personal Attention Tel. HEAton Moor 4609

PHONE RUSHOLME 2823
Robinson's
THE CONFECTIONERS AND CATERERS

Scotland

EDINBURGH

FOR FUEL ECONOMY USE AN "ESSE"
HEAT STORAGE COOKER
Now made in four sizes—Fairy, Minor, Premier and Major. All sizes in stock at the distributors for Edinburgh and district
James Gray & Son
89 GEORGE STREET, EDINBURGH

GLASGOW

A. GARDNER & SON
Limited
Established 1832
The Leading Furnishing House of Scotland
We hold immense stocks in all Departments. Enquiries and inspection invited.
Estimates Free
36, Jamaica St., Glasgow, C. 1

RESTAURANTS
at 245, Sauchiehall Street and 104, West George Street
Open daily and each evening until 10 p. m. for snack suppers.
WENDY'S

Telephone Douglas 5141
GALLOWAY & LEE
JAS. M. GALLOWAY DAVID S. LEE
Artistic House Furnishers
535 Sauchiehall Street, Glasgow

JOHN ALVES
High Class Family Grocer and Provision Merchant
HBNZ
57 VARIETIES
6, Kelvingrove St. Phone 4709 Douglas

JOHN A. MURDOCH & CO.
Engineers and Merchants
Tanks (Sectional) and Steelwork
Refuse Destructors
"CULMORE" KILMACOLM Renfrewshire
Telephone: Kilmacolm 333
Telegrams: Prestank Glasgow

A. McVEY
Millinery, Coats, Gowns, and Two-Piece Suits
Distinctive and Original Styles at Moderate Prices
701, Pollokshaws Road, S. 1.
Phone Pollok 1437

Let the Advertiser Know
that your patronage is in response to his advertising in The Christian Science Monitor.

SCOTLAND

GLASGOW (Continued)

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Giffnock 2668 10 a. m. to 12 noon daily, except Saturday and Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

The Laundry of Quality
The Cathkin Laundry
Giffen & Bisset, Ltd.
RUTHERGLEN
Phone Rutherglen 1701-2

Helen A. Morris
Gowns • Coats • Suits
154, Byres Road, Hillhead
Phone Western 4378

MacArthur Organizing 'Commando' Army

Continued from Page 1

—while in the Australian sector still another attack was made against Port Moresby on Southeast New Guinea.

MacArthur in Australia:

Gen. Douglas MacArthur's immediate task is the formation of an American-Australian "Commando Army" for a land, sea, and air offensive against the Japanese, dispatches from Sydney said yesterday.

The London Daily Mail's correspondent said General MacArthur would be aided by "subordinates picked either from his own proved officers, who came with him from the Philippines, or from Australian commando leaders." Both the Daily Mail and the Herald in London listed the following steps as General MacArthur's likely procedure:

Formation of a small battle council consisting of General MacArthur, Lieut.-Gen. George H. Brett, United States air chief, and Allied Army, Navy, and air chiefs; preparation for mass war exercises to form one offensive force; rapid expansion of commando training; speed-up and expansion of Army and air co-operational training; ruthless elimination of red tape, and a series of important staff changes in three services with a rigid policy of ability as the basis for promotion.

In an off-the-record press conference, General MacArthur pledged himself to get news for newspapermen covering his headquarters rather than suppress it.

"The reason for efforts by the United States and Australia to inform the public what is going on," he said, "is that if it does not know the truth its imagination operates, thereby reducing confidence.

"Silence will begin to react against you. It therefore is a crime. It is important that the public should be told so it can summon confidence and determination of purpose in support of the war effort.

"I want your help, without which we cannot get that maximum effort needed to win.

"I am an old censor myself. What I have said does not mean that what we give out here you have to take and use or that you are limited to canned news and cannot use your brilliancy.

"It does not mean you must abstain from criticism, but I hope that before you criticize you will avail yourself of the facts. If you do you will find most criticism disappears.

"When you start to tear down public confidence in military leaders you practically destroy an army.

"I am always glad to give you my full knowledge or opinion on any subject, but as background only."

The Supreme Commander of the United Nations in the Southwest Pacific declared there had been "nothing more astonishing in the progress of this war, which is really the application of the mechanics of force to human nature, than the position occupied by public opinion.

"One cannot wage war under present conditions without the support of public opinion, which is tremendously molded by the press and other propaganda forces.

"Men will not fight and die without knowing what they are fighting for. The care with which the enemy keeps the truth from his people and tries to incline their minds toward certain channels and to implant certain ideas shows the weight he lays upon it.

"In the democracies it is essential that the public should know the truth.

"The old days called for a censorship embodying a method of control in which the emphasis was placed upon preventing the leakage of information of military value.

"The censorship of these days has gone infinitely beyond that.

"There is almost a voluntary censorship now. No one wants to help the enemy. The moment the public knows that anything printed has inadvertently or unwittingly helped the enemy it will demand that such aid be stopped."

Southwest Pacific:

Japanese bombers in two waves attacked Port Moresby on the south coast of New Guinea this morning, Australian Prime Minister John Curtin announced.

Meanwhile, United States submarines, making Japanese waters their hunting grounds, have sunk three more of the enemy's merchant ships, attacked and "probably sunk" a combatant ship and damaged two freighters, the Navy reported.

The communiqué ran the score of Japanese ships announced officially as destroyed or damaged by American and Australian action since the start of the war to 183. Surface ships, airplanes, and submarines accounted for them. An undetermined number of vessels also was sunk by the Dutch. Of the American-Australian total of 183, the United States Navy has sunk or damaged 118 vessels. The latter figure breaks down as follows:

Combat Ships: Sunk or believed sunk, 35; damaged, 10.

Noncombatant Ships: Sunk, 48; believed sunk, 14; damaged 11.

The Navy communiqué said the combatant ship probably sunk was a destroyer or antisubmarine vessel. The merchant ships sunk were described as a 7,000-ton tanker, a 6,000-ton ship, and a 5,000-ton freighter.

Burma:

A considerable Japanese advance against the Chinese-held left flank of the Allied lines in Burma was acknowledged today in a Chinese communiqué reporting "vigorous fighting" only seven miles south of Toungoo, one of the two key points in the British-Chinese position.

In the last official report on this sector, action was located along the Pyu River, which flows into the Sittang some 30 miles below Toungoo.

A London communiqué reported "vigorous fighting" only seven miles south of Toungoo, with the Chinese attacking with bayonets against Japanese troops supported by Trai and traitor Burmese detachments.

Two attempts to outflank the Chinese outposts had been made by the Japanese 124th and 143rd Regiments. Both sides inflicted heavy casualties, while the Chinese destroyed two tanks, two scout cars, and seven trucks.

The communiqué acknowledged six enemy air attacks on Taungyi March 23, but said that so far there had been no reports of casualties.

Strong Japanese plane reinforcements were being rushed into Burma as blow and counterblow against airdromes signified the vast importance attached by both sides to control of the skies.

It was assumed, however, that the defenders also were getting reinforcements.

In the earlier stages of the Burma fighting, the American volunteer groups alone has accounted for more than 250 Japanese planes.

The British Command reported that for the second successive day heavy Japanese bomber formations dealt serious damage to a British flying field in Central Burma, while the British themselves attacked a Japanese base on Mingaladon.

Ten to 12 Japanese planes were reported destroyed over on the airdrome 10 miles north of Rangoon.

Philippines:

A heavy bombing attack on the fortress of Corregidor and American positions in Bataan by 54 Japanese heavy bombers was reported today by the War Department, which said only slight damage was inflicted.

Several sharp encounters occurred in Bataan as fighting was resumed there, the Department said. Three of the enemy bombers were shot down by antiaircraft fire.

American artillery also laid down a heavy fire on enemy position in Bataan, and the Department said Japanese losses were believed to be considerable.

China:

Supplies of all kinds are moving over the tortuous overland route between Sinkiang Province and the Soviet Union which, for the time being, is China's main road link with the outside world, it was disclosed today.

This road formerly carried only minor freight but has become of major importance since the Japanese cut the Burma Road from Mandalay. The China-India Road, designed to replace the Burma Road, still is under construction.

Labor and Double Pay

Continued from Page 1

was "the most genuine I have ever seen in my years in Congress."

Mr. Nelson said that he would have his staff study a suggestion by Mr. Vinson that Congress enact legislation:

1. Changing the base work week in war industries from 40 to 48 hours.
2. Eliminating double pay for work on Saturdays, Sundays, and holidays.
3. Providing for "incentive" bonus payments for war workers who produce beyond ordinary standards.

Mr. Nelson said he opposed statutory limitations on war profits but believed the Army and Navy should make every effort to insure that undue profits are not earned by contractors.

At the same time, an emergency conference of executives, of the Congress of Industrial Organizations called here to combat the Smith bill, was considering voluntarily sacrificing Sunday and holiday double time pay in the interest of the war effort.

Developments on the labor front in the last 24 hours clarified issues which momentarily dominate all others in Congress.

From the point of view of the Administration, Mr. Nelson, addressing the C. I. O. conference yesterday put in a nutshell the government's policy when he declared it would oppose anyone "pushing labor around," but that it would not allow labor to push anyone else around either.

Pledges and Demands

Labor on its part, as represented by the C. I. O. conference, passed resolutions once more whole-heartedly pledging support to the war effort and maximum production. On the other hand, the C. I. O. conference still insisted on higher wages, and union security agreements.

In Congress, meanwhile, members continued to align themselves on one side or another on the Smith bill. Major attention was given to the declaration by Speaker Sam Rayburn of Texas that he felt time and a half overtime payment should start at 48 hours a week and not at 40 as at present.

Probably more important, in terms of political realities, was the intimation of acting Minority Leader Representative Earl C. Michener (R) of Michigan, that he saw no way of changing the 40-hour day unless the Administration approves. He hinted also that the Republicans might not support the Smith bill unless the Administration led the way. Instead of that, the Administration is doing everything to block the bill, as Mr. Nelson's statement today once more emphasized.

Comparison on Pay

The C. I. O. declared that "most workers' families get less than one half the income per person that it costs to keep a soldier in the Army."

This was in answer to the frequent taunt that labor seeks higher wages, while drafted soldiers receive only $30 a month.

Nevertheless the conference reaffirmed its unanimous pledge against strikes, and declared:

"The workers of the nation do not intend to permit a single hour or a single moment to be lost. The wheels of machinery must be kept turning full time every day in the week."

It promised "herculean efforts" to pour out tanks, airplanes, guns and ships.

The C. I. O. conference received a letter from President Roosevelt calling on them to meet the challenge of the Axis threat. President Roosevelt declared:

"In recent years the workers in America's great industries have gained new privileges and reaffirmed old rights. Today all of those rights and privileges are being tested by fire. If we lose this war, they and all the rest of our American liberties will be lost. Only victory can protect our freedom; if the freedom of any of us is lost, the freedom of all is lost.

"With rights and privileges go responsibilities. We are learning in the hard days of war what is sometimes overlooked in the easy days of peace; that liberty and freedom belong only to men and women who can earn them, and that none of the values which make life in America worth living can be retained except by people who will give everything and do anything to keep them.

"This has especial point for organized labor—for its leaders and for the men and women in the ranks. Our free workers can give to victory far more than the Axis taskmasters can ever wring from the unwilling muscles of the regimented toilers of Europe and Japan. By the freedom they enjoy and the privileges they have won, American workers dare do no less than meet the new challenge of old slavery with courage, with energy and with a determination that nothing shall interrupt our country's march to victory over the Nazis and the Japs.

"Very sincerely yours,
"Franklin D. Roosevelt."

U. S. Soldiers Wed Fast in Australia

BRISBANE, Australia, March 24 (AP)—The wedding of more than 20 Australian girls to U. S. service men in the past few weeks has led to talk in some quarters of action to discourage the tendency to marry in haste.

Religious leaders are inclined to deprecate the marriages because of extremely brief courtships.

American authorities, however, recognize soldier allotments for Australian wives.

Australia

Continued from Page 1

labor that new population means a reduced standard of living, unemployment, and poverty. The old policy is so deeply entrenched that few would dare openly to advocate a change.

Australians enjoy saying that they are so much like America. As a matter of fact Australians, being predominantly of English and Scottish extraction, do not closely resemble the product of the American melting pot. Discovery that the product of the American melting pot is not such an undesirable mixture—as Australians are finding out more than ever today with the arrival of so many Americans—is making a deep impression.

Lakes Open

TORONTO, March 24 (AP)—Great Lakes shipping is headed toward an early opening and one of the busiest seasons in years under the demands of total war.

Navigation out of some ports already has opened. Elsewhere men and ships are ready and most shipping men expect the big movement will be under way by April 15, the date when marine insurance takes effect.

Ordinarily, heavy freighters start later but wartime demands and unusually mild weather may induce them to take the risk.

Lake Ontario navigation started yesterday.

Bicycle Racks Approved

CHICAGO (AP)—Suburban Evanston's City Council passed legislation permitting the establishment of bicycle racks on downtown sidewalks when representatives of a woman's apparel store pleaded so many of its customers were arriving on bicycles that something had to be done.

Maritime Commission to Act As Ship Output Is Menaced

Continued from Page 1

program was not being delayed by strikes.

While Washington had been led to believe that the merchant shipbuilding program was one of the most successful parts of the country's present war effort, Admiral Land's disclosure, particularly as regards a shortage of raw materials and skilled workers, had occasioned little surprise here. It has been known for some time that a serious shortage of steel plates exists and even warships, with the highest possible priority rating, have been delayed because of it.

Equalization Not Victory

The exact extent of the shipbuilding lag is not known, although it has been learned from other sources that, if the program is not speeded up, the United States can expect to do little more than fill its original goal of turning out 6,000,000 new tons of merchant shipping this year. While this amount would probably be sufficient to compensate for current losses, if would not permit the Allies to build up the tonnage reserve necessary to carry the war to the enemy on a scale deemed necessary to win the war, it is said.

At the same time, maritime officials here insist that the nation now has the industrial framework to guarantee fulfillment of the 1942-43 program of 18,000,000 new tons of mercantile shipping, if workers, management and government are determined to utilize it fully and efficiently.

The last two years have seen the construction of a very large number of new shipyards and shipbuilding ways and a marked improvement in the methods of constructing emergency vessels. This was clearly demonstrated toward the end of February, when five cargo ships, aggregating approximately 55,000 deadweight tons, were launched in a single day. During that same week keels were laid at the rate of two a day and officials promised that by late April or early May new ships would be coming off the ways at the rate of two a day.

Steel Requirement

In predicting recently that this country would shortly be constructing the 10,500-ton Liberty Ship in 105 days from keel-laying to delivery, Rear Admiral Howard L. Vickery, Commission Vice-Chairman, explained that about 6,500,000 tons of steel would be needed for the 18,000,000-ton program. The size of this order can be judged by setting it against the total steel-producing capacity of Japan, which is estimated at only 7,000,000 tons a year.

Persons familiar with the shipbuilding program of the first world war—hitherto the world's greatest ship construction effort—declare that the Commission is today working wonders which would have seemed impossible 25 years ago. About 15,000,000 tons of new shipping has already been contracted for and, unlike the great majority of the ships started during the last war, these ships will all see service against the enemy.

Although the present shipyard situation is admittedly serious and calls for drastic corrective action, officials here are still optimistic that the United States will do what it set out to do—build more than enough merchant ships to help drown the Axis under a rain of arms.

Trek of Japanese From Coast

Continued from Page 1

semble CCC camps. Community life resembles a multiple WPA project with as many evacuees as possible being paid for many types of work. Its remoteness gives an atmosphere of an honor prison farm or a probation camp, with the detachment of military police seeming small indeed and the wire fences yet to be strung.

After initial bus loads of Saturday and Sunday, the big trek began yesterday in two parts. The motorcade formed before dawn on the grounds of the Pasadena Rose Bowl, where 140 cars of evacuees were joined by 35 jeeps, command cars and service vehicles. Few family friends were on hand as the column swung away at 6:30 a. m., but the tone of goodbys was cheery.

Some 400 more left by train a couple of hours later. All were requested to bring bedding rolls and water jug. But no guns or cameras. At the station, the cross section of Los Angeles represented by the evacuees was strikingly apparent. Some arrived in taxis, others were accompanied by sons or were themselves garbed in lettermen's sweaters, and the returning family autos were manned now by Americanized young women.

As Maj. Gen. Walter Wilson, commanding the Southern California defense sector, remarked while supervising the motorcade's departure and outlining the life in store for this segment of America's melting pot, "It's probably a whole lot different from what would happen to our citizens in Tokyo."

Curfew for Aliens

SAN FRANCISCO, March 24 (AP)—The Army issued its third public proclamation of the war establishing a strict curfew today on enemy aliens and Japanese-Americans in seven Western States.

Effective Friday, a curfew between the hours of 8 p. m. and 6 a. m., will be established, and all aliens and persons of Japanese ancestry must be within their place of residence during that time.

"This is a war measure," said Lieut.-Gen. J. L. DeWitt, head of the Western Defense Command, "and I warn that swift justice will follow any violation.

"Military necessity dictates such action and military necessity requires strictest enforcement."

Persons who come under the curfew regulations include not only those of Military Area No. 1—a coastal strip through Washington, Oregon, and California around to Southern Arizona—but also those residing in specified inland zones in these states and in Montana, Idaho, Nevada, and Utah.

General DeWitt said every citizen, as a patriotic duty, should report without delay any violation he may observe.

'Fascist Hotbed'

EUREKA, Calif., March 24 (AP)—Flying squadrons of F. B. I. agents and local officers rounded up a score of Italian aliens and seized quantities of contraband in Weed, Calif., yesterday.

N. J. L. Pieper, special agent in charge of the F. B. I. office in San Francisco, said the area was suspected of being "a Fascist hotbed."

Enemy aliens picked up included several veterans of the Italian Army, and one man who has two sons now serving with Fascist forces.

Rubber Situation 'Critical'

Continued from Page 1

It was dated Sept. 12, 1940. It urged that "if the Government feels there is possibility of our rubber supply being shut off, precautionary steps should be taken now, by building synthetic plants." He urged that output be raised "as quickly as possible" to 100,000 tons a year. A detailed engineering analysis was included. The recommendation was made, witness said, after he, Mr. Batt, had gone over the whole situation with the best experts advisable from the big rubber companies.

The second letter was signed by Mr. Stettinius and addressed to Jesse H. Jones, Federal Loan Administrator. Mr. Jones was the man from whom the loans to oil companies would have had to be made had a synthetic rubber production program been decided upon. It was dated Nov. 25, 1940. This letter stated that synthetic rubber production might be a matter "of vital importance in the defense effort." It pointed out, for the record, that the whole matter had been turned over to Mr. Jones.

In his testimony today, Mr. Batt said that he had written the second letter for Mr. Stettinius. He had done it, he said, specifically to show where responsibility rested.

Mr. Batt was a bland witness. He did not criticize Mr. Jones personally, but on the contrary pointed out that the matter was a "gamble" either way. Military advisers of President Roosevelt and Mr. Jones might have told them that the Netherlands East Indies were in no danger, he said. The NDAC had only an advisory capacity.

Question by Connally

"It developed that there was a difference of opinion between ourselves (NDAC) and Mr. Jones, and I understood that Mr. Jones supported by the President, had doubts as to the necessity for that large a program at that time," Mr. Batt said.

The only clash at the opening hearing came when Senator Tom Connally (D) of Texas, Mr Jones' home State, demanded why Mr. Batt had "dropped this matter on Mr. Jones' doorstep and run off and left it?"

Mr. Batt warmly retorted that the NDAC had done all it could; that it was only an advisory body.

"Has Mr. Jones shown any resistance to the program, and tendency to clutter it up, to delay it unduly?" asked Senator Connally.

"There was a difference of opinion, I'm not criticizing Mr. Jones," Mr. Batt answered.

"Well, why didn't you stay and fight; get on his neck on this synthetic rubber thing?"

We went around with our hat in our hands in 1940," explained Mr. Batt. "We didn't speak that way to Cabinet members."

Comment by Burton

"Here is a case," commented Senator Harold H. Burton (R) of Ohio, "where a need was recognized, a committee was appointed, the committee went to the best sources for information, where a report with a proper recommendation was submitted in September, 1940—and where the advice was not followed. It is an extraordinary example of having all the machinery, all the experts and all the advice, and of then having the conclusion disregarded by the amateur."

The Truman committee will hear Thurman Arnold, Assistant Attorney General, and Mr. Jones later this week.

Meanwhile another group headed by Senator Guy M. Gillette (D) of Iowa heard M. M. Rosten, a Polish exile who formerly owned the largest eastern European synthetic rubber plant, testify that the Standard Oil Company and Socony-Vacuum Oil Company opposed him when he first began making synthetic rubber in Poland in 1927. Later, he said, through a form of governmental monopoly, his plant was leased to the two companies for five years and they encouraged his output.

There have been charges that oil companies in the United States fought synthetic rubber production, and these will be aired at future hearings.

Wit and Wisdom, Stories and Puzzles, Art and Comics

Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

The Art of Assembly

"To the end that Efficiency, Justice, and Courtesy may prevail in our deliberative bodies." —Thomas Jefferson

Questions and Answers

Question: A club-woman writes: Will you kindly untangle the parliamentary snarl involved in the following situation: In a large state-wide organization the bylaws require that "In the absence of the president the vice-president shall perform all the duties of the president. In case of the permanent absence of the president, the vice-president shall become president. . . . The executive board shall fill all vacancies in office, except that of president."

Recently the president was obliged to resign because of permanent absence from the state. The vice-president refused to assume the office of president, but announced her intention of continuing as vice-president. What course is open to the executive board?

Answer: Your club appears to have two official vacancies.

1. Your president necessarily vacated her office because of absence from the state.

2. The vice-president automatically vacated her office when she refused to perform the duties for which she was specifically elected. The executive board has no authority to appoint a president; therefore, it must appoint a vice-president who will perform the duties of president until the next election.

* * *

Question: Mr. J. L. C. of St. Louis, Mo., asks about subsidiary motions.

Answer: A so-called subsidiary motion is nothing but an amendment to substitute one phrase or idea for another. The form is: "I move to amend by substituting ——— for ———." That is all there is to it. The chair announces it in these words: "It is moved to amend the motion ———." After voting on the amendment it is stated whether it is carried or not, then after you have voted on the amendment, you still have to vote on the motion itself. Unless you do that, you have voted to change the motion, but you have not voted to accept the motion.

Subsidiary motions are the most difficult things in Parliamentary Law, in fact, the only difficult thing in Parliamentary Law.

Awana Slaker-James

This column appears on Tuesdays and Fridays and is devoted to a simple and instructive discussion of Parliamentary Law. Readers are invited to send in questions.

Brevities

Milwaukee Journal: We now keep money in the sugar bowl and the sugar in the safe. Plainly, we are on our way, and it will be interesting to see where.

Montgomery Advertiser: The proposed highway to Alaska will come in handy for civilians, too, when there are tires again.

The New Yorker: The WPB curb on chlorine means less bleaching material for the laundry. Tablecloths will come in battleship gray and we will no longer have a white-collar class.

FACTS & FIGURES

PRAVDA APRIL 5
BELOW-ZERO TEMPERATURES ARE COMMON IN EUROPEAN RUSSIA UNTIL APRIL!
IT'S A FACT THE ANNUAL PRODUCTION OF CRUDE PETROLEUM NOW UNDER JAPANESE CONTROL IN THE FAR EAST IS EQUAL TO ONLY ABOUT ONE DAY'S PRODUCTION IN THE U.S.
FRESH FISH CAN BE "MINED" IN THE SAHARA DESERT BY DIGGING BENEATH THE GROUND TO SUBTERRANEAN STREAMS.
K. PARRIS

Did You Ever Wonder

Why Some Soap Is Transparent and Some Is Opaque?

A substance, such as glass, is transparent when it permits light rays to pass through readily and without dispersion or distortion. The presence of anything in the glass which prevents the passage of light rays or which causes them to leave in a different order from the one in which they entered the glass, will tend to make the glass opaque. This applies also to soap.

Transparent soaps are manufactured by dissolving chips of pure soap in alcohol, after which most of the alcohol is driven off by heat and the soap quickly cooled. The way this process induces transparency in soap is by

ICE CRYSTALS MAKE THE SNOWBALL OPAQUE WHILE SNOW WATER IS TRANSPARENT—

preventing soap crystals from forming. Such materials as sugar, glycerine, castor oil, etc., help to make soap transparent.

In opaque soaps, the free passage of light rays may be interfered with in various ways or combinations of ways.

As intimated above, opaqueness in soap may be due to crystalline structure in the soap particles. A familiar example of how crystalization can make a substance opaque is seen in the snowball. The ball is white and opaque, due to the reflection of the light from the facets of the ice crystals of which the snowflakes are formed. But if we place the snowball in a glass tumbler and let the ice crystals melt, changing to water, we find the resulting liquid clear and (in such small quantities) transparent.

Another thing that may cause opaqueness in soap is the dispersion of a myriad of tiny air bubbles throughout the cake for the purpose of making the soap float in water. An example of how air bubbles may make a substance opaque may be seen when the relatively transparent white of an egg is beaten to an opaque white froth of tiny bubbles. As in the case of ice crystals in snowflakes, the bubbles catch and reflect light instead of allowing the rays free passage through.

In some soaps, pigments (such as titanic oxide or tin oxide) may be added in the course of manufacture for the express purpose of making the cake opaque. Pumice or other grit in the soap also tends to make the cake opaque. Also, the use of dark colored fats or rosin in the making of soap will result in an opaque product because of the dark color of the ingredients.

—W. P. Keasbey

A Verse for Today . . .

And the LORD *their God shall save them in that day as the flock of his people. . . . For how great is his goodness, and how great is his beauty!*—ZECH. 9:16, 17

Who Is This?

By Frank P. Foster, II

(Can you identify the individual described in the following brief biography? If you succeed after reading the first paragraph, credit yourself with 100; the second, 75; the last, 25.)

This brave soldier and charming gentleman was the fourteenth President of the United States—a man of honor, of fine appearance and charming manners, but never a great leader. He changed his mind too often and too easily. It is said of him that, "He would make up his mind on a question in the morning and change it in the afternoon." At the time of his inauguration he was undoubtedly the most popular man in America, but, within a few months, many of his fellow countrymen came to consider him incompetent.

(Score. . . .100)

This man was the son of a Revolutionary patriot of New Hampshire who had twice been governor of his State and he learned from his father to greatly love his country. He graduated from Bowdoin College in 1824 and, after studying law for three years, was admitted to the bar. In 1829 he was elected to the State Legislature and became Speaker of that body. Four years later he was elected Representative in Congress.

(Score. . . .75)

At the outbreak of the Mexican War, he enlisted as a private and was soon given a commission as brigadier-general serving under General Scott with great bravery and credit. His Vice-President was William R. King of Alabama. He and King were elected by 254 electoral votes against 42. The opposition carried only four States.

Score. . . .25

(Answer Appears Elsewhere on Page)

Weather Indication

That old saying about dew in the morning being a sign of clear weather is backed by scientific evidence—when the night sky is cloudy, little or no dew is precipitated.

Who Is This?
Answer: Franklin Pierce

America Also Has Girl Mechanics

Girl mechanics have been taken for granted in England and Russia, of course; but they're beginning to spring up here, too! With America's war effort just three months old, "Keep 'Em Flying" already is more than a slogan to the two West Texas girls shown above. It's a career—for the duration. Graduates of a Texas aircraft school, Deljuan Clark of Jaton, left, and Willie Marie Yates of Lamesa, who also happens to be a licensed pilot, have been hired as mechanics' helpers for the Sub-Depot of the new Lubbock Army Flying School at Lubbock, Texas. The girls are shown arriving on the hangar line for their first day's work in an Air Corps tug.

In Lighter Vein

Contretemps

First Aviator: "Quick; what do I do now, instructor?"

Second Aviator: "Goodness. Aren't you the instructor?"—Pathfinder.

"The opinions expressed on this program are those of the speaker and do not necessarily represent the views of the sponsor I haven't got."

Mild Complaint

Anything she says is sweet,
Anything she does is right;
Still, a miss of seven months
Ought to want to sleep at night.

Speculation

Mrs. Nuwed: "Do you still take an interest in everything I do?"

Mr. Nuwed: "Certainly, darling. For example, I've spent all day wondering what you had in those biscuits we had at breakfast."

Frankness in the Ads

Excerpts from an advertisement in a New Orleans paper: "We are so tired of some of this merchandise, we are going to sell it at any price. Women's hats, for instance, 33 cents per copy." Another item: "Pictures at whatever you will give for them. If you have a dirty spot on your wall, why wait?"

In a Pinch

An official, completing the records of a young woman volunteer for war service, asked who was her next-of-kin.

"I haven't any," she said.

"What!" said the official, "no father, mother, aunts, brothers, uncles?"

"No," she said, and then, after a pause, added doubtfully, "There's my husband, if he'll do."—Exchange.

From China to Japan

These are the words of a prayer used by the Generalissimo, as reported by a missionary present at family prayers in the Chiang home.

"Dear Father, bless the Japanese people," he prayed. "We fight for their freedom, too. Save us from hate, for hate lives on. Help us to love, with thy forgiving heart of love."

—From "Bright Sky Tomorrow," by Hollister, Missionary Education Movement, publishers.

Monitor Camera Club
from Art Hellberg, McGregor, Iowa

Hair-do From Hawaii

Dogs Have Their Day

London

Recently, during a bombing attack on this city, Chummy, an Irish terrier, became famous.

His master and mistress were asleep upstairs, and Chummy was dozing on the bedroom floor. But when he heard the whistle of a bomb, the dog jumped on to the bed, and lay across his mistress's face and chest.

As a result, his mistress was saved from injury by flying glass, and his own thick coat saved Chummy from everything but a scratch.

* * *

(Newark Evening News)

Tarzan, a 6-month-old half-breed collie, led his deaf mute mistress from her blazing third floor flat by tugging at her housecoat. Other residents of the six-family house had fled.

Police gave Tarzan credit for saving Mrs. Alibna Nitschke from injury. She had been unable to hear alarms which warned the others. The flats in the upper two stories of the three-story frame building were swept by flames.

Daily Quotation

IT is excellent
To have a giant's strength, but it is tyrannous
To use it like a giant.
—SHAKESPEARE

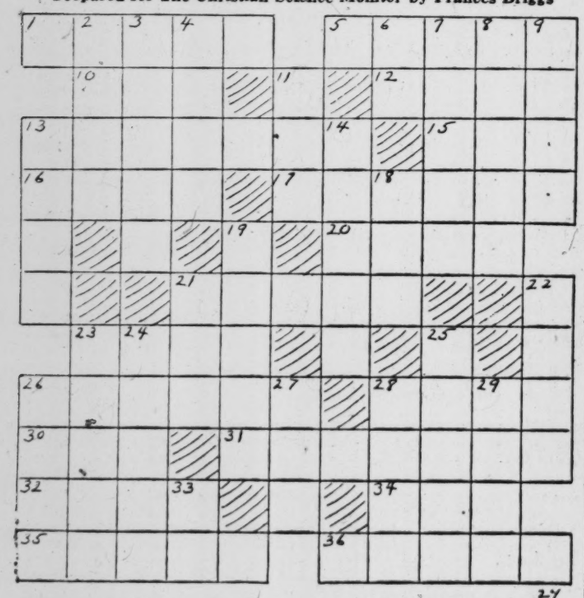
Victory Garden Slogan

The children in two English village schools recently held a slogan competition, for which there were a thousand entries. A boy won the first prize for senior children with the following:

When Hitler knows you're digging harder,
He thinks of England's growing larder.

Daily Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across

1—What is the Flowery Kingdom?
7—A Hanavese would also be what?
9—What is name of genus of macaws?
12—What is Simon's surname in Mrs. Centlivre's comedy?
13—In Arthurian legend, who is object of Merlin's affections, (poss.)?
15—Creek.
16—What is exterior covering of certain seeds?
17—What is birthstone for January?
20—What is Hermann's singing voice in "Tannhäuser"?
21—What is the "ebony bird" of Poe's poem?
23—How many acts in Bizet's "Carmen"?
26—What fictional character is now symbolical of those who insist upon the strict proprieties?
28—What is a wild buffalo of India?
30—What is French for "yes"?
31—What person would carry a knapsack?
32—Who was a mythical queen of Carthage?
34—Jackdaw.
35—What is one of a philatelist's collection?
36—What is a tract of soft wet land?

Down

2—At certain royal banquet, what was used to hold up a sword?
3—What is first name of author of Judge Priest tales?
4—A brad is what?
6—Aloft.
7—Who is the comedian wed to Gracie Allen?
8—What is a constellation between Pisces and Taurus?
9—Tidy.
11—Goldsmith refers to what country as the "land of scholars, and the nurse of arms" (abbr.)?
13—What is a contrivance to show which way the wind blows?
14—What is an arm akin to the sword?
18—What is a hank of twine?
19—Old game of post and pair was played with what?
21—To go swiftly.
22—What animal walks on entire sole of the foot?
23—The tomato, served as a vegetable, is really what?
24—What was pseudonym of Louise de la Ramé?
25—Laurence, who marries lovers in "Romeo and Juliet," is what?
26—In Norse mythology, the Aesir were what?
27—Pronoun.
28—What is the common Egyptian skink?
29—What is another name for tidings?
33—What is a river of Siberia?

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)

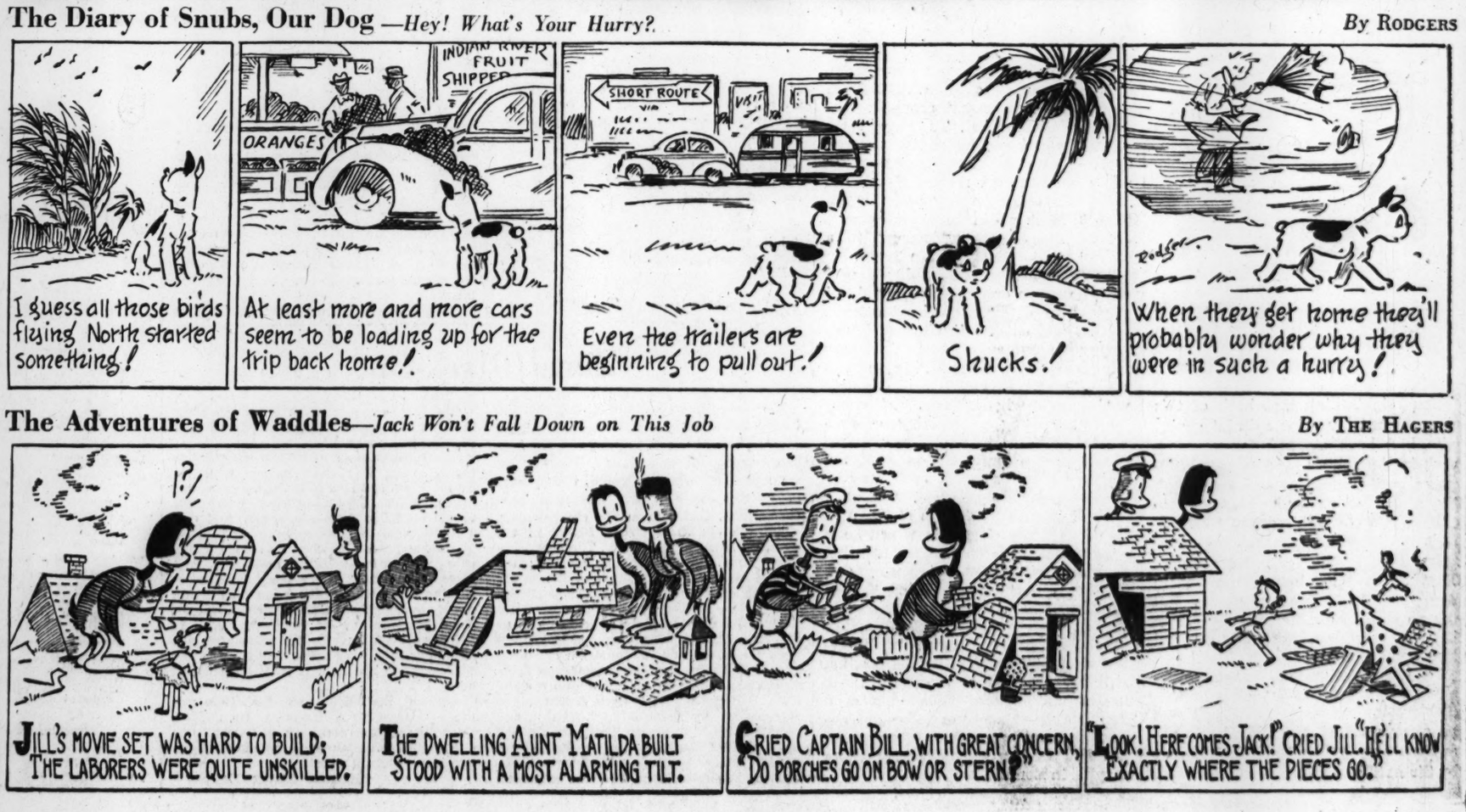
Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*So Sorry*

By LE PELLEY

THIS IS THE EMERGENCY LANDING FIELD, BASIL ... AND WHAT A SHIP
Hmm.... YOU RUN ALONG NOW ... I'm GOING OVER AND TALK TO THAT MECHANIC .....
OKAY, CHIEF... I'LL MEET YOU AT THE SHACK..
PARDON ME, YOUNG MAN ... BUT HOW LONG DOES IT TAKE THAT SHIP TO GET UP TO 10,000 FEET .. ?
NO OFFENSE, MISTER ... BUT WE DON'T GIVE OUT INFORMATION ON THE SHIPS ANY MORE. SORRY..
BAH !
KEEP OUT

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog —*Hey! What's Your Hurry?*

By RODGERS


I guess all those birds flying North started something!
INDIAN RIVER FRUIT SHIPPER
ORANGES
At least more and more cars seem to be loading up for the trip back home!
SHORT ROUTE
Even the trailers are beginning to pull out!
Shucks!
When they get home they'll probably wonder why they were in such a hurry!

The Adventures of Waddles—*Jack Won't Fall Down on This Job*

By THE HAGERS

JILL'S MOVIE SET WAS HARD TO BUILD; THE LABORERS WERE QUITE UNSKILLED.
THE DWELLING AUNT MATILDA BUILT STOOD WITH A MOST ALARMING TILT.
CRIED CAPTAIN BILL, WITH GREAT CONCERN, "DO PORCHES GO ON BOW OR STERN?"
"LOOK! HERE COMES JACK!" CRIED JILL. "HE'LL KNOW EXACTLY WHERE THE PIECES GO."

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, TUESDAY, MARCH 24, 1942 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

War Is No Bonanza

Too great a section of the American public, because any is too great, has looked on the war as an opportunity to make big money. This attitude is not peculiar to any one group, business, labor, agriculture, white-collar workers, or landlords, but it contaminates a minority in almost every section.

Signs of a sharp reaction against this tendency have appeared in the congressional news in the last two or three days. They have appeared in criticisms of any tendency either of war labor or war industry to take advantage of its position to saddle extravagant war costs upon the Nation.

Cross-examination of company witnesses, including the head of the firm, before the House Naval Affairs Investigating Committee on Monday brought out that Jack & Heintz, Inc., of Bedford, Ohio, manufacturers of airplane motor starters and automatic pilots for Government order, had paid out salaries of $100,000 a year to owners of the firm, salary and bonuses amounting to $39,356 in 1941 to a private secretary, and $10,000 in bonuses to an accountant after only forty-six days' employment. The company comptroller testified that the motor starters which were sold to the Government at $600 were produced at a cost of $272 each.

Such cases as this do not represent the attitude of business in general. Some of them represent merely the difficulty of estimating costs in advance for jobs that are being undertaken for the first time. Many of the recipients of suddenly enlarged incomes are working day and night to earn them.

But so are many thousands of everyday citizens working longer hours, either at their usual tasks or on civilian defense activities, and expecting no added compensation. The men in uniform know no limits on hours of duty when the enemy is pressing. Consequently a storm of indignation has been readily aroused behind demands for a longer work week without overtime pay.

The strength of this demand lies in a conviction that all should be willing to do more than the usual stint without expecting extremes in compensation. Donald M. Nelson, chairman of the War Production Board, struck at one of the worst abuses when he asked an emergency conference of the C. I. O. on Monday to renounce claims for double-time pay on Sundays or holidays within the regular work shift.

This was in the course of a plain-spoken address which was well received by the labor delegations though it warned also that unions must see to it that any restrictions by them on production must be removed and "that no worker anywhere does less than his best for fear that his union will punish him."

Such warnings are actually in the best interests of labor, for there are millions of persons willing to do a good job of war production and they must be permitted to do it. Neither business nor labor can afford to have its good name smirched by a selfish fringe seeking to line its own pockets while the Nation fights.

Constabulary Duty

When W. S. Gilbert wrote that famous ditty about a policeman's lot not being a happy one he could hardly have foreseen how many situations his verses would cover. Take a policeman in Newark, New Jersey, this afternoon. He is looking at a list of chemicals used in warfare. They have names like ethyldichlorasine and brombenzylcyanide. Or for short you can call them C2H5-AsC12 and C6H5CH-BrCN. The Newark policeman's lot is to (and what's a split infinitive in a moment like this?) "thoroughly familiarize" himself with this list.

You might think that back of this arrangement lay some spiteful genius who had been stopped for speeding back in the rubber age. But no. Whoever compiled the list tried to be helpful, though he failed. For he explained, to aid the policeman in thoroughly familiarizing himself, etc., that brombenzylcyanide smells "like sour fruit." That might have helped the fox in Aesop's fable of the sour grapes. But it's no help to a policeman for whom the fruit vendor traditionally sets out his sweetest wares.

So down Newark way, police may be singing a little song in which "ethyldichlorasine" rhymes with "you will be always mine" and "brombenzylcyanide is ever by my side." The tune is by Sir Arthur Sullivan, of course.

No Seats Upstairs?

Intelligence and fair-mindedness have nothing to do with the case. Anyone who has ever ridden in a double-decker Fifth Avenue Bus and watched not the New York shop windows but the passengers, knows that when you address a double-deck bus enthusiast you should do it in the tone that the bus conductors themselves use. You should talk to them like a dictator. You should say with a menacing look in your eye, "Madam," or "Sir" or "Hey there, Buddy"—as the situation may seem to demand—"I said there just aren't any more seats upstairs." If you tackle the problem this way the public "knows where it gets off." It becomes docile and takes a seat downstairs—and tries to like it.

But here goes the Fifth Avenue Coach Company trying to reason with the kind of folk who insist on riding on top. "It is now apparent to management, as it must be to all intelligent and fair-minded persons. . . ." Nothing is apparent to persons who scramble for the upstairs seats, except what they can see while they ride.

And what is it that we are asked to be intelligent and fair-minded about? Well, we suppose we'll have to come to it sooner or later. Mounting deficits, and the fact that it takes two men to operate a double-decker—can't you see what we mean, or do we have to say it right out? The fact is, single-decked buses cost less to operate than double-decked ones and so . . . But you see what we mean, don't you?

We never thought it would happen, either. But there you are. Here, take a corner of our handkerchief. Yes, the Company says "immediately." But what's this? They're not actually going to begin taking off the old-style two-deckers until fall, and then it will take about a year before the new type are all in operation. And even then they may leave double-deckers on some routes. Oh, well—may we have our handkerchief back, please?

But what a subject to ask us to be intelligent and fair-minded about!

Armed With Good Will

Arrival of Sir Stafford Cripps at New Dehli focuses United Nations attention on India. Sir Stafford carries a secret weapon that should outmatch that of the Nazis, which is terror and divisive hate. His weapon is good will. Harold Laski writes of this envoy: "Of all the leading figures in English public life, none, I think, possesses the good will of India in a greater degree," and he adds a reminiscence on "how much good will can do to overcome obstacles."

This is all to the good. Plenty of obstacles and complexities face Sir Stafford. As he landed at Karachi, Moslem leaders and others were hastening to press their demands, demands weighted by the fact that most of India's military defenses are manned by Moslem troops, and the Middle and Near East are also great Moslem areas.

Americans will watch the news from New Dehli with keen interest. But they should not be disappointed if they are denied the thrill of witnessing immediate sensational developments. It is not enough that Britain should simply "move out" of India.

Those who say the solution to Indian problems is to have the "white man" wash his hands of them are thinking in terms of an already thoroughly discredited isolationism. They may feel themselves moved by regard for the underdog. But a simple exodus of the white man would remove from the 50,000,000 "untouchables" and the 70,000,000 Moslems in India safeguards erected to protect "underdogs" in a society drawn on rigid caste lines.

There exists in India today a vast governmental organization based on generations of experience not only in protecting British interests but in assuring to Indian peoples a certain minimum of civil rights. Those who urge immediate freedom for India may well consider whether "freedom" means the dismantling of existing governmental agencies in which millions of people have confidence, and if so, whether there is not a surer way of achieving political freedom.

Sir Stafford's mission is to find this surer way. The esteem in which he is held by Indian leaders and the fact that an Indian settlement is today imperative to the cause of the United Nations and therefore no longer an exclusively British concern, should help to assure his success. In the peacemaking following an Allied victory, India's position will be, not that of a subject State against an imperial Power but of a member of a society of victorious nations, a member possessed of numerous powerful friends, not the least of whom may be in London.

Our Readers Say—

Dutch Colonial Policy in Far East

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

There seems to be considerable criticism in some quarters of Dutch colonization policy in the past. While it is, no doubt, true that our ancestors were none too aware of their responsibilities towards the native population, yet they were no less humanitarian than the rest of the world. They expressed in their actions and policies merely the prevailing philosophy of the period which was certainly no invention of the Dutch but shared by colonial administrators and "rugged individualists" in general all over the world.

An American student on Dutch rule in the Far East, Mr. Rupert Emerson, has written in his "Malaysia—a Study in Direct and Indirect Rule":

> I should be inclined strongly to the view that for the Malay peoples imperialistic government intervention has served on the whole to protect them against grosser abuses—and that in many respects this intervention has served both in its educational aspect and in its substantial accomplishments as an answer bridge from Malaysian mediaevalism to the modern world.

Perhaps it might also be useful to point out that if the Dutch had been interested merely in exploiting the natives, they certainly would not have stayed on in the Indies when it became clear that the islands would fall to the Japanese. As you are, no doubt, aware, the Dutch Government has given strict orders that whatever happened nobody apart from Dr. van Mook and a handful of his closest advisers was to leave the Indies. This instruction has been strictly obeyed. The Governor-General and his wife and children, as well as all the other white women, men and children in the Indies, are today sharing the fate of the native population.

B. L.

New York

"Taxes Should Be High"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I have just read your editorial, "Taxes Should Be High." While I appreciate the necessity for increasing taxes at this critical time, I believe that it would be better for the American people to insist that the Administration at Washington and Congress should "clean house" by eliminating all needless expenditure at least for the duration of the war. The so-called "pork barrel" legislation, which will shortly come up before Congress and involving many millions of taxpayers' money, will not in any way help us win the war, neither will the numerous co-ordinators of ping pong, tennis, badminton, golf, bowling, etc., formerly on the O. C. D. pay roll.

Congress should eliminate all unnecessary, wasteful expenditures and a just and equitable tax schedule could be formulated to include the vast number of workingmen who are now being paid exorbitant wages.

Oakland, Calif. A. H. M.

Planes and Production

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

It would seem to me that the men working in aviation plants making engines for bombing planes and other war supplies are quite as necessary to the war effort as the men at the front.

We have heard and are still hearing cries for more and more bombing planes, and for more skilled workers to build these planes. The defenders of Java pleaded not for more men but for more bombing planes, and on the radio the statement was made that if the Allies failed in Java it would be from lack of bombers. And yet skilled workers are still being taken from airplane factories even though in some cases employers have written saying that it would take at least a year and a half or two years to train new men.

I cannot reconcile these two points of thinking. Is there a solution?

Brooklyn, N. Y. AURELIA C. JACOBS

Soap and Salvage

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

We American women so want to help win this war and we know that there are things we can do yet we feel that our desires cannot be carried out as the "mechanics" of proper salvaging are not yet functioning.

A case in point: Last year a friend of mine made quantities of home-made soap from the grease her friends gave her. Over 600 pounds of this soap, in cake form, was given to The Christian Science War Relief, and the scraps and trimmings were sold to neighbors for their washing machines.

This former soap maker is now otherwise engaged, but the grease is in the homes just the same, and most of it is thrown out in the garbage. All these women and many others would gladly save the excess cooking fats, if only they knew where to take them to be made into the much needed soap. (England has recently been put on soap rations.)

Boston F. W. A.

This newspaper assumes no responsibility for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

"What! And Rob Me of My Halo?"

THE BELIEF THAT WAR IS PROFITABLE
NEWSPAPER
AROUSED PUBLIC DEMANDS LIMIT TO WAR PROFITS AND OVERTIME PAY—
MASS MEETINGS

Down the Middle of the Road

Democracy Now

By Erwin D. Canham

Another direful prophecy of the isolationists is being daily disproved. It is their oft-repeated remark that upon entry into war, the United States would cease to be a democracy. Surely we would all agree now that the United States is today most thoroughly a democracy, and in some humble, spiritual ways, even more of a democracy than it was before December 7. Such operative emergency authority as the people have handed over to the national government can and must be recovered when the war is over.

* * *

Wherein are we more of a democracy? First, because of the very fact that, in war, we have preserved the essential of popular government. We are all still free to elect and to criticize the authorities, and do so. Some criticism is effective and valuable.

Second, because, though at war, we have done much—perhaps too much—to preserve civil liberties. The standard set up by Attorney-General Francis Biddle is founded on these great words of Justice Holmes: "We should be eternally vigilant against attempts to check the expressions of opinions that we loathe and believe to be fraught with death unless they so imminently threaten immediate interference with the lawful and pressing purposes of the law that an immediate check is required to save the country."

Third, because the elected Congress continues freely to perform its functions.

Fourth, because the safeguards of the courts are unhampered in any way.

Fifth, because the people are more actively operating the homely democratic process than ever. Civilian defense is an example of civic duty done. Perhaps wartime work will teach Americans that government and politics and civic clean-up are continuing jobs to be done by all.

Sixth, because we have freely accepted many restrictions on our ways of life, and on the whole have been glad to do it. Democracy is, among other things, the self-control of all in the interest of all. We are already showing much self-control, and will have to do so increasingly. Neighbors are getting together in co-operative ventures—transportation, for one.

* * *

The argument of the isolationists was that immediately, on the very day of war's outbreak, our democracy would be irretrievably buried or destroyed. Well, it isn't gone yet and it shows no signs of going. There is, it is true, an even greater degree of governmental control over business and economic affairs than before. That is necessary in order to carry on the war effort. Such control brings with it many serious problems. It is necessary to allocate material supplies arbitrarily, and later labor supplies may be controlled in the same way.

It may be that some New Dealers are using their power to impose restrictions and controls that they hope will be permanent. If so, two questions must be answered: Are such controls necessary for the present emergency; can they be ended when the war is over? In fact, are such controls any worse today than they were during the last war, given the different position respecting raw materials supplies and the nature of total war? And were they not regained after the last war?

We do not know the shape of things to come. But there is nothing at all in our present experience to discourage us about the future of democracy in the United States, or Britain, or any other countries that know how to operate democracy. Britain, after two and a half years of war, seems in many ways closer to social democracy than it has ever been. There is reason to believe that the United States may have the same experience.

* * *

As for the economics of the future, they too are very much up to us. When the war is won, the real problem will arise of readjusting our economic structure so as to achieve in it the greatest possible measure of real democracy. It will be a bold man who would assert that we either can or should go back to all our old ways. We did not have economic democracy before. There was abuse of power by some employers, and by some unions. Inflation on the one hand, depression on the other, dealt dire blows to employer and worker.

During the war effort, and during much of the reconstruction period, the whole people working through their governments will have to take heavy responsibilities in aiding private enterprise. Business, unassisted, could not possibly readjust the vast new productive plant which will be available. Nor could one country live to itself alone, nor shoulder through private means the stupendous tasks of reconstruction in economically and spiritually devastated areas. Certainly, therefore, single governments and the United Nations will have much to do. But that task, again, can be a proud achievement and operation of democracy.

Today and in all the days ahead, as we defeat the challenge to free government that comes from the totalitarian lie about man and nation, we can achieve just as much democracy as we prove ourselves worthy of operating. It is all up to us.

The Wide Horizon

Now Is the Time!

By Josephine Kelzer Littlejohn

Just after the close of the 1940 Presidential campaign I wrote for this column a lament for the forty-eight million temporary citizen-politicians who were then deserting the political field, not to return to it until the next campaign.

But a million and a half citizens are already into the spring primary campaigns. They frankly want public pay-roll jobs and are laying their wires towards that end. Just now they are sounding out their friends for pledges of support; and presently they will be circulating their petitions of candidacy for the required number of citizen-signatures, so that their names will appear on the ballots.

For the larger part of the forty-eight million the campaign will begin and end some Tuesday this spring when they go to their precinct voting place and register their choice of the candidates on the ballot. "I always vote!" they tell you proudly.

For many earnest, patriotic, and intelligent citizens, the campaign will begin when the sample ballots are out. By that time, the placing of candidates on the ballot is ended: the legal lists are closed. (Of course, you may write in any name any time. But try it, and see how far you can get.)

Women's clubs, men's clubs, luncheon clubs, Chambers of Commerce, church groups, lodges will ask candidates to speak before them. Many such groups will then endorse lists of candidates they consider best fitted for the jobs. This is the attempt of a self-governing people to supply a need felt in every community—the need of knowing something about the candidates.

* * *

Hunt up your State Primary Law. Read it. Probably only some three hundred thousand citizens, out of sixty million, have read their primary laws.

In that law, is there any requirement that only citizens well qualified for the jobs they seek, must run for them? There is not.

Is there any safeguard to the effect that citizens poorly equipped for those jobs should not run? There is not.

Or even that border-line criminals (uncaught and hence still citizens) should not gang up and run their members for offices? Not unless you count the signatures on their petitions of candidacy a safeguard—and you've all heard the old one about thousands affably signing a petition for their own death warrants.

No, there is no requirement for good, bad, or indifferent citizens running for office.

In the Los Angeles Congressional District in 1932, twenty-two men ran for Congress in the primary on the Republican ticket; and neither my husband nor myself, both of at least average political intelligence and interest, had ever heard of one of them. And yet, in that district lived many men who were well known civic leaders of Los Angeles. Why weren't some of them on that list? we asked indignantly—but too late.

We should have been at work, months before, seeing to it that the biggest men in that district had been drafted as Congressional candidates.

That situation will be duplicated all over the United States this spring, unless earnest, intelligent citizens everywhere wake up to the realization that *now*—long before pledges of support are promised and those lists are closed—*now* is the time for all good citizens to come to the aid of their country!

It matters no whit which of the great parties you work for. Get into one or the other, and see to it, you citizens of the United States, that both parties draft, as candidates, citizens pre-eminently fitted for all pre-eminent jobs, at least. Then when the 48,000,000 go to the polls, they will have a choice between suitable men.

* * *

The easiest way is to apply a little power-politics to the situation! Get from your city or county headquarters of either party your precinct list of the registered voters of the party you prefer. Look up their telephone numbers and then invite all of them to a meeting at your house on a certain date. If you have preserved your royal American birthright of equality, you can stop all the people you meet at the grocery store or the barber shop and ask them to come. There won't be more than three hundred to ask, and you'll be lucky if forty come first time.

Now, forty of you and your neighbors acting together at the right time have enough political power to start any political ball a-rolling. Political power is indigenous to precincts where you live; and one vote added to forty votes or forty thousand votes or forty million votes is all the political power there is in America.

Rural Black-Out

Like many another New England village, tucked in a wide farming area, we have had our first test blackout. Turning out our own bright lights, all on a Sunday evening, we watched, from our long porch, the friendly lights blink out. Now here, now there, now everywhere. Lights from the old colonials, along the elm-lined street. Lights in the farmhouses across the valley. The occasional street light. Every glimmer gone as the church bell ceased ringing and the newly installed siren no longer screamed its clarion call.

Thus did war suddenly come home to us though we heard no bombers and looked out upon no devastation. White shone the moon on hill and dale. On March-awakened fields where pools of water caught the pure white light. Tall stood the shadows. Bright in the star-decked sky shone Jupiter, Saturn, and red Mars. No autos passed. No trucks groaned up the hills. Back in dim yesterdays we seemed before machines despoiled our countryside. Machines? And now the airplanes. Would they come to us as they have come to those in peaceful villages who loved their peace as much as we?

Air-wardens alone patrolled our winding roads, riding like Paul Revere with the Nation's fate fast riding, too. Old men, young men, and even boys dashed over every mile to see all lights were blackened. And one, a high-school lad doing his rural beat on bicycle, stopped still when he beheld a thin pale gleam of tell-tale light flash out from a large stock barn. "What's this?" he cried as rushing into the barn now warmed by breath of fifty thoroughbred Guernsey cows, he sped down past the row of stanchions, until in adjoining stall, he saw the reason for the light. For here a calf was being born. The farmer shook his head. "I must have light," he said.

Abashed, the lad first wavered. Here was life to warrant one exception. He nodded. Then flew out to speed his brief report. "Just one small light aglow to welcome to our town one little blackout calf."

HARRIET SMITH HAWLEY

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

FOUNDED 1908 BY MARY BAKER EDDY

An International Daily Newspaper

Published daily except Sundays and holidays. Communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles, and illustrations for publication should be addressed to Editorial Department, The Christian Science Monitor, One, Norway Street, Boston, Mass.

Member of the Associated Press

The Associated Press reserves the right to all telegraph and local news credited to it or not otherwise credited.

Republication rights of special dispatches are reserved to The Christian Science Publishing Society.

The Christian Science Monitor is on sale in Christian Science Reading Rooms throughout the world, and is obtainable at newsstands.

Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries:
One year $12.00 — Three months $3.00
Six months $6.00 — One month $1.00
Single Copies, 5 cents
Cost of remailing Monitors:
United States: 1 cent for each two ounces or fraction thereof.
Foreign, including Canada, Newfoundland and Pan-American countries: 1½ cents for each two ounces or fraction thereof.

NEWS OFFICES

WASHINGTON: 1287-1293 National Press Building, Washington, D. C.
EASTERN: 500 Fifth Avenue, New York City.
CENTRAL: 333 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago.
PACIFIC: 638 Market Street, San Francisco.
SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA: 210 West Seventh Street, Los Angeles.
EUROPEAN: Burwood House, Caxton St., London, S. W. 1.
PARIS: Elysée Building, 34 Faubourg St.-Honoré.
BERLIN: Berlin W8, Behrenstr. 55.
GENEVA: 16 rue du Mont Blanc.
AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND: 46 Pitt Street, Sydney, Australia.

BRANCH ADVERTISING OFFICES

New York ..... 500 Fifth Avenue
Chicago ..... Suite 2900, 333 No. Michigan Avenue
Detroit ..... 3-101 General Motors Building
Miami ..... 1239 Ingraham Building
St. Louis ..... 611 Olive Street
Kansas City ..... 1002 Walnut Street
San Francisco ..... 625 Market Street
Los Angeles ..... 210 West Seventh Street
Seattle ..... 1326 Fifth Avenue
London ..... Burwood House, Caxton St., S. W. 1
Paris ..... 34 Faubourg St. Honoré
Geneva ..... 16 rue du Mont Blanc
Australia and New Zealand: 46 Pitt Street, Sydney, Australia.

Advertising rates given on application. While endeavoring to accept only reliable advertisements, The Christian Science Publishing Society will not be responsible to the public for advertisements, and the right to decline or discontinue any advertisement is reserved.

CIRCULATION SERVICE BUREAUS

NEW ENGLAND: One, Norway Street, Boston, Mass.
EASTERN: 500 Fifth Avenue, New York City.
CENTRAL: 333 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago.
WESTERN: 210 West Seventh Street, Los Angeles.
EUROPEAN: Burwood House, Caxton St., London, S. W. 1.
AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND: 46 Pitt Street, Sydney, Australia.

Published by THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY
Boston, Mass., U. S. A.

Publishers of The Christian Science Journal, Christian Science Sentinel, The Herald of Christian Science (German, French, Scandinavian, Dutch and Braille Editions), Christian Science Quarterly.